



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

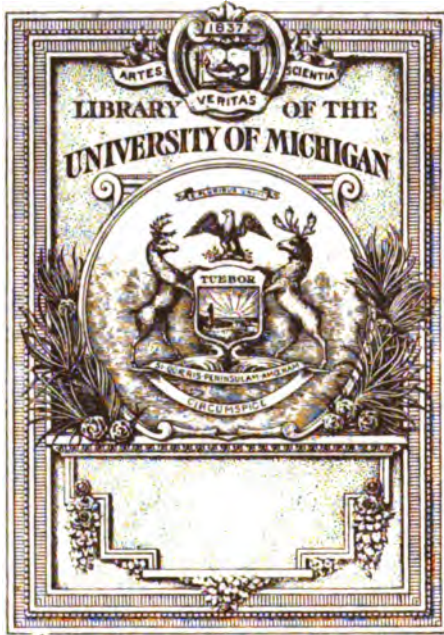
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



THE GIFT OF
Wisconsin Bureau
of labor

HC

107

W6

A2







SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

With Compliments of

Halford Erickson,

Commissioner.

Charles Lewiston,

Deputy Commissioner.

STATE OF
WISCONSIN
1895-1896.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTER.
1896.

10

Case L. Shelf 3 No. 43

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

331.079

W6

B98

OF THE . UNIV. OF MICH.
FEB 17 1908

BUREAU OF

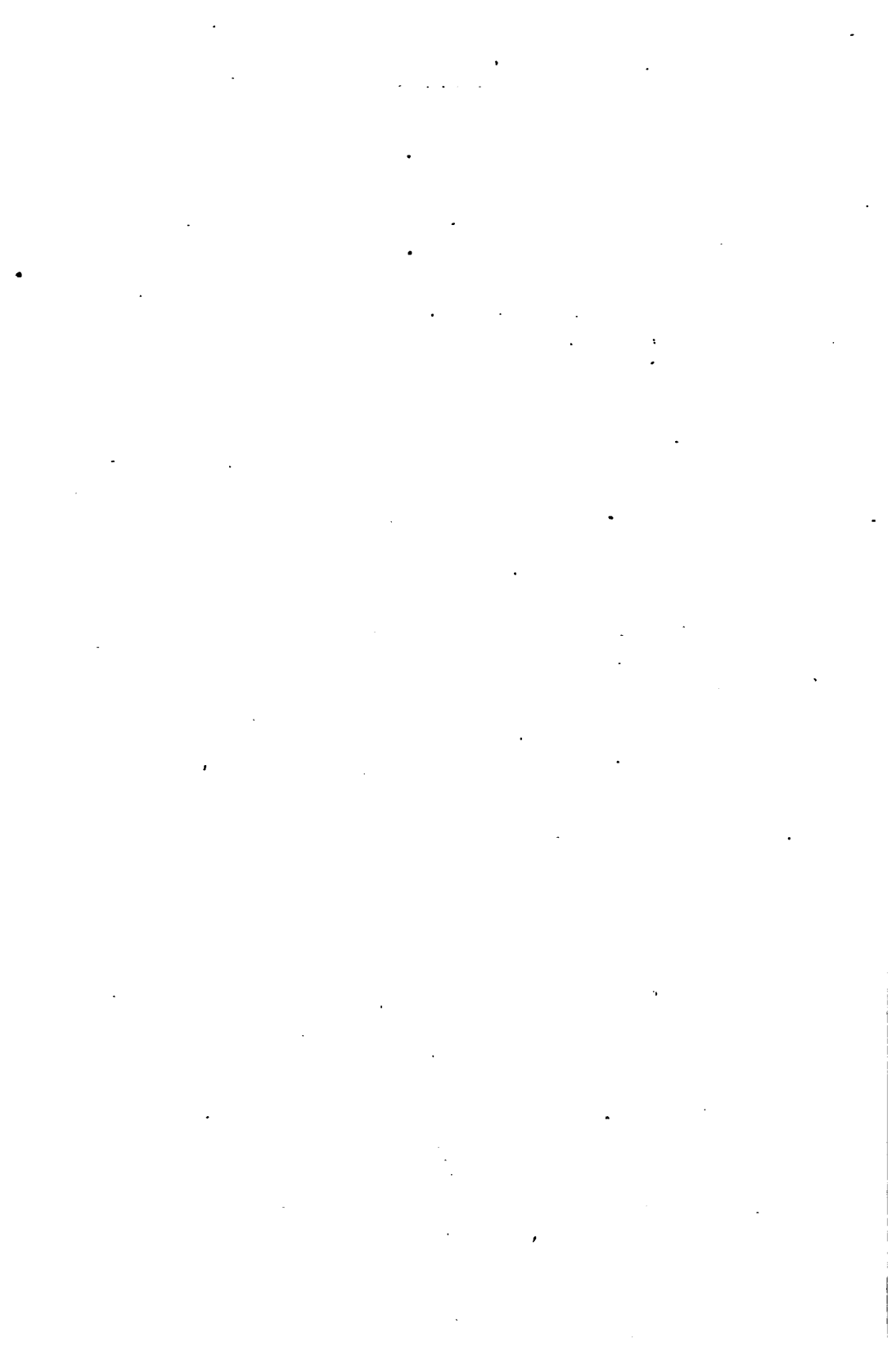
Labor, Census AND
Industrial Statistics

STATE OF
WISCONSIN
1895-1896.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1896.

208



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

BUREAU OF LABOR,
INDUSTRIAL AND CENSUS STATISTICS.
MADISON, WIS., September 30, 1896.

To His Excellency HON. W. H. UPHAM,
Governor of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the
Seventh Biennial Report of this Bureau as required by the
laws of this state.

Very Respectfully Yours,
HALFORD ERICKSON,
Commissioner.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.	PAGE.
Index	vii
Introductory note.....	vii
PART II.—FARMERS' RETURNS.	
Introduction	1
Table showing returns.....	6
Summaries	96
Yield per acre.....	100
Expenses of production.....	100
Remarks.....	112
<i>Production and prices—grain and products.</i>	
Introduction.....	136
Relative increase in production and population.....	150
Wheat.....	152
Corn	154
Oats	157
Buckwheat	158
Eye	159
Barley	160
Potatoes.....	161
Hay.....	162
Summaries	164
Production per capita.....	168
Average value per bushel.....	168
Average value per acre.....	169
<i>Farm animals.</i>	
Cattle.....	170
Milch cows.....	171
Sheep.....	172
Swine.....	173
Horses and mules.....	174
Summaries	175
PART III.—MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN'S RETURNS.	
Introduction.....	178
Tables showing returns.....	180
Summaries.....	238
Analysis of cost of living.....	305
Remarks.....	317

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

V

PART IV.—WAGES AND TIME IN OPERATION.	PAGE.
Introduction and summaries.....	338
Average wages by years and occupation.....	343
Wage scale 1894.....	360
Wage scale 1895.....	366
PART V.—FACTORY INSPECTION.	
Introduction and summaries.....	374
Classification by towns and cities.....	378
Classification by industries.....	388
Percentage male and female employed.....	392
PART VI.—MANUFACTURING RETURNS.	
Introduction.....	396
<i>Classification as to industries.</i>	
Agricultural implements.....	406
Beer and malt.....	408
Boxes—Packing.....	410
Boxes—Paper and cigar.....	412
Boiler works.....	414
Boots and shoes.....	416
Brass goods.....	418
Brick and drain tile.....	420
Chair and chair stock.....	422
Cigars.....	424
Cloaks and clothing.....	426
Cotton and linen mills.....	428
Confectionery and bakeries.....	430
Cooperage.....	432
Electrical and gas fitting supplies.....	434
Excelsior.....	436
Flour and feed.....	438
Furniture.....	440
Furs, gloves and mittens.....	442
Hardware.....	444
Iron works.....	446
Knit goods.....	448
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	450
Machine shops and foundries.....	452
Mattresses and bedding.....	454
Paints, oils and greases.....	456
Paper and pulp.....	458
Refrigerators.....	460
Saddlery, harness, etc.....	462
Sash, doors and blinds.....	464
Sewer pipe and cement.....	466
Ship and boat building.....	468
Soap, lye and potash.....	470
Staves and heading.....	472
Stone (marble and granite).....	474
Stoves and ranges.....	476

PART IV.—MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS—Continued.		PAGE.
Tanners and curriers.....		478
Tinware.....		480
Tobacco.....		482
Trunks and valises.....		484
Veneer.....		486
Vinegar.....		488
Wagons, carriages and sleighs.....		490
Willow-ware and toys.....		492
Woodenware.....		494
■ Woodwork.....		496
Woolen and worsted mills.....		498
All industries.....		500
PART VII.—BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.		
Introduction and summaries.....		506
Returns from secretaries.....		518
Errata.....		540

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

In presenting the Seventh Biennial Report of this Bureau a few preliminary remarks are offered regarding the general plan of this report and the sources and nature of the information upon which it is based.

The report is divided into seven parts, each, except Part I, devoted to a separate investigation and therefore complete in itself. The materials collected for the purposes of this volume and relating to the different subjects covered, consist mostly of statistical data which have been arranged and used as the circumstances in each case seemed to demand. In Parts II, III and VII the data used is classified and tabulated in detail besides being analyzed in tables and remarks. In Parts IV, V and VI the data used is condensed into more compact tables, practically into summaries.

The necessary information or data of the different parts of this report was collected from many sources. Of that section of Part II which relates to "Farmers' Returns" the data was obtained direct from farmers throughout the state; of that section of this part which relates to "Production and Prices" it was mostly had from the various reports issued by our national government. In connection with this latter section it should be noticed, that it does not relate to this state alone but to the whole country. Of Part III the data was obtained from wage-earners, and of Parts IV and VI from manufacturers and employers. In Part V the reports of the factory inspectors are analyzed and the result of their work shown. The data of Part VII, which relates to building and loan associations, was obtained from the secretaries of these associations.

By far the greater part of this information was collected through the mail on schedules prepared for this purpose and adapted to the various subjects. As to the readiness with which it was supplied by those called upon to furnish it, it is sufficient to say, that several requests and long trips were often necessary to secure it. In order to prevent the use of facts which might be misleading all returns were subjected to a careful examination and only such facts used as were considered safe and to the point. On the whole the material contained in the report is as reliable as can be expected.

The collecting and tabulating of the data of this report involved an immense amount of labor and the rather limited resources of the Bureau were taxed to the utmost to complete the report within the time allowed for the work. As a result of this there was a failure in some instances to carry out all the mathematical computations to an exact point, and also in some sections a certain lack of finish. A few errors also crept in, but these have been corrected and shown in the "Errata" on page 540.

It is with pleasure I acknowledge my appreciation of the efficient assistance and co-operation in all the work of the Bureau, of Mr. Charles Lewiston, deputy commissioner, whose ability and practical experience have been of great value to the state; and also my thanks to all other officers and employes of this Bureau for their faithful services.

H. E

PART II.

Farmers' Returns.

FARMERS' RETURNS.

In this investigation we did not meet with the encouragement expected. Only a small fraction, hardly 10 per cent., of the inquiries sent out to farmers throughout the state, were answered. The following tabulations contain 549 individual statements. These statements, however, as everything about them goes to show, were evidently prepared with great care, and together with the opinions given in answer to questions of a more general nature, and printed immediately after the tables, represent quite fully what may be considered the average social and economic condition of the farmers in Wisconsin, as well as their individual views upon social and economic topics.

Of all the industries in this country agriculture is easily the most important. It is the farmer who supplies the food and fiber, and upon his prosperity depends the success of manufacturing and mercantile enterprises. When the farmers are prosperous the country is prosperous; when they suffer, the country suffers with them.

But it is, perhaps, when considered in its relation to population that the real place of farming as an industry is seen. In the United States fully one-half of the people depend upon agriculture for a living. Besides those directly engaged in this occupation there is a large number of people in every town and village, depending for their support upon the surrounding farming community, and since the greater part of the products of manufacturing and other industries are consumed at home, the extent to which industrial centers depend upon the purchasing power of the farmers is plain.

The railroads also derive the greater part of their earnings from transporting the products of the farm. It is the possibilities of agriculture which have given the necessary stimulus to the building of most of the great railway lines throughout the country. Our exports consist mainly of grain and meat products. It may with the best of reasons be said that the farmers supply the stuff with which we are doing our business with the old world. Ordinarily, enough farm products are annually sent out of this country to pay, not only for all imports and to settle the vast amounts of interest on the capital invested in our industries by the outside world, but also the balances arising from other transactions.

The United States census of 1890 shows that more capital is invested in farm lands and farming than in any other industry in this country. This ratio is almost certain to increase in the future. The era of railroad building may be considered as passed. The expenditure of money for public improvements reached its highest point some time ago. Less and less money will therefore be invested in enterprises of this kind. Manufacture, interstate and international commerce will be more largely developed in the future; but the capital to be invested in either of these industrial branches will not be in proportion to the amount that, with an increasing population, must find an outlet in land and agriculture. In this connection it might be stated that the Physiocrats were not far wrong when they said that manufacture could not exist except on the basis of a surplus of food produced by agricultural laborers.

As promoters of social and national peace the agriculturist stands in the front of all others. Throughout the civilized world the tillers of the soil have always constituted the conservative element; the backbone of nations. It is perhaps natural that this should be so. What other class could possibly be more interested in preserving the peace both abroad and at home than those whose material all is inseparable from the soil—whose prosperity is in

the soil and whose success in such a large measure depends upon just laws and strong political and social institutions?

Contrary to the opinions of many, agriculture offers many opportunities to men of a broad education. Perhaps, a practical application of the physical sciences can be employed to a greater material advantage on the farm than in either manufacturing or commerce, and a high order of refinement can as readily find expression in this as in any other branch of production.

In a country with free competition and institutions, agriculture is not on the whole adapted to great concentration, at least not beyond certain limits which vary with the methods of tilling. There are many and good reasons for this, of which it is necessary to mention only a few. In manufacture everything needed in production can be centered in a comparatively small place and under the immediate control of one manager. The work can also be so arranged that there will be no waste of time nor any loss, because the attending to the different parts of the work at the proper time is combined with additional expense. In the cultivation of large tracts of land this would not be so. The work must necessarily be scattered over wide areas which places it beyond the reach of personal supervision and makes it impossible without the expense of additional machinery and help to simultaneously attend to all such work which cannot be put off without a loss. Besides this much time would be lost by both men and animals while moving about from one place of work to another, and the cost of carrying grain and manure would also be considerable.

Of the principal divisions of industry agriculture is the one in which it is the most easily possible for the employed, to, in time, become an employer or his own master. This is an important feature and in proportion holds good in old and densely populated countries where land is high as well as in new and more sparsely settled countries where

tillable land is cheap; provided of course the land is not burdened with vicious systems of tenure.

The relation of agriculture to our political system is very close. A writer in 10th census says "Agriculture has been the leading industry of the country from its settlement, while our people have been working out one of the greatest political problems the world has yet seen. Dangers to republican institutions come from cities and from aggregations of men in other vocations and the stability of our government is most intimately connected with its agricultural system." Again, "This industry is a notoriously conservative one; the very nature of the avocation makes it so; and this sturdy but intelligent conservatism has its special value to our political institutions."

That a thorough understanding of the conditions of an industry so important to our material and social well-being as agriculture, and of the large class directly engaged in it, as well as of the causes by which farming and the farmers are favorably or unfavorably affected is of the greatest value, is so obvious as to need no mention were it not for the fact this is often either overlooked or deemed of less importance than a knowledge of the same facts relating to other industries. To add a little to the rather scanty sources of information along these lines was the purpose of this investigation. And the following tables, though, for reasons already given, not as complete as intended, deserve attention:

TABLE No. 1—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
1	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	15	120	120	\$70	8
2	Wisconsin	Married	1	Yes	9	20	160	160	20	.....
3	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	18	120	100	65	.....
4	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	Always.	240	80	38	.....
5	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	.....	20	220	200	75	.....
6	Germany	Married	7	Yes	9	Always.	60	55	125	5
7	New York	Married	7	Yes	8	10	70	50	90	.....
8	New York	Married	5	Yes	.....	35	160	130	25	.....
9	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	Always.	400	150	40	.....
10	England	Married	2	Yes	7	15	160	75	20	.....
11	Wisconsin	Married	10	Yes	9	20	188	90	50	5
12	Wisconsin	Married	7	.....	.....	3	320	180	57	.....
13	Wisconsin	Married	3	.....	.....	Always.	102	102	75	6
14	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	10	80	70	40	6
15	Norway	Married	8	Yes	5	30	179	100	25	.....
16	New York	Married	6	Yes	9	25	160	140	75	.....
17	England	Married	4	Yes	6	Always.	305	230	60	6
18	Norway	Married	7	Yes	7	17	200	200	55	.....
19	England	Married	7	Yes	9	28	194	150	45	.....
20	New York	Married	7	Yes	9	45	300	260	50	.....
21	Norway	Married	6	Yes	9	42	370	200	20	.....
22	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	15	500	420	70	.....
23	England	Married	4	Yes	9	33	500	425	60	.....
24	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	30	197	60	75	6
25	Indiana	Married	6	Yes	6	40	160	140	70	.....
26	Ireland	Married	6	Yes	9	Always.	130	80	.....	.....
27	Wisconsin	Single	.....	.....	.....	45	100	75	65	.....
28	Wisconsin	Married	.....	.....	.....	30	120	120	90	6
29	Wisconsin	Married	3	.....	.....	9	80	75	100	5
30	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	30	106	106	65	.....
31	Norway	Married	7	Yes	9	30	168	60	50	.....
32	Wisconsin	Married	11	Yes	8	25	160	160	40	6
33	England	Married	5	.....	.....	Always.	200	60	35	.....
34	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	9	320	240	50	.....
35	Connecticut	Married	6	Yes	9	Always.	280	250	50	.....
36	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	15	120	120	40	.....
37	New York	Married	.....	.....	.....	Always.	210	100	65	.....
38	Wisconsin	Married	2	.....	.....	25	100	45	60	.....
39	New York	Married	4	Yes	9	21	194	160	80	.....
40	Ireland	Married	10	Yes	9	30	160	130	80	.....
41	Norway	Married	5	.....	.....	Always.	110	100	80	.....
42	New York	Married	7	Yes	9	40	215	150	80	.....
43	Ireland	Married	4	.....	.....	51	355	300	50	.....
44	Pennsylvania	Married	6	.....	.....	45	200	150	40	.....
45	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	15	235	235	75	4
46	New York	Married	2	.....	.....	19	60	30	100	7
47	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	9	15	65	30	60	.....
48	.....	Married	7	Yes	9	30	250	200	80	5
49	Illinois	Married	5	Yes	8	30	120	90	50	.....
50	New Jersey	Married	5	Yes	9	37	224	120	50	.....
51	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	30	100	90	60	.....
52	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	8	28	220	150	75	5½
53	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	28	400	200	38	.....
54	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	7	22	120	85	75	.....
55	Wisconsin	Married	1	Yes	6	Always.	650	400	40	6
56	Pennsylvania	Married	6	Yes	8	25	270	200	50	.....
57	Wisconsin	Married	4	.....	.....	30	240	200	75	.....
58	New York	Married	10	Yes	8	Always.	164	100	63	5
59	Canada	Married	4	Yes	9	43	545	490	65	7
60	Germany	Married	13	Yes	3	45	280	90	40	.....

FARMERS' RETURNS.

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.		Hay, tons.
Corn, barley, oats.....	50	30	40	100			2½	1
Potatoes, corn, rye, oats.....	20	20	50	100	15		1	2
Oats, barley, corn, potatoes.....	20	40	60	100			1½	3
Oats, barley, corn, hay.....	35	25	70	400	30		1½	4
Dairy.....	40	30	30	50			2	5
Dairy, wheat, barley.....	33	45	45	40	90		1½	6
Mixed farming.....	25	50	30	50	100		1	7
Potatoes, corn, oats.....	40		100	100			1	8
Barley, corn, oats.....	35	27	40				¾	9
Potatoes, oats.....	30			75			1	10
Barley, corn, oats, hay.....	30	25	40	50			1	11
Potatoes, corn, oats, hay, stock.....	32	32	32	25			1	12
Potatoes, corn, oats.....	22	37	22	42	90	1,200	1½	13
Wheat, corn, oats.....	10	35	15	45	100		2	14
Potatoes, corn, oats.....	15	30	20	50	125	1,200	4	15
Hay, corn, oats, hogs, stock.....	50	50	50	100			2½	16
Barley, corn, oats, wheat.....	15	40	35	40			2	17
Corn, oats.....	50		45			1,400	3	18
Dairy, grain, hogs.....	30	55	30	20	20		2	19
Wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes.....	18	45	30	50	100		1½	20
Hay, oats, corn, potatoes.....	40		70	40			2	21
Barley, oats, corn.....	20	10	40	100			¾	22
Hay, barley, oats, corn.....	40	30	50	75			1½	23
Hay, oats, corn.....	10	90	55	95			2	24
Hay, oats, corn.....	40	30	50	100		1,200	1½	25
Grain.....	22	32	30	30			2	26
Corn, oats, hay.....	50		40	100			2	27
Corn, barley.....		30	100	80			2	28
Corn, oats, hay, dairy.....	20	50	30	100	150		2	29
Dairy, hogs.....	40	25	45	100			1½	30
Dairy, corn, oats.....	40		30	50		1,200	¾	31
Wheat, corn, oats.....	10	20	20				1	32
Rye, corn, oats.....	15	35	32	150			1	33
Rye, corn, oats, barley, pease.....	30	20	35				2	34
Hay, corn, oats, dairy.....	45		50				2	35
Corn, oats.....	40	30	50	150			1	36
Grass, corn, barley, dairy.....	30		70	75			1	37
Wheat, oats, corn, hay.....	14	50	40	125			2	38
Dairy, hogs, oats.....	50	35	50	100			2	39
Wheat, barley, oats, corn.....	18	40	35	40	120	30	2½	40
Grass, barley, oats, corn, stock.....	50	25	87	200			2	41
Barley, oats, corn.....	50	40	50	100			2	42
Oats, corn, hay.....	40		45				2	43
Hogs, cattle, corn, hay.....	20	45	40	45	150		1½	44
Hogs, dairy.....	40		50	100			1½	45
Hay, roots.....				100				46
Hogs.....	50		40	60				47
Corn, hay, barley.....		35	100	80			2	48
Oats, corn, dairy.....	40		40	60			2	49
Corn, oats, potatoes, dairy.....	50		50	100			2	50
Corn, oats, dairy.....	40		40	100			2	51
Corn, oats, potatoes, hogs, dairy.....	40		35	150	20		1½	52
Corn, oats, hay.....	10	35	30	40	60	1,200	¾	53
Corn, oats, tobacco, dairy.....	40		45	50		1,400	1½	54
Corn, oats.....	40		20	50				55
Corn, oats, potatoes, dairy.....	40		35	100			2	56
Dairy, corn, hogs.....	50		50	100				57
Corn, hay, oats, potatoes.....	47		60	125			1½	58
Oats, barley, corn, potatoes, hogs.....	40	30	30	75		1,100	1½	59
Oats, barley, corn, potatoes, hogs.....	45	30	48	75			1	60

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
61	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	Always.	165	65	\$50	
62	Michigan	Married	3							
63	Wisconsin	Single				Always.	200	105	50	5
64	Vermont	Married					44	400	75	15
65	Wisconsin	Married	3				15	150	150	75
66	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9		19	160	100	80
67	Wisconsin	Married	2			Always.	320	200	75	5%
68	New York	Married	2			Always.	150	150	100	
69	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	Always.	158	158	75	5
70	Massachusetts	Married	2			Always.	65	30	30	
71	Norway	Married	10	Yes	8		28	140	100	60
72	Norway	Married	13	Yes	8		4	120	75	30
73	Canada	Married	8	Yes	8	Always.	120	120	60	8
74		Single					25	348	100	25
75	Vermont	Married	9	Yes	8		28	142	85	75
76	Wisconsin	Single					8	295	180	60
77	Ireland	Married	11	Yes	9		30	120	65	40
78	New York	Married	6	Yes	9		30	90	80	90
79	England	Married	4			Always.	15	15	100	
80	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	7		15	298	100	11
81	Norway	Married	8	Yes	6	Always.	160	90	13	
82	Maine	Married	8	Yes	8		25	200	150	40
83		Married	2	Yes	8		20	500	280	50
84	New York	Married	12	Yes	9		30	253	140	50
85	England	Married	5	Yes	5	Always.	80	70	75	5
86	New York	Married	4	Yes	9		18	160	50	40
87	New York	Married	6	Yes	9		37	120	120	75
88	Vermont	Married	3				41	240	200	65
89	New York	Married	7	Yes	4	Always.	310	195	50	
90		Married	3	Yes	8	Always.	154	120	65	
91	Germany	Single					2	118	80	40
92	Wisconsin	Married	3			Always.	330	230	50	6
93	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	Always.	49	35	100	
94	Ireland	Married	9	Yes	9		40	290	150	50
95	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	5		20	210	170	60
96	England	Married	4				50	160	50	50
97	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	4		17	160	75	15
98	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8		14	98	43	7
99	Indiana	Married	5	Yes	7		40	120	70	50
100	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	3		14	170	110	40
101	Germany	Married	7	Yes	8		20	160	140	55
102	Wisconsin	Single				Always.	300	250	40	6
103	Germany	Married	7	Yes	9		40	200	150	40
104	Norway	Married	5				40	220	150	35
105		Married	4	Yes	9	Always.	240	240	50	5%
106	England	Married	1			Always.	240	100	55	
107	Wisconsin	Single				Always.	316	200	40	
108	New York	Married	7	Yes	8		35	694	250	40
109	Wisconsin	Married	2				9	80	60	50
110	Germany	Married	9	Yes	6		30	128	80	60
111	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	Always.	120	65	50	
112	England	Married	3	Yes	7	Always.	245	200		
113	New York	Married	7	Yes	9		34	120	70	40
114	Canada	Married	6	Yes	8		36	200	100	100
115	Wisconsin	Married	5				11	200	116	60
116	Ohio	Married	4	Yes	6		33	218	170	30
117	Canada	Married	8	Yes	8		28	50	30	60
118	Norway	Married	5	Yes	5		19	160	120	35
119	Wisconsin	Married	3			Always.	180	55	30	
120	Canada	Married	5	Yes	7		10	107	75	30

FARMERS' RETURNS.

9

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.		Hay, tons.
Oats, barley, corn.....		60	40	50	150			1	51
Oats, corn, tobacco.....	20	45	25	50	75		1,350	2½	52
Oats, corn, potatoes, hay.....		30		40	100			1½	53
Dairy, hogs.....									54
Hay, oats, corn, potatoes, barley.....		50	35	60	50			1	55
Hay, oats, corn, potatoes.....		55	35	40	75			1	56
Dairy, oats, corn.....		35		87				1	57
Dairy, oats, barley.....	15	60	40	75	200			2	58
Oats, corn, wheat, rye, hay.....	12	40		25	100	15		1½	59
Oats, corn, tobacco, potatoes.....		40		60	60		1,000		60
Dairy.....		35		35	200		2,000	1½	61
Hay and grain.....	15	35	25	50	150	30		1½	62
Wheat, corn, oats, rye.....	20	35		45	65			2	63
Barley, corn, oats, hay.....	25	45	38	45	200			2	64
Barley, corn, oats, hay.....		50	40	75	100			2	65
Wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes.....	12	20	28	33	70			2 ½	66
Oats, corn.....		50	55	50	200	30		2	67
Oats, corn, potatoes, garden stuff.....									68
Dairy, oats, corn.....	15	35		50	80	20		2	69
Wheat, oats, corn, barley.....	15	25	20	30	75			3	70
Potatoes, oats, barley, corn.....	12	35	40	35	150	20		1½	71
Dairy, cattle, hogs.....	20	30	30	40	35	20		1½	72
Barley, oats, wheat, corn.....	20	40	40	30	150			1½	73
Barley, oats, corn.....		50	35	40				1	74
Oats, clover, corn.....		40		60	200			2	75
Barley, corn, hay, potatoes.....			30	40	50			2	76
Oats, wheat, cattle, hogs, wool.....	19	50	40	35	35			1½	77
Corn, oats, hay, potatoes.....		30		35	50			3	78
Corn, oats, barley.....		50	30	40	100			1½	79
Wheat, oats, barley, pease, hay.....	10	20	15		27			1	80
Dairying, mutton.....	25	32	40		200			1½	81
Wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye.....	25	50	40	30	50			2	82
Corn, oats, hay.....		50			50				83
Corn, oats, tobacco.....		40		45	80		1,200	1½	84
Dairy.....		45		25				1	85
Wheat, rye, oats, corn.....	25	50		100	400			2	86
Tobacco, oats, corn.....		40		45			1,000	1	87
Corn, oats, wheat, hogs, cattle.....	18	40		45	80			1½	88
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	27	40		45				2½	89
Corn, oats, wheat, rye.....	20	35		30	30			1½	90
Corn, oats, wheat, rye.....	15	25	20	40	150			1	91
Corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes.....	20	35		15	100	20		1	92
Dairy.....		35		50	70			2	93
Oats and corn.....	10	25	20	15	30				94
Corn, rye.....									95
Oats, corn, barley, hay, potatoes.....		40	30	50	75			2	96
Oats, corn, hay.....		45		75	100			1½	97
Pease, rye, oats, barley.....		50	40		100			2	98
Dairying, oats, barley.....		30	30					2	99
Corn, oats, hogs.....		40		20				1½	100
Corn, rye.....		35		30				2½	101
Oats, corn, hogs, pease.....		40		40	100			2	102
Jersey cattle, dairy, hogs.....		50	34	50	200				103
Oats, corn, potatoes.....		40		40	100		1,100	1½	104
Oats, corn, potatoes, wheat.....	20	50		50				1½	105
Barley, cows, hay.....	22	45	35	40	60			2	106
Wheat, oats, corn, hay, stock, potatoes.....	17	45	40	35	100			1½	107
Grain, stock, potatoes.....	12	25			100			1	108
Hay, oats, corn.....		40		40	75			1½	109

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
121	Germany	Married	7	Yes	7	30	240	240	\$20	.....
122	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9	13	180	80	40	.....
123	Ireland	Married	12	Too old	.....	20	350	140	30	.....
124	Norway	Married	5	Yes	.....	33	118	100	60	8
125	New York	Married	10	Yes	.....	242	227	66	50	.....
126	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	.....	20	170	110	50	7
127	New York	Married	5	Yes	.....	30	400	160	15	7½
128	Denmark	Married	3	Yes	6	35	160	160	19	6
129	New York	Married	2	Yes	.....	40	150	140	85	.....
130	Indiana	Married	8	Yes	7	Always.	198	120	25	7
131	Wisconsin	Married	.....	.....	.....	Always.	618	240	17	7
132	Canada	Married	2	Too old	.....	28	180	170	60	6
133	New York	Married	4	Yes	6	39	320	170	40	.....
134	Ireland	Married	7	Yes	7	12	240	240	20	.....
135	New York	Married	4	Yes	10	26	198	120	75	.....
136	Delaware	Married	6	Yes	6	30	217	100	60	.....
137	Ohio	Married	8	Yes	.....	45	331	200	30	.....
138	New York	Married	5	Yes	8	30	200	100	20	.....
139	Germany	Married	5	Yes	9	17	100	95	75	6
140	Norway	Married	.....	.....	.....	43	140	80	40	.....
141	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	48	320	200	60	.....
142	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8	25	118	100	75	.....
143	New York	Married	4	Yes	.....	Always.	120	120	90	6
144	Maine	Married	3	Yes	6	36	220	30	5	8
145	England	Single	.....	.....	.....	27	133	50	35	7
146	Wisconsin	Married	.....	.....	.....	Always.	140	100	50	.....
147	Norway	Married	12	Yes	8	30	224	180	50	.....
148	Ohio	Married	5	Yes	8	24	90	80	65	6
149	New York	Married	4	Yes	.....	30	100	100	60	.....
150	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	6	10	120	90	41	6
151	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	10	14	290	260	100	6
152	New York	Married	6	Yes	9	36	120	60	45	.....
153	Maine	Married	3	Yes	.....	5	450	450	50	.....
154	Pennsylvania	Married	2	Yes	8	Always.	200	160	50	.....
155	Wisconsin	Married	.....	.....	.....	5	195	160	60	.....
156	Ohio	Married	7	Yes	9	30	368	320	43	7
157	Massachusetts	Married	3	Yes	9	40	620	250	60	.....
158	Scotland	Married	3	Yes	.....	10	1,160	40	25	8
159	Germany	Married	8	Yes	6	28	320	270	32	.....
160	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	7	Always.	320	120	15	.....
161	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	Always.	120	80	40	6
162	England	Married	4	Yes	6	45	290	290	50	.....
163	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	7	Always.	190	125	.....	.....
164	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8	30	160	120	70	.....
165	Ohio	Married	5	Yes	9	20	465	290	30	.....
166	New York	Married	4	Yes	3	24	500	220	8	.....
167	Norway	Married	7	Yes	.....	Always.	333	300	75	.....
168	Connecticut	Married	4	Yes	4	Always.	141	97	57	.....
169	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	25	350	250	50	.....
170	New York	Married	10	Yes	9	50	160	90	20	8
171	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	.....	25	200	140	22	7
172	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	.....	Always.	100	65	50	.....
173	Wisconsin	Married	2	Yes	.....	Always.	106	40	35	7
174	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	38	148	148	60	.....
175	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	9	23	270	180	50	.....
176	.....	Married	2	Yes	.....	5	400	250	35	.....
177	Prussia	Married	5	Yes	9	18	260	80	.....	.....
178	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	.....	Always.	174	140	50	.....
179	Ohio	Married	5	Yes	.....	55	400	320	.....	.....
180	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	9	Always.	320	320	50	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.		Hay, tons.
Hay, cattle.....					30			1½	121
Mixed farming.....	15	35	35	50	20	15	1,100	3	122
Oats, corn.....		30	25	23	25			2½	123
Dairy, tobacco.....	10	40	25	45	80		700	1	124
Corn, barley, oats, hay.....		40	25	40	100			1½	125
Corn, oats.....	12	40	25	40	100	20		2	126
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes.....	15	40	25	30	150	20		1½	127
Corn, oats, barley, rye.....	18	35	42	30	30			2	128
Corn, oats, barley, hay.....		45	30	40	100			1½	129
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....									130
Mixed farming.....	12	35		40	100			1½	131
Corn, oats, barley.....		45	22	40	100	20		1½	132
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	22	40		40	100	20		2	133
Corn, oats, wheat, rye.....	14	35		25	300			1½	134
Grain, stock.....	20	50	40	60	150			1½	135
Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, hay.....	20	45	30	40	150			1	136
Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, hay.....	18	35	30	40	150			1½	137
Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, hay.....	15	30		35	100	20		1½	138
Oats, corn, barley.....		50	40	40	100			1½	140
Oats, corn.....		30	15	30	100	20		2	140
Oats, corn, hay.....		30		25	50			2	141
Oats, corn, barley.....		40	30	80				1½	142
Dairy, hay, hogs.....		40	30	45				2½	143
Corn, potatoes, hay, berries.....				30	40			1½	144
Corn, potatoes, oats.....		30		35	100				145
Corn, oats, hay.....		40		50	150			3	146
Dairy, hogs.....		35	20	28	50			1½	147
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes.....		40		40	100			2	148
Corn, oats, potatoes.....	25	45			150				149
		40		50	100			3	150
Dairy.....		65		100	150			2½	151
Oats, barley, rye, pease, potatoes.....		30	25		70			1	152
Oats, corn, potatoes, hay.....		40		40	150			1	153
Oats, corn, clover.....		35		30	40				154
Oats, corn.....		40							155
Dairy, stock.....		38		40	75			2	156
Corn, oats, barley, tobacco, dairy.....		45	30	60	100		1,200	1½	157
Corn, oats, potatoes, cranberries.....		30		20	150				158
Corn, oats.....	10	32	25	38	75			1½	159
Corn, hay.....	27	50		70	200			1½	160
Corn, oats, potatoes.....		30		40	75			2	161
Corn, oats, grass.....		17			30				162
Corn, oats, grass.....		40		50					163
Corn, oats, wheat, barley.....	25	50	40	100	100				164
Corn, oats, hay.....		40		65				2	165
Corn, oats, rye.....	10	30	25	100	15			1½	166
Tobacco, hogs, dairy products.....		40		40			1,400	1½	167
Corn, oats, dairy.....	19	35		87	50			1½	168
Corn, oats, hay.....		30		40	60			1	169
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes.....	20	40	30	40	75	20		1½	170
Corn, oats.....		30		30	100				171
Corn, dairy.....		35		40	200				172
		25		60	100				173
Corn, oats, hay.....		35		40	100			1	174
Corn, oats, hay, potatoes.....		40		40	125			1½	175
Corn, oats, hay, wheat.....	20	60		55	100			1½	176
Corn, oats, rye, potatoes.....	18	30		60	100			1½	177
Corn, oats.....		40	30	45	150			1½	178
Oats, corn, grass.....	8	40	25	45	100	30		2	179

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
181	Vermont.....	Married..	7	.....	.....	40	220	150	\$50	.....
182	Norway.....	Married..	8	Yes... 6	.....	20	100	75	50	.....
183	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	.....	.....	20	200	150	60	.....
184	New York.....	Married..	10	Yes... 9	.....	27	200	100	30	9
185	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	Yes... 6	.....	7	80	32	20	8
186	Vermont.....	Married..	.....	.....	.....	Always.	160	38	19	10
187	England.....	Married..	7	Yes... 8	.....	30	120	60	50	6
188	Wisconsin.....	Married..	6	Yes... 10	.....	40	346	290	30	5
189	Vermont.....	Married..	9	Yes... 7	.....	25	220	80	10	.....
190	Ireland.....	Married..	7	.....	.....	38	299	160	.....	.....
191	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes... 8	.....	20	200	120	50	.....
192	New York.....	Married..	5	.....	.....	Always.	400	300	80	.....
193	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	Yes... 9	.....	Always.	157	100	80	5
194	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes... 7	.....	14	360	200	45	6
195	Vermont.....	Married..	7	Yes... 9	.....	50	85	75	60	6
196	Wisconsin.....	Single..	.....	.....	.....	Always.	45	30	.....	4
197	Maine.....	Married..	5	Yes... 8	.....	40	290	150	30	7
198	Wisconsin.....	Married..	3	Yes... 9	.....	20	220	200	35	.....
199	Canada.....	Married..	4	Yes... 9	.....	20	115	100	20	7
200	Germany.....	Married..	11	Yes... 7	.....	30	165	125	65	.....
201	England.....	Married..	7	Yes... 7	.....	30	105	100	75	.....
202	Wisconsin.....	Married..	7	Yes... 8	.....	Always.	306	200	75	.....
203	Germany.....	Married..	7	Yes... 9	.....	16	124	100	50	5
204	Indiana.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	30	142	80	60	.....
205	Wisconsin.....	Married..	10	Yes... 8	.....	27	400	210	25	.....
206	England.....	Married..	16	Yes... 8	.....	42	180	140	30	7
207	Denmark.....	Married..	3	Yes... 9	.....	6	258	200	55	.....
208	Germany.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	42	355	200	27	.....
209	Holland.....	Married..	3	.....	.....	30	160	120	30	.....
210	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes... 9	.....	13	120	100	40	.....
211	Ireland.....	Married..	10	Yes... 9	.....	40	240	200	70	6
212	Wisconsin.....	Single..	7	.....	.....	27	61	50	60	6
213	Ireland.....	Married..	7	Yes... 9	.....	20	340	300	75	.....
214	Scotland.....	Married..	7	Yes... 9	.....	40	290	280	50	.....
215	New York.....	Married..	5	Yes... 6	.....	15	110	35	20	.....
216	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	.....	.....	8	240	100	15	5
217	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	Yes... 9	.....	9	80	50	25	.....
218	Pennsylvania.....	Married..	5	Yes... 8	.....	30	200	180	60	.....
219	New York.....	Married..	3	.....	.....	50	100	80	65	.....
220	New York.....	Married..	13	.....	.....	12	200	165	75	.....
221	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	Yes... 9	.....	Always.	140	60	18	.....
222	Illinois.....	Married..	6	Yes... 7	.....	30	200	190	50	.....
223	Norway.....	Married..	8	.....	.....	20	240	100	14	7
224	Denmark.....	Married..	6	Yes... 7	.....	15	240	225	30	6
225	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	Yes... 9	.....	12	144	100	100	.....
226	Wisconsin.....	Married..	2	.....	.....	2	200	111	40	.....
227	Norway.....	Married..	6	Yes... 7	.....	2	300	90	20	5
228	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes... 9	.....	10	80	80	100	.....
229	Scotland.....	Married..	8	Yes... 9	.....	40	100	95	100	.....
230	Germany.....	Married..	7	Yes... 9	.....	29	99	80	65	.....
231	Ireland.....	Married..	10	Yes... 8	.....	33	360	280	40	8
232	Pennsylvania.....	Married..	7	Yes... 4	.....	40	180	130	35	.....
233	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes... 8	.....	.....	220	70	60	.....
234	Wisconsin.....	Married..	6	Yes... 8	.....	14	80	60	90	.....
235	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	Yes... 4	.....	33	200	60	10	7
236	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	Yes... 3	.....	15	80	40	20	.....
237	New York.....	Married..	6	Yes... 3	.....	61	123	100	75	6%
238	Ohio.....	Married..	12	Yes... 7	.....	30	80	50	15	.....
239	Wisconsin.....	Married..	8	Yes... 8	.....	Always.	320	135	35	.....
240	Ohio.....	Married..	4	Yes... 7	.....	25	280	270	25	8

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Huckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.	
Oats, corn, stock.....								
Tobacco.....	11						1,000	
Barley, oats, corn, hay, potatoes.....								
Garden produce, hay.....								
Corn, oats, potatoes.....								
Raspberries, potatoes.....								
Wheat, oats, barley, corn.....	14							
Mixed farming.....								
Wheat, oats, corn.....	17							
Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes.....								
Wheat, oats, corn, rye, cattle.....	20							
Hay, oats, corn, rye.....								
Dairy, hogs.....								
Corn, tobacco, cattle.....	17						1,500	
Corn, wheat, oats, berries, potatoes.....	13							
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes.....	13							
Corn, oats, hay.....								
Corn, oats, wheat.....	10							
Stock.....								
Oats, barley, corn.....	23							
Oats, barley, corn, hay, potatoes.....	13							
Oats, barley, corn, pease.....	12							
Oats, corn.....	12							
Oats, corn, potatoes.....	12							
Dairy, stock.....								
Hay, grain, potatoes.....								
Mixed farming, hogs, cattle.....	15							
Corn, oats, potatoes.....	15							
Corn, oats, dairying.....	20							
Mixed farming.....	30							
Potatoes, corn, oats, rye.....	18							
Stock, corn, oats, barley.....								
Potatoes, corn, oats, hay.....	15							
Potatoes, corn, oats.....	17							
Pease, barley, oats, wheat.....	17							
Pease, rye, oats, wheat.....	15							
Corn, oats, dairy, pork.....	20							
Corn, oats, wheat, barley.....	15							
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	20							
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes.....	20							
Corn, oats.....								
Corn, oats.....								
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, dairy.....								
Grain, hay, dairy products.....								
Grain, hay.....	15							
Hay, corn.....	15						1,000	
Dairy, hogs.....								
Oats, barley, wheat, corn, potatoes.....	18							
Oats, barley, pease, rye.....	23							
Oats, wheat, hay, stock.....	10							
Mixed farming.....	15							
Oats.....							1,000	
Oats, barley, hay.....	15							
Rye, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes.....								
Dairy, hogs, corn, barley.....								
Wheat, oats, potatoes, hay.....	12							
Wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes.....	13							

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months' school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
241	Wisconsin.....	Married..	7	Yes...	9	Always.	156	120	\$50	5
242	New York.....	Married..	5	Yes...	6	30	194	160	50	.....
243	Wisconsin.....	Married..	3	Yes...	8	13	400	300	60	.....
244	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes...	3	Always.	140	80	50	7
245	Ireland.....	Married..	6	Yes...	6	30	422	200	25	.....
246	Wisconsin.....	Married..	6	Yes...	10	Always.	138	120	55	5
247	California.....	Married..	5	Yes...	7	15	181	80	50	5
248	Wisconsin.....	Single.....	.....	.....	.....	42	79	40	50	.....
249	Wisconsin.....	Married..	3	Yes...	8	16	140	120	40	.....
250	New York.....	Married..	5	.....	.....	50	200	160	7	7
251	England.....	Married..	5	Yes...	5	Always.	180	130	60	.....
252	Wisconsin.....	Married..	1	Yes...	9	Always.	215	160	40	6
253	Ohio.....	Married..	7	Yes...	8	30	280	140	75	.....
254	Wisconsin.....	Married..	6	.....	.....	15	146	50	20	.....
255	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
256	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes...	9	39	80	70	65	6
257	France.....	Married..	6	Yes...	8	28	80	80	50	.....
258	Ireland.....	Married..	8	Yes...	8	40	160	100	24	.....
259	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes...	9	Always.	134	134	90	6
260	England.....	Married..	10	Yes...	7	18	206	80	30	.....
261	.....	Single.....	.....	.....	.....	20	520	250	30	.....
262	Ireland.....	Married..	4	Yes...	8	40	120	100	30	.....
263	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	Yes...	9	11	160	137	65	7
264	New York.....	Married..	3	Yes...	4	25	320	150	25	6
265	Scotland.....	Married..	7	Yes...	9	28	250	240	80	5 1/2
266	Norway.....	Married..	8	Yes...	9	30	210	110	70	6 1/2
267	.....	Married..	6	Yes...	10	15	155	90	60	.....
268	Ohio.....	Married..	2	.....	.....	27	80	48	50	.....
269	Wisconsin.....	Married..	8	Yes...	8	Always.	128	100	35	.....
270	Wales.....	Married..	4	Yes...	7	13	120	95	25	8
271	Connecticut.....	Married..	7	Yes...	9	42	320	190	37	.....
272	Denmark.....	Married..	8	Yes...	8	24	80	55	40	.....
273	Wisconsin.....	Single.....	.....	.....	.....	24	200	175	65	.....
274	Germany.....	Married..	6	Yes...	8	9	100	25	15	6
275	England.....	Married..	5	Yes...	9	Always.	160	110	50	.....
276	.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	4	98	65	65	5
277	New York.....	Married..	9	Yes...	7	25	240	160	25	.....
278	Ohio.....	Married..	3	Yes...	7	15	100	70	25	.....
279	Germany.....	Married..	8	Yes...	8	23	282	190	74	.....
280	Wisconsin.....	Married..	8	Yes...	8	15	98	70	70	6
281	New York.....	Married..	10	Yes...	7	35	480	220	20	.....
282	Wisconsin.....	Married..	2	.....	.....	25	160	90	50	.....
283	Wisconsin.....	Married..	6	Yes...	8	21	219	160	40	.....
284	Wisconsin.....	Married..	6	Yes...	6	20	170	120	50	6
285	Ohio.....	Married..	5	.....	.....	40	120	50	20	.....
286	Pennsylvania.....	Married..	3	Yes...	8	15	115	90	50	.....
287	Wisconsin.....	Married..	6	Yes...	8	13	195	50	30	.....
288	Wisconsin.....	Married..	2	.....	.....	Always.	120	70	45	7
289	Wisconsin.....	Married..	8	.....	.....	13	200	160	50	7
290	New York.....	Married..	4	Yes...	9	31	400	200	50	.....
291	Maine.....	Married..	4	Yes...	9	10	100	100	100	8
292	New York.....	Married..	9	Yes...	9	18	320	260	25	.....
293	New York.....	Married..	12	Yes...	9	15	160	30	50	6
294	Wisconsin.....	Single.....	.....	.....	.....	29	360	120	20	.....
295	Wisconsin.....	Married..	8	Yes...	8	Always.	160	100	50	7
296	.....	Married..	7	Yes...	7	Always.	320	100	15	.....
297	Wisconsin.....	Single.....	.....	.....	.....	Always.	80	80	90	.....
298	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	Yes...	8	20	260	200	30	.....
299	Norway.....	Married..	10	Yes...	4	30	90	50	80	7
300	Wisconsin.....	Married..	7	Yes...	9	30	480	220	10	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvement.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
301	New York	Married	2			50	620	560	\$80	
302	Wisconsin	Married	3			30	40	80	55	7
303	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9	40	240	180	50	
304	Norway	Married	6	Yes	9	23	97	87	68	
306	Germany	Married	9	Yes	9	20	207	100	50	
307	Indiana	Married	6	Yes	7	16	340	150	20	7
308	Germany	Married	10	Yes	8	18	60	85	45	
309	Wisconsin	Married	3			6	120	80	40	
310	England	Married	9	Yes	9	30	370	200	35	6
311	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	7	12	200	140	50	6
312	Wisconsin	Married	9	Yes	7	18	165	55	55	
313	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	4	25	125	40	50	
314	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8	15	120	120	100	
315	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	6	16	140	68	38	
316	Wisconsin	Married	1			1	102	87	68	
317	New York	Married	6	Yes	7	45	73	60	27	7
318	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9	20	149	95	14	5
319	Germany	Married	2			4	70	62	50	
320	Germany	Married	6			25	160	90	14	
221	Wisconsin	Married	5			6	120	90	40	6
322	Pennsylvania	Married	5	Yes	9	200	200	200	25	6
323	Ireland	Married	7	Yes	6	40	300	240	20	
324	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	4	31	95	90	65	
325	Wisconsin	Married	2			Always	240	240	75	
326	Wisconsin	Single				5	200	100	25	6
327	Wisconsin	Married	2			20	200	100	45	7
328	Norway	Married	10	Yes	7	24	200	80	25	
329	Norway	Married	8	Yes	6	28	240	180	35	
330	Ohio	Married	4	Yes	9	40	120	120	80	
331	Norway	Married	11	Yes	5	35	320	150	20	
332	Ohio	Married	2			10	51	40	50	6
333	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	Always	80	65	100	
334	Wisconsin	Married	4			5	320	200	50	
335	Bohemia	Married	6	Yes	8	24	120	45	15	
336	Germany	Married	6			40	300	120	10	
337	Wisconsin	Single				30	80	65	20	
338	England	Married	12	Yes	7	20	436	240	35	7
340	Germany	Married	3			Always	901	700	45	
341	Ireland	Married	5			39	240	120	60	7
342	England	Married	5			42	190	135	75	
343	Illinois	Married	6	Yes	9	50	100	100	65	
344	New York	Married	8	Yes	9	22	159	100	75	
345	England	Married	5	Yes	8	40	140	60	60	
346	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	6	24	228	180	60	6
347	Wisconsin	Married	3			Always	100	100	70	6½
348	New York	Married	2			4	213	84	50	
349	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	12	35	40	50	
350	Ireland	Married	6			50	200	150	80	6
351	Wisconsin	Married	10	Yes	6	30	520	250	13	
352	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	4	8	128	95	80	
353	Wisconsin	Married	8	Yes	9	11	75	68	70	
354	Wisconsin	Married	2			10	240	160	60	
355	Wisconsin	Married	2			Always	140	120	40	
356	England	Single				25	600	150	60	
357	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	10	140	110	45	
358	Austria	Married	7	Yes	9	26	120	85	40	
359	Pennsylvania	Married	3	Yes	8	20	160	140	100	6
360	New York	Married	9	Yes	9	Always	92	92	50	

TABLE No. 1 continued—Farmers' returns

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF						
	Wheat,	Oats,	Barley,	Corn,	Potatoes,	Stock wheat,	Tobacco, live hay, straw, other products
Wheat, oats, barley, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, tobacco	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, barley, wheat, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Tobacco, dairy	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hog, cattle	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, dairy	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Barley, oats	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, stock	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Tobacco, corn, oats, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Potatoes, oats, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Peas, oats, barley, etc.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hay, corn, oats, potatoes	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hay, corn, oats, potatoes	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, barley	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Mixed farming	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Wheat, oats, barley, etc.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Cattle, hog	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, wheat, grass	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, wheat, barley	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, tobacco	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, wheat	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, wheat, barley	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, wheat	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Small fruit	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, hay, potatoes	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, dairy	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, dairy, stock	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Corn, oats, tobacco	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats and corn	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Potatoes, hay, stock	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, corn, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, corn, hay, stock	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, corn, wheat, dairy	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, corn, wheat, barley, potatoes	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Mixed farming	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, corn, cattle	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, corn, hay	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, corn, stock	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, barley, hay, dairy	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, barley, corn, dairy, wheat	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Oats, hay, corn, tobacco	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
361	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	15	200	180	\$85	
362		Married	6	Yes	8	15	161	121	50	
363	Canada	Married	6	Yes	8	40	61	55	30	6
364	Vermont	Married	3			35	200	150	20	
365	Wisconsin	Married	3			20	40	40	100	
366	New Hampshire	Married	9	Yes	6	35	170	130	50	
367	Wisconsin	Married	2	Yes	9	3	405	405		
368	Wisconsin	Married	2	Yes	9	Always	125	70	40	
369	Norway	Married	6	Yes	6	28	400	100		6
370	Germany	Single				15	70	65	65	
371	Wisconsin	Married	5			Always	160	60	60	
372	Ohio	Married	1			35	80	60	25	
374	Norway	Married	2			15	149	60	45	
375	Poland	Married	7	Yes	9	11	300	40	18	6
376	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9	20	185	100	45	6
377	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	3	30	200	170	75	6
378	Connecticut	Married	2			10	131	95	70	
379	Norway	Married	11	Yes	8	21	240	175	30	6
380	Illinois	Married	4			30	200	180	60	
381	Wisconsin	Married	3			6	170	120	52	5
382	New York	Married	2			50	362	190	60	
383	Wisconsin	Single				20	100	40	30	
384	England	Married	4	Yes	6	40	164	98	30	
385	Germany	Married	10	Yes	8	28	240	100	40	
386	Canada	Married	5	Yes	9	25	280	200	20	6
387	Ohio	Married	5	Yes	6	45	235	110	30	6
388	Vermont	Married	8	Yes	9	25	156	90	50	
389	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	5	5	220	55	30	5
390	New York	Married	10	Yes	9	24	120	120	20	
391	Germany	Married	6	Yes	9	27	400	370	30	7
392	Canada	Married	5	Yes	9	18	440	360	30	
393	Wisconsin	Single				20	200	143	80	5
394	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	9	38	347	250		
395	Poland	Married	10	Yes	9	26	280	60	20	8
396		Married	4	Yes	9	Always	200	160	80	6
397	Maine	Married	5	Yes	9	12	320	140	15	6
398	Wisconsin	Single				20	80	60	50	
399	Germany	Married	7	Yes	9	27	158	158	50	
400	England	Married	4			41	120	120	55	
401	Wisconsin	Married	8	Yes	9	17	160	70	20	
402	New York	Married	5	Yes	9	50	320	320	50	
403	New York	Married	6	Yes	6	Always	390	370	40	
404	New York	Married	2			Always	148	140	100	
405		Married				20	80	60	35	6
406	Norway	Married	9	Yes	6	51	106	73	60	
407	Illinois	Married	8	Yes	9	30	450	300	25	7
408	Kentucky	Married	8			45	160	100	40	
410	Wisconsin	Married	2			10	120	80	35	7
411	Indiana	Married	6	Yes	3	45	140	90	30	7
412	Wisconsin	Married	15			15	160	60	25	6
413	Norway	Married	9	Yes	8	13	200	80	50	7
414		Married				6	220	70	18	
415	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	30	140	130	55	7
416	New York	Married	6	Yes	7	Always	180	170	65	
417	Germany	Married	4	Yes	9	20	200	130	30	
418	New York	Married	4	Yes	9	20	160	160	40	8
419	Wisconsin	Married	10	Yes	6	20	120	95	70	7
420	England	Married	9	Yes	6	27	300	100	8	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.	
Oats, corn, grass.....	40	50	125	2½	361			
Oats, corn, wheat, potatoes.....	27 45	45 200	50	2	362			
Oats, corn, wheat, potatoes.....	15 35 30	40 75		1½	363			
Oats, hay, wheat.....	20 40			1	364			
Oats, hay, corn.....	60	50 150		2	365			
Dairy and hogs.....	50	50 50		1½	366			
Corn and hay.....	40 31	38 125		1½	367			
Rye, oats, hay, dairy.....	30	30 8		1½	368			
Dairy and grain.....	16 20	30 8		1½	369			
Barley, corn, oats, wheat.....	18 45 35 45 175			2	370			
Hay, rye, corn, oats.....	50	90	30	1½	371			
Corn, oats.....	30	30 30		2	372			
Corn, oats, tobacco.....	10 35	30 30		1,000	374			
Potatoes, corn, oats, hay.....				2	375			
Corn, oats, hay.....	35	45 150		2	376			
Wheat, corn, oats, barley.....	20 50 30 100 100			1½	377			
Oats, barley.....	12 50 30 35 77			1½	378			
Oats, corn, rye, potatoes, hay.....	40	50 55		1½	379			
Dairy, stock.....	40	40 60		1½	380			
Barley, oats, wheat, rye.....	18 30 25 75 100			2	381			
Dairy.....		50 100		1½	382			
Corn.....	12 39 25 60 45	30		1½	383			
Hops, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes.....	20 50	50 250	20	1½	384			
Corn, oats.....	35	75 80		2½	385			
Dairy, grain.....	10 20	40		2	386			
Wheat, corn, oats, rye, hay.....	10 35	75 100		2	387			
Corn, oats, hay.....	25	40 50		½	388			
Wheat, corn, oats, dairy.....	20 50 25 40 90			1½	389			
Wheat, corn, oats, rye.....	10 25 20 35 100			1	390			
Wheat, barley, oats, dairy.....	11 40 30 40 85			1½	391			
Wheat, rye, hay, oats, corn.....	25 40 50 35 250			1	392			
Barley, hogs, stock.....	18 42 20 35 50			1½	393			
Oats, corn.....	40	50 200		1½	394			
Potatoes, corn, hay, rye.....	50	80 300		2	395			
Hogs, barley, corn, dairy.....	50 35	80 300		2	396			
Dairying, hogs, sheep.....	20 50	60 150	20	1½	397			
Corn, hogs.....	25	30 150		1	398			
Corn, oats, hay.....	35			1½	399			
Corn, oats, hay, hogs.....	40	50		2½	400			
Corn, oats, hay.....	5 10			½	401			
Corn, oats, hay, hogs, dairy.....	35 25 25 60			1½	402			
Corn, oats, hay.....	18 40 25 40 150	40		1	403			
Mixed farming.....	60 35 40			1½	404			
Corn, oats, hay.....	20 50 40 40 200			2	405			
Corn, oats, tobacco.....	14 30 20 35 125		1,200	2	406			
Corn, oats, rye, potatoes.....	30	35 50		1½	407			
Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes.....	18 40	35 100		2	408			
Corn, oats rye, potatoes.....	27	50 100		1½	410			
Hogs, cattle.....	35 20 40 50			1½	411			
Oats, corn, wheat, potatoes.....	10 30	30 50		1	412			
Oats, corn, potatoes.....	40	40 60		2	413			
Corn, oats.....	40 40	75 100		3	414			
Corn, oats, grass.....	13 45 35 85 60			1½	415			
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	20 50 35 50 70			2	417			
Corn, oats, wheat, hay.....	15 30	35 100		1½	418			
Tobacco, dairy.....	23 32 25 40 190		1,500	2	419			
Corn, oats.....	12 25	32 150	10	1	420			

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
421	Ohio	Married	10	Yes	8	Always	239	228	\$45	
422	New York	Married	4			35	120	100	40	7
423	Ohio	Married				50	127	103	57	
424		Married	6	Yes	8	Always	240		50	7
425	Wisconsin	Married	4			9	145	145	87	
426	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	21	77	50	100	5
427	Germany	Married	5			Always	116	80	60	
428	Wisconsin	Single				12	80	75	75	6
429	Ireland	Married	4			21	132	70	35	
430	England	Married	7			38	300	300	30	6
431	Wisconsin	Married	4			Always	180	100	15	7
432	Norway	Married	4	Yes	7	18	200	170	50	6
433	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	11	12	200	100	40	5
434	Illinois	Married	5	Yes	4	3	160	80	14	7
435	Germany	Married	4			39	176	80	20	
436	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	7	19	240	180	25	7
437	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	Always	120	63	60	6
438	New Brunswick	Married	6			40	500	500	50	
439	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	7	Always	300	100	30	6½
440	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	15	80	80	50	
441	New York	Single				30	80	60	70	
442	New York	Married	3	Yes	5	30	64	60	40	
443	Norway	Married	2			29	230	180	40	7
444	Minnesota	Married	4	Yes	6	10	190	160	55	
445	Germany	Single				40	170	85	60	
446	Connecticut	Married	6	Yes	9	42	100	100	90	
447	Wales	Married	13			13	428	140	40	
448	Germany	Married	7	Yes	9	40	157	147	80	6
449	Germany	Married	13	Yes	10	24	376	300	65	
450	England	Married	2			48	100	60	50	
451	Wisconsin	Married	2			36	250	200	50	
452	Indiana	Married	7	Yes	9	40	239	140	40	
453	England	Married	4			23	230	60	20	
454	Ireland	Married	10	Yes	8	47	220	100	70	
455	New York	Married	8	Yes	6	28	120	100	65	6
456	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9	20	80	80	40	
457	Norway	Married	8	Yes	7	20	160	100	35	
458	Germany	Married	8	Yes	8	24	360	200	25	
459	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	8	25	200	65	17	7
460	Norway	Married	4			Always	140	60	28	
461	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	Always	280	210	50	
462	Norway	Married				25	80	60	25	8
463	Scotland	Married	7			22	240	150	75	5
464	New York	Married				50	280	120	75	
465	Germany	Married	10	Yes	9	17	200	120	80	
466	Wisconsin	Married	3			4	86	86	60	4
467	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	7	Always	560	220	10	8
468	Canada	Married	2			19	240	240	30	
469	New York	Married	5	Yes	8	30				
470	Germany	Married	8	Yes	8	23	120	80	50	
471	Ohio	Married	9	Yes	8	36	260	225	75	
472	Ohio	Married	4			40	278	100	35	
473		Married	7	Yes	9	Always	200	175	75	6
474	Germany	Married	13	Yes	6	33	402	208	35	
475	Wisconsin	Married	3			26	280	240	22	6½
476	England	Married	5	Yes	8	19	250	200	50	
477	New York	Married	6	Yes	9	Always	162	100	75	
478	Germany	Married	4	Yes	5	24	150	75	50	
479	Russia	Married	8	Yes	10	30	130	70	90	
480	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	7	17	120	103	17	5

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.	
Corn, oats, potatoes, cane	15			20				421
Corn, oats, hay	40			40	40			422
Corn, oats, wheat	20	50		50				423
Corn, oats, hay	35			40				424
Corn, oats, potatoes, barley	60	40		40	100			425
Corn, oats, hay	18	40		30	80			426
Oats, barley, wheat	18	40	30	40	100			427
Oats, corn, potatoes, dairy	30			50	200			428
Oats, hay, potatoes, stock	18	45		90	125			429
	40		30	25	150			430
Oats, corn	18	35		50	50	25		431
Dairy, hogs	15	55	20	40	50			432
Corn, oats, hay	10	40	25	75	100			433
Corn, oats, wheat	15	30		45	51			434
Corn, oats, wheat, dairy	11	27		25	100			435
Corn, oats, barley, rye, clover	8	20	20		50			436
Dairy, grass seed		50		85	75	15		437
Wheat, oats, corn, hay	15	40		30	75			438
Oats, corn, potatoes		45		40	100			439
Oats, corn, grass		30		50	60			440
Wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes	25	40	30	60	40			441
Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes	25	35		50	100			442
Oats, corn, hay		40		40				443
Oats, corn, hay		45		50	60			444
Pease, rye, barley, oats		48	40					445
Wheat, oats, corn, dairy	22	45		50				446
Hay and corn		30		30	100			447
Hay, corn, oats, barley, wheat	15	40	35	90	50			448
	22	45	32	62	125	40		449
Poultry, dairy, hogs		60	32	35	50			450
Corn, oats, dairy		40		50	80			451
Corn	10	25	25	30	50			452
Corn, oats, vegetables		30		45	150			453
Corn, oats, barley, wheat, potatoes	27	37	32	25				454
Corn, oats, barley, potatoes	10	50	30	50	150			455
Corn, oats, hay		30		50				456
Dairy	33	28		10	30			457
Wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes	18	35		30	100			458
Dairy, hogs	15	40		35				459
Dairy, hogs		40		50	200	1,500		460
Corn, oats, potatoes, clover		40		40	100			461
Oats, barley, wheat								462
Dairy and general farming	20	40	40	40	100			463
Corn, oats, barley								464
	8	30		35	70	8		465
Corn, oats, barley	25	35	30	50	40			466
Corn, oats, wheat, hay	25	35		40				467
Corn, oats, wheat, hay	18	38		40	175			468
Corn, oats		30		40	50			469
Corn, oats, rye	15	45		45	20			470
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, stock	22	50		50	100			471
Corn, oats, wheat, hay	20	40	25	50	200	30		472
Corn, oats		50		75				473
Corn, oats, wheat, hay, rye	20	35		20	40			474
Dairy								475
Dairy, hogs, sheep		35		40	150			476
Barley, oats, corn, hay		45	35	40				477
Wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes	20	40	40	50				478
Wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes	18	42	27	70	60			479
Barley, hogs, dairy	10	25	35		200			480

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
481	Wisconsin	Single				Always	160	80	\$50	
482	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	9	30	156	60	40	
483	Switzerland	Married	7	Yes	7	38	450	106	20	
484	New York	Married	4	Yes	9	30	160	140	45	
485	New York	Married	3			2	480	290	30	
486	Wisconsin	Married	7	Yes	7	14	400	275	40	6
487	France	Married	9	Yes	9	25	80	60	40	
488	New York	Married	5	Yes	7	Always	110	75	65	6
489	Wisconsin	Married	4			6	160	85	35	
490	New York	Married	2	Yes	9	7	80	40		
491	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	9	14	95	50	63	5
492	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	Always	200	112	40	8
493	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	8	Always	200	120	35	5
494	Canada	Married	6	Yes	6	20	200	160	35	
495	Ireland	Married	7			33	200	190	30	
496	New York	Married	9	Yes	8	30	160	120	25	7
497		Married	2			38	165	50	38	
498	Wisconsin	Married	1	Yes	2	Always	200	160	65	
500	Illinois	Married	3	Yes	4	18	80	80	75	
501	England	Married	6	Yes	9	29	140	140	16	6½
502	Wisconsin	Married	10	Yes	5	Always	176	60	50	5
503	Germany	Married			6	5	115	65	35	
504	Germany	Married	12	Yes	9	Always	400	225		
505	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	8	Always	360	280	40	6
506	Wisconsin	Married	3	Yes	7	Always	230	150	65	
507	Canada	Married	3	Yes	5	10	80	80	35	7
508	Wisconsin	Married	5			Always	120	90	25	
509	England	Married	7	Yes	6	17	180	67	25	
510	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	8	8	144	100	49	
511	Norway	Single				4	240	82	15	7
512	Wisconsin	Married	2	Yes	9	27	140	140	80	
513	Germany	Married	6			24	220	80	25	7
514	Wisconsin	Married	4	Yes	7	20	400	130	12	
515	New York	Married	9	Yes	7	42	180	160	50	7
516	Wisconsin	Married	6	Yes	6	40	430	300	50	7
517	New Hampshire	Married	2			69	600	300	55	6
518	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	7	20	200	160	50	
519	Ireland	Married	7	Yes	9	Always	280	280	55	
520	Norway	Married	4			26	80	60	65	
521	Ohio	Married	3	Yes	7	25	135	90	35	
522	Ireland	Married	8	Yes	5	30	230	50	25	
523	New York	Married	7	Yes	8	50	200	100	20	
524	Norway	Married	8	Yes	7	27	240	110	45	
525	Norway	Married		Yes	6	4	120	60	15	8
526	Wisconsin	Single				2	80	35	25	8
527	Ireland	Married				Always	340	160	18	
528	England	Married	6			30	360	200	50	
529	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	11	80	30	55	6
530	Pennsylvania	Married	3			50	260	200	40	
531	Illinois	Married	5	Yes	6	26	320	150	25	7
532	Wisconsin	Married	4			4	60	40		
533	Germany	Married	8	Yes	6	25	160	100	40	
534	Wisconsin	Single				1	120	20	10	
535	Wisconsin	Married	5	Yes	9	35	200	100	45	6
536	New York	Married	7	Yes	9	23	80	60	40	
537	Ireland	Married	4	Yes	9	40	220	60	15	
538	Wisconsin	Married	11	Yes	8	Always	280	280	25	8½
539	Norway	Married	7	Yes	8	22	240	175	20	
540	Norway	Married	8	Yes	5	30	200	60	20	6

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What are your staple products?	WHAT IS THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF							Office number.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, lbs.		
Mixed farming	20	50		30	50			2	481
Mixed farming									482
Potatoes, rye, oats, hay, dairy									483
Potatoes, rye, oats, hay, corn		30		60	100			1	484
Corn, oats, wheat	20	60		65				1	485
Corn, oats	20	30	30	50	150	10	1,500	2	486
Hay	20	45	40	40	150			2	487
Grain, dairy, hogs		35			62	20		1 1/2	488
Oats, rye, potatoes, hay									489
Oats, rye, potatoes, wheat, corn, barley	20	42	25	60	75			1	490
Grain		30	30		300			2	491
Wheat, oats, corn, rye		40							492
Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes	20	40		40	75	20		1 1/2	493
Wheat, oats, corn, stock	15	35	30	40	100			1 1/2	494
Barley, oats, corn, buckwheat		40	40	25	70	20		1	495
Oats, corn, hay, rye	20	50	60	75	200	20		1 1/2	496
Oats, corn, hay		40		50				1 1/2	497
Oats, corn, hay	25	45	30	40	75			1 1/2	498
Oats, corn, dairy		50		45				2	500
Oats, corn, hay, potatoes		35		40	70				501
Oats, corn, dairy	8	15	12					1 1/2	502
Oats, corn, hay, potatoes	16	25		45	80			1 1/2	503
Mixed farming									504
Corn, oats		50		45	100			3	505
Corn, oats, tobacco		35		50	50		1,000	2	506
Barley, oats, hay, flax	15	35	40	30	75	15		1 1/2	507
	10	40		30	35			1	508
Oats, corn, wheat, potatoes, hay	13	27		37	80	13		1 1/2	509
Oats, corn, wheat, hay	25	45	40	50	75	15		2	510
Oats, corn, wheat, barley, hay	15	30	11	75	150	11		2 1/2	511
Oats, corn, wheat	14	45	50	80	20			1 1/2	512
Oats, corn, wheat	35	65		125		35		3	513
Oats, corn, wheat, clover seed	15	35	40	40	130	15		2	514
Oats, corn, wheat, rye, potatoes	12	30	40	75				1/2	515
	40		40						516
Oats, corn, potatoes		55		50	100			2	517
Dairy stock		50	40	40	50		1,500	1 1/2	518
Oats, corn, hay		30		25	50			1 1/2	519
Oats, corn, tobacco	30	50		60	150		1,200	2	520
Oats, corn, hay	16	40		45	125			1 1/2	521
Diversified farming		40			150			2	522
Diversified farming	20	40		50	100	15		1 1/2	523
Dairy, hogs, poultry	25	50		50	150	10	1,200	1 1/2	524
	6	15		30	60				525
Corn, oats, potatoes, rye, hay		30		50	200			2	526
Wheat, oats, cattle	10	20		15	50			1 1/2	527
Corn, oats, rye		50	40	40	150			2	528
Dairying		40		40	100			2	529
Oats, corn, rye		40		40	50	25		1 1/2	530
Stock, grain, dairy	25	40	25	50	200	25		3	531
Corn, hay				60				1 1/2	532
Corn, hay, oats, wheat	25	40	40	50	75	22		1 1/2	533
Potatoes		16	15	35	75				534
Oats, corn, hay		30		40	75			1 1/2	535
Potatoes	25	40		40	100			2	536
Oats, corn, hay	15	35	28	40	75			1	537
Oats	9	20	15	15	25			1/2	538
Oats, corn, wheat	15	40	20	50				1	539
Oats, corn, hay		30		35				1 1/2	540

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Single or married.	How many in family if married?	Do your children of school age attend school?	No. months school attendance during year.	How many years a farmer?	No. of acres in farm.	No. under cultivation.	Value per acre including improvements.	If your farm is mortgaged, what interest do you pay?
541	New York.....	Married..	5	.....	.....	45	170	180	\$80	.....
542	Switzerland.....	Married..	7	Yes... 6	.....	24	460	400	45	6
543	New York.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	42	280	200	45	.....
544	Germany.....	Married..	3	.....	.....	38	162	70	38	.....
545	Wisconsin.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	17	240	140	60	.....
547	New York.....	Married..	6	Yes... 9	.....	Always.	256	256	60	.....
548	Wisconsin.....	Married..	7	Yes... 7	.....	4	284	160	50	7
549	Wisconsin.....	Married..	5	Yes... 9	.....	15	160	140	65	5
550	Maine.....	Married..	4	.....	.....	25	300	300	25	7½
551	England.....	Married..	8	.....	.....	43	360	300	48	.....
552	Ohio.....	Married..	5	Yes... 9	.....	60	155	50	25	.....
553	Germany.....	Married..	5	.....	.....	2	120	70	30	.....
554	New York.....	Married..	6	Yes... 6	.....	29	240	120	20	7
555	England.....	Married..	6	Yes... 9	.....	45	160	135	125	.....

Table No. 1 continued—Farmers' returns

What is your single product?	What is the average yield per acre of					
	Wheat,	Oats,	Barley,	Corn,	Potatoes,	Stock raised,
Wheat	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oats	100	100	100	100	100	100
Barley	100	100	100	100	100	100
Corn	100	100	100	100	100	100
Potatoes	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stock raised	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other crops	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other stock	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other products	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
1								\$5 00	Don't know	Not now
2	5 50	5 00	10 00	15 00	8 00	9 00	\$3 70	2 75	Yes	No
3	5 75	5 75	5 75	7 25	8 00	9 25		5 25	Don't know	Yes
4		6 00	6 00	7 00	25 00	5 50		4 00	Don't know	No
5		7 00	7 25	8 00	12 00			5 50	Don't know	Don't know
6	9 50	8 00	8 00	11 00	12 50			5 50	Don't know	No
7	7 75	7 25	7 50	8 50	12 50			5 50	Don't know	No
8		5 50		4 75	10 00				Don't know	No
9	7 00	6 50	6 25	7 50	10 00			3 75	Don't know	No
10		6 50			15 00			3 75	Don't know	No
11		5 00	5 00	8 00	8 00			5 00	Yes	No
12		8 00		8 00	13 50			6 50	Yes	On a small scale
13	10 00	7 50	8 00	8 00	25 00	7 00	\$40 00	6 50	Yes	No
14	4 50	4 00	4 00	5 00	9 00			5 00	No	No
15	4 75	4 25		5 75	9 50		40 00	3 00	Don't know	Yes
16		5 50		6 00	10 00			3 00	No	Yes
17	5 00	5 00	5 00	6 00				5 00	Yes	Not at present
18		5 00		5 25			65 00	5 00	Don't know	Don't know
19	6 25	5 25	6 25	8 25	8 25			5 25	Don't know	Don't know
20	6 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	10 00				Yes	No
21		6 00		8 00	8 00			4 00	Yes	No
22		3 00	8 00	8 00	10 00			5 50	No	No
23		8 00	8 00	10 00	12 00			6 00	Don't know	No
24	8 00	7 50		8 50	11 75			6 00	Yes	No
25	8 00	6 50	7 50	10 00	15 00	5 50	20 00	5 50	Never used	Yes
26	9 00	6 00	5 00	7 00	11 00			5 00	No	No
27		5 00		6 00	6 00			3 00	Yes	Yes
28			8 00	9 00	9 00			7 00	No	No
29	9 00	8 50	8 75	14 50	19 00			8 50	Yes	For mutton
30		6 00		5 00	10 00			4 50	Yes	No
31		10 00		8 00	20 00		50 00	5 00	No	No
32	6 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	10 00			4 00	No	No
33		5 00		6 50	10 00			4 00	No	No
34		6 50	6 75	7 50					Yes	Yes
35		6 50		7 50					No	No
36		5 00	5 00	6 00	10 00			3 00	Never used	Don't know
37		5 00	5 50	10 00	18 00	3 00		2 50	No	No
38	7 50	6 75		7 50	11 00			5 50	Never used	No
39	7 00	7 25	7 25	9 00	11 00			6 50	Never used	No
40	7 00	7 25	7 25	8 00	10 00	7 50		6 00	Yes	Yes
41		8 00	8 00	9 00	12 00			6 00	No	No
42		9 00	9 00	9 00	12 00			6 00	No	No
43	6 50	6 50		6 50	10 50			4 50	Don't know	Yes
44	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	12 00			4 00	No	No
45	7 75	7 50		8 75					Yes	Yes
46					20 00			4 00	Never used	No
47		8 00		7 00	8 00			6 00	Yes	Yes
48			5 00	7 00	12 00			5 00	Never used	No
49		5 00		6 00	8 00				Never used	Yes
50									Never used	No experience
51		8 00		8 25	20 00	7 50		4 00	Yes	Yes
52		8 00		8 00	20 00	6 00	50 00	6 00	No	No
53	10 00	7 50	7 50	12 00	20 00	6 00		4 00	No	Yes
54		7 00		13 00				4 00	No	Yes
55		6 00	6 50	11 00	15 00	6 50		3 50	No	No
56		6 75		7 00	16 00			4 00	Never used	No
57		7 50		7 00	20 00			4 50	No	On small scale
58	7 50	7 50	6 50	8 50	13 50	7 50		4 00	No	If manag'd right
59				9 00	19 00		45 00	4 50	Yes	Not now
60		6 00	6 50	8 00	18 00			4 00	Yes	Yes

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
30	It would ruin the industry.....	Yes.....	1
10	It would ruin the industry.....	Yes.....	12
15	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	13
	Will drive sheep out of country.....	Yes.....	14
12	Would not pay to raise sheep.....	Not very.....	15
20	Kill it.....	Yes.....	16
15	Can't tell.....	Yes.....	17
20	.....	Yes.....	18
	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	11
15	.....	No.....	12
15	Very bad effect.....	Sometimes.....	13
10	It will destroy it.....	Yes.....	14
15	Ruin the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	15
	Injure it.....	Yes.....	16
Don't know	It would not improve it.....	Yes.....	17
	I think rather bad.....	Yes.....	18
	Would ruin the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	19
20	Annihilate it in 5 years.....	Yes.....	20
15	Drive it out of this country.....	Yes.....	21
	Depress it.....	Yes.....	22
15	It lowers the price of wool.....	Yes.....	23
30	Think price of sheep will increase.....	No.....	24
10	A demoralizing effect.....	Yes.....	25
	It don't pay to raise sheep.....	Yes.....	26
25	Will greatly injure it.....	Yes.....	27
	Make it worse than ever.....	Yes.....	28
20	Think it will help it some.....	Yes.....	29
	Very little.....	Yes.....	30
	.....	No.....	31
	Cannot say.....	Not very.....	32
	Decrease number; more profitable to small farmers.....	Yes.....	33
	.....	Yes.....	34
	.....	Yes.....	35
24	It has ruined it already.....	Yes.....	36
20	Will drive it from this country.....	Yes.....	37
12	Kill except for mutton.....	Yes.....	38
15	It will have a tendency to lower prices.....	Yes.....	39
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	40
13	Ruin it in the U. S.....	Yes.....	41
21	Increase mutton breeds.....	Yes.....	42
	Good effect. Better clothing.....	Yes.....	43
	.....	Yes.....	44
	.....	Yes.....	45
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	46
	.....	Yes.....	47
20	Destroy the industry of wool growing.....	Yes.....	48
	Disastrous.....	Yes.....	49
	Will drive it from the country.....	Yes.....	50
16	.....	Yes.....	51
	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	52
15	Not very much, supply and demand governs.....	Yes.....	53
20	Think it would ruin the industry.....	Yes.....	54
	.....	Yes.....	55
15	Will lessen the production.....	Yes.....	56
	.....	Yes.....	57
Cannot say	Would ruin the business.....	4 to 5c per lb.....	58
	Disastrous.....	Think it is.....	59
	.....	Yes.....	60

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.	
61	.....	\$5 00	\$3 75	\$3 50	\$20 00	.....	.....	\$5 00	Don't know.....	.....
62	\$5 00	7 00	7 75	7 00	12 00	\$45 00	4 00	Never tried.....	On some farms..
64	.....	5 00	.....	6 00	13 00	.....	.....	3 00	Never tried.....	Not on marsh...
65	.....	6 75	8 75	8 75	17 50	.....	.....	5 00	No.....	Not now.....
66	.....	6 00	8 00	7 50	18 00	.....	.....	6 00	No.....	Yes.....
67	.....	7 50	.....	9 00	18 50	.....	.....	6 00	Don't use it.....	.....
68	8 00	7 00	7 50	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	4 50	No.....	Yes for mutton..
69	6 75	6 00	6 00	7 50	15 00	\$5 00	.....	3 25	Yes.....	Not now.....
70	.....	7 00	.....	9 50	.....	.....	45 00	5 00	.....	No.....
71	.....	4 00	.....	5 50	15 50	.....	35 00	3 50	Don't know.....	Yes.....
72	.....	8 25	6 00	.....	8 60	16 50	6 00	4 50	No.....	Yes.....
73	10 00	7 00	.....	.....	10 00	15 00	.....	4 50	Yes.....	.....
74	11 50	10 50	10 50	16 00	20 00	9 00	.....	10 00	No.....	Yes.....
75	9 00	8 50	9 00	14 75	16 00	.....	.....	4 60	Don't know.....	Yes.....
76	6 00	5 50	5 75	8 50	11 00	.....	.....	4 00	Yes.....	No.....
77	6 50	6 00	6 00	7 00	12 00	.....	.....	4 00	No.....	No.....
78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't know.....	Don't know.....
79	6 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	10 50	5 00	.....	4 50	.....	In some places..
80	6 00	5 00	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.....
81	8 00	7 50	8 00	8 00	20 00	.....	.....	4 00	No.....	No.....
82	6 50	7 00	.....	8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....
83	7 00	6 00	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Not now.....
84	7 00	6 00	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Not now.....
85	.....	6 50	7 50	8 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50	Yes.....	No.....
86	.....	5 25	.....	6 75	.....	.....	.....	3 50	Yes.....	Not now.....
87	.....	6 25	6 25	7 80	12 00	.....	.....	4 25	Don't know.....	No.....
88	7 25	6 25	6 50	8 00	7 00	.....	.....	4 10	Don't know.....	No.....
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	No.....	No.....
90	6 60	7 00	9 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	Perhaps.....	Not much.....
91	6 00	5 40	5 40	.....	5 40	.....	.....	4 50	Don't know.....	Yes.....
92	6 50	5 50	6 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....
93	8 00	6 50	7 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	Don't know.....	Don't know.....
94	.....	7 00	.....	6 00	20 00	.....	.....	4 00	Don't know.....	Don't know.....
95	7 00	6 75	6 75	7 60	15 00	.....	30 00	4 00	Certain extent.	No.....
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	6 00	5 50	.....	8 00	20 00	.....	.....	5 00	Yes.....	No experience.
98	.....	6 00	.....	7 00	.....	.....	25 00	2 00	Don't know.....	No experience.
99	6 20	5 75	.....	6 00	8 00	.....	.....	5 00	Don't use it.....	Don't know.....
100	6 70	4 75	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	Don't know.....
101	7 00	6 50	.....	6 75	7 50	.....	.....	4 50	Yes.....	Don't know.....
102	5 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	10 00	5 00	.....	4 00	Don't know.....	No.....
103	6 00	6 00	.....	6 25	7 00	.....	.....	4 00	Yes.....	Don't know.....
104	.....	5 00	.....	5 50	8 75	.....	.....	4 50	Never tried.....	Don't know.....
105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never tried.....	Yes.....
106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never tried.....	Yes.....
107	.....	6 00	6 50	10 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....
108	.....	5 00	5 00	7 00	20 00	.....	.....	5 00	Never tried.....	Small flock.....
109	.....	8 00	8 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....
110	.....	5 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	Yes.....
111	.....	5 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	4 50	4 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Don't use it.....	Don't know.....
113	.....	6 00	.....	7 00	10 00	.....	.....	5 00	Don't use it.....	No.....
114	.....	7 10	7 30	7 50	8 00	.....	.....	.....	Don't use it.....	Don't know.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
		Yes	61
		Yes	62
More than it calls for...	In my opinion the same as when you take the stilts away from a boy	Yes	63
	Good	Yes	64
		Yes	65
	Kill sheep industry	It is 4 1/2 to 5c per lb	66
\$ 20	Damaging	Yes	67
	Think a small duty could help the industry	Yes	68
18	Kill it, or raise for mutton	Yes	69
	Bad	Yes	70
	Free wool will have bad effect	Yes	71
8	Have not been able to learn that import duties have any lasting effect upon market values	Yes	72
10	Causes me to reduce my flock	Yes	73
30	I don't think it will injure the business	Yes	74
10	Don't think it will have any effect	Yes	75
15	Make prices lower	Yes	76
	None	Yes	77
	Bad	Yes	78
Never raised any	Am not prepared to say	Yes	79
	Lessen sheep raising	Yes	80
13	Will damage it	Yes	81
15	I will go out of it	Yes	82
14	It will place the business on a basis of its own	Yes	83
10	Cause the flock to be much reduced	Yes	84
12	Kill it entirely	Yes	85
15	Kill the business	Yes	86
Don't know	Kill it	Yes	87
27	Will exterminate it	Yes	88
12	Has ruined it in this locality	Yes	89
25	Ruin it	Yes	90
14	Sheep raising would not pay	Yes	91
	Good effect	Yes	92
	It will discourage the sheep industry	No	93
	I give it up	Yes	94
14	Will cripple the sheep industry	Yes	95
	Will injure it	Yes	96
		Yes	97
	None whatever	Yes 4c per lb	98
	Is an injury to sheep raisers	Yes	99
	Make wool cheaper	Yes	100
		Yes	101
15	I do not know	Depends on make	102
	I do not know	No	103
		Yes	104
		Yes	105
12	Raise more sheep	Yes	106
	Good	Yes	107
25	Paralyze it and if continued will kill it	Yes	108
		Yes	109
14		No	110
		Yes	111
	Ruin the industry	Yes	112
	Will ruin it	Yes	113
25		Yes	114

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
115		\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 10 00	\$ 12 00		\$ 50 00	\$ 00	Don't use it	Yes
116	6 00	6 00		6 00				3 00	Guess not	No
117	6 00	6 00	6 00	7 00				6 00	No	No
118	7 75	5 75	6 25	10 00	15 00			4 75	No	No
119	7 00	7 00			12 00				Don't know	Have none
120		6 00		10 00	15 00			5 00	Don't know	No
121		5 00			9 50					
122	6 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	9 50	\$ 75	25 00	7 00	Sometimes	Yes
123		5 25		5 75	7 50			6 50	No	Yes
124		6 00	6 25	7 25	15 00			6 00	No	Never tried
125	6 70	6 25	6 25	7 25				5 30	No	No
126		6 80	6 00	6 30	10 00	6 00		6 50	Don't know	Yes
127	5 00	4 50	4 50	5 00	9 00	4 50		6 00	Don't know	No
128	5 50	5 00	5 25	6 00	9 00			6 00		
129		7 25	7 45	10 00	14 00			6 00	Don't know	No
130									Don't know	
131	8 00	6 00		8 00	9 00	7 00		5 00	No	No
132		7 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	6 50		6 00	Can't say	No
133	7 50	7 50		8 50	12 00			4 50	Can't say	Yes at 20cents/lb
134	5 75	5 25	5 50	6 00	12 00			6 00	Think not	
135	7 50	7 00	7 00	10 00	10 00			5 00	Yes	No
136	8 00	8 00	10 00	9 50	12 00			8 00	Think not	Not now
137	6 50	5 50	6 00	8 00	15 00	6 00		5 50	No	Yes
138	6 00	5 00		5 00	11 00	6 00		5 00	Never tried	Think yes
139		11 00	12 00	16 00	18 00			8 00	Never tried	No
140	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	20 00	8 00		8 00	Never tried	No
141		7 00		8 00	11 00			8 00	Think not	Yes
142		8 00	8 25	9 00				9 00		Yes
143	11 50	11 50		13 00				7 00	Never tried	Not for wool
144				5 25	8 50			5 25	Never tried	Never tried
145		6 00		7 00	10 00					No
146		7 00		10 00	10 00			5 00	No	No
147	10 00	8 00	8 00	10 00				5 00	No	Yes
148	7 25	6 25		7 50	10 50			6 00	Yes	No
149	7 00	6 00		7 25	11 50				To certain extent	
150		5 80		6 65	12 00					No
151		10 00		12 00	12 00			8 00	Never used it	No
152		6 00	6 25	7 00	12 50					Not now
153	6 75			7 00	14 00			6 25		Don't know
154		5 50		6 75	10 50			5 00	Never used it	Don't know
155		6 75		7 75						
156		5 90		6 40	11 25			6 50		
157		6 75	7 00	7 25	12 00		42 00	6 25	No	No
158		5 00		6 25	9 50					Yes
159	8 00	7 75	8 00	8 00	15 00			5 50	Never tried it	Yes
160	6 00	5 00		9 00	15 00				Never tried it	Yes, for mutton
161		5 00		6 25	10 00			4 00	Never tried it	
162		6 00			10 00			5 50		Yes
163					10 00			5 00	Think so	
164	7 75	6 50	7 75	8 00	11 50				Never used	No
165		5 50		7 25				3 50		Yes
166	6 00	5 50		7 00	10 00	5 50		4 00	No	No
167		6 75		8 00			40 00	6 50		
168	7 10	6 60		7 75	12 00			6 00	Yes	No
169		6 50		9 00	10 50				Never used	Don't raise any
170	5 00	4 75	5 00	6 00	10 00			6 00	Never used	Yes
171		6 00		6 00	10 00				Never used	
172		5 75		6 50	12 00			7 00	Never used	Not now
173		5 50		6 00	9 75				Never used	

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
	It will be an injury.....	Yes.....	115
		Yes.....	116
		Yes.....	117
		Yes.....	118
		Yes.....	119
\$11	Lower the price.....	Yes.....	120
	I think it would ruin it.....	Yes.....	121
	It would benefit the many but injure the sheep raisers.....	No.....	122
10	No effect whatever.....	Yes.....	123
	Good effect.....	Yes.....	124
	Would reduce our own market.....	Yes.....	125
10	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	126
12	Farmers will stop raising sheep.....	Yes.....	127
	Ruinous.....	Yes.....	128
		Yes.....	129
	Ruin it if not protected.....	Yes.....	130
	It has paralyzed the sheep industry.....	No.....	131
16	A bad effect.....	Yes.....	132
15	Drive the sheep out of the country.....	Yes.....	133
20	Destroy it.....	Yes.....	134
	Not any if we stick by the home market.....	Yes.....	135
15	It will do away with sheep.....	Yes.....	136
19	Reduce price from 5 to 7 cents per lb.....	No.....	137
12 ¹ / ₄	Is to our advantage.....	Yes.....	138
	No effect as far as I know.....	Yes.....	139
18	Has ruined the industry.....	Yes.....	140
20	Cheap clothing.....	Yes.....	141
	Think it will kill it.....	Yes.....	142
		Yes.....	143
Fine 40	Kill it.....	Yes.....	144
	Stop the raising of sheep for wool.....	No.....	145
	Bad.....	Yes.....	146
15	Has ruined the industry.....	Yes.....	147
20	Keeping sheep for wool impossible.....	Yes.....	148
Don't know.	Ruinous.....	Yes.....	149
		Yes.....	150
12		Yes.....	151
15	Ruin it.....	Yes.....	152
20	Don't know.....	Yes.....	153
	A bad effect.....	Yes.....	154
		Yes.....	155
	None.....	Yes.....	156
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	157
	It will drive it out of here.....	Yes.....	158
15	No effect.....	Yes.....	159
12	Ruin the industry.....	Yes.....	160
		Yes.....	161
	None.....	Yes.....	162
	Bad.....	Yes.....	163
		Yes.....	164
	Will improve the breed.....	Yes.....	165
15	Good effect.....	Yes.....	166
	Am not posted.....	Yes.....	167
	Think it gives preference to other countries.....	Yes.....	168
		Yes.....	169
12 ¹ / ₄	It will knock it out.....	No.....	170
		Yes.....	171
	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	172
	Kill it.....	Yes.....	173
	Will lower the price of wool, will not pay to raise it.....	Yes, at 4c lb.....	174

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilisers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
174		\$8 75		\$7 00				\$8 50	Never used	Not on my land
175		5 75		8 50	\$12 00			5 50	No	Yes
176	\$8 50	6 10		6 70	12 00			6 00	No	Yes
177	6 50	6 00	\$8 25	7 50	10 00			8 00	No	Not very
178		6 25		7 25				5 50	No	No
179										No
180	6 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	\$5 00		5 00	No	Wool is too low.
181		6 25		8 00				6 00	Don't know	No
182	6 50	6 00	6 25	8 00	11 50		\$25 00	5 50	No	No
183		6 00	6 00	7 50	15 50			5 50	On some land	No
184		1 00	6 50	7 00	12 00	7 00		5 00	Never used it	Think so
185		5 00		6 00	11 00			5 00		
186									No	
187	6 50	5 25	6 00	8 50				7 00	Yes	Not now
188		6 00	8 00	12 00				6 00	Never used it	Yes
189	5 25	5 00		6 00	10 00			5 00	No	Yes
190	6 50	5 75		7 50	12 00				Don't know	Yes
191	9 00			6 00	10 00			5 00		Yes
192		7 50		8 00	12 00				Never used	No
193		8 00	8 00	10 00	10 00			6 75	No	Don't know
194	6 50								No	No
195	5 00	5 75		6 75	16 00			6 00	Yes	Not low
196	6 75	7 50	10 00		15 00				Never used	No
197	5 50	5 00		6 50	9 50			6 00	No	Yes
198		6 00		6 75				6 75	Never tried it	
199	5 00	4 50		6 00	9 00			5 00	Never tried it	On cheap land
200		7 00	7 25	8 00	12 00			7 25	Never tried it	Yes
201		5 00	6 00	12 50	14 00			7 50	No	Not now
202	8 00	7 00	7 00	12 00	15 00	6 00		5 00	Yes	Not now
203	6 00	6 00	6 00	10 00	18 00			4 00	Don't know	Not now
204	7 50			8 00	11 00				Don't know	Yes for mutton
205	5 25	5 25		8 50	15 25			5 75	Don't know	Not now
206		6 00		9 00	30 00			5 00	Don't know	Yes
207		12 00	12 00	15 00	20 00			5 00	Think not	No
208	8 00	8 00	8 00	9 00	20 00			4 00	Never tried	Yes, lambs only
209	6 00	5 50	5 75	6 50	10 50			6 00		No
210	5 00	5 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	5 00		4 00		Yes
211	10 00	10 00	10 00	11 00	12 00			8 00		
212	7 00	6 60		8 00	11 00			5 00	Don't know	
213		6 00	7 00	7 00	10 00			4 00	Don't know	No
214		5 50		6 50	8 50			6 00	Don't know	No
215	5 00	4 00		6 00	11 00			4 75	Don't know	Yes
216	5 25	4 50			8 75			5 00	Don't know	Not now
217	6 00	6 00			20 00			5 00	Don't know	No
218		7 00		7 00	13 00			7 00	Don't know	No
219	7 25	6 75	7 00	8 25	11 25			7 00	Don't know	No
220	8 50	8 25		9 25	13 75			7 25	Not with us	No
221	5 25	4 75		5 75	8 75			5 25	Don't know	Think so
222		6 50		6 25	10 00			5 00	No	No
223									Don't know	Don't know
224	5 00	5 00	5 00	8 00	30 00			3 50	No	No
225		8 05	7 80	9 00	15 00			5 60	No	Yes
226	6 00	6 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	4 00		4 00		Don't know
227	5 50	5 00	5 25	6 00	9 00	5 00	25 00	5 00	Yes	Yes
228			9 00	10 00					Don't know	Don't know
229	9 00	8 50	8 75	14 00	19 00	9 00		7 00	Don't know	No
230	8 00	8 00	8 00		15 00			3 00	Don't know	No

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
\$0 20	Will lower the price.....	Yes.....	174
Don't know.	Good.....	Yes.....	175
10	Free wool makes cheap wool.....	Yes.....	176
.....	Will ruin it.....	Yes.....	177
15	None.....	Yes.....	178
More than it sells for.	It is an imposition on the farmer.....	.....	179
25	Will ruin the business.....	Yes.....	180
.....	I think the duty on wool a humbug.....	Yes.....	181
20	Most farmers are selling their sheep.....	Yes.....	182
.....	Think it lowers the price of wool.....	Yes.....	183
8	It has nearly cleaned the county of sheep.....	Yes.....	184
.....	.....	No.....	185
.....	It is ruin to the industry.....	Yes.....	186
25	Will make it unprofitable.....	Yes.....	187
8	.....	Yes.....	188
.....	Will injure it.....	Yes.....	189
.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	190
8	It will do away with the shoddy.....	Yes.....	191
Don't know.	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	192
.....	.....	Yes, at 4c lb.....	193
16	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	194
.....	Ruin it, have had experience in the business.....	Yes.....	195
14	.....	Yes.....	196
.....	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	197
.....	Ruin it.....	Yes.....	198
8	It will make wool and mutton cheaper.....	Yes.....	199
Don't know	Not any.....	Yes.....	200
.....	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	201
15	It will drive the sheep out of the country.....	Yes.....	202
12	It will put an end to sheep raising in this country.....	No.....	203
.....	Kill it.....	Yes.....	204
15	Kill it.....	Yes.....	205
.....	Will insure better mutton sheep.....	Yes.....	206
18	Think farmers will go out of the business.....	Yes.....	207
15	Bad for sheep raisers.....	Yes.....	208
.....	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	209
.....	.....	Yes.....	210
25	.....	Yes.....	211
.....	Nothing but mutton sheep will be raised.....	Yes.....	212
18	It will kill the industry.....	Yes.....	213
.....	.....	Yes.....	214
15	Will not injure it.....	Yes.....	215
.....	It will lower the price.....	No.....	216
10	Will have a bad effect.....	No.....	217
25	It has knocked the bottom out of it.....	Yes.....	218
15	Knock it out in this section.....	Yes.....	219
.....	.....	Yes, at 4c per lb....	220
.....	.....	Yes.....	221
12	Will destroy it.....	Yes.....	222
.....	.....	Yes.....	223
.....	It will make it less profitable.....	Yes.....	224
.....	Will ruin it.....	No.....	225
12½	Am of the opinion it does not pay.....	Yes.....	226
10	It will ruin the wool industry.....	Yes.....	227
.....	Stop the raising of sheep.....	Yes.....	228
15	Will destroy the wool industry in this section.....	Yes.....	229
25	Will have no effect.....	No.....	230

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.		
231	\$5 50	\$6 00	\$6 25	\$7 00	\$10 00		\$5 00	Don't know	No
232	5 50	4 75	5 00	6 50	13 75	\$25	7 25	Not with us	No
233	5 50	7 50		9 00	20 00		7 00	Don't use it	Don't know
234	8 60	3 10	8 60	11 60	14 20		4 50	Don't use it	No
235	5 00	4 50		5 50	8 50			No	No
236		5 00		6 00	9 00	4 75		Yes	Yes
237			11 00	10 00	10 00		7 00	No	No
238	5 00	5 00		7 00	9 00		4 00	Yes	Yes
239	8 00	7 35		12 00	10 00		4 50	Yes	Yes
240	5 25	5 61	5 82	6 20	9 00	5 45		Never used it	No
241	7 00	6 50	6 25		10 50		6 50	No	Don't know
242	5 75	7 50	6 00	10 00	30 00		3 00	No	No
243	7 50	7 50	7 50	9 00	19 00		5 00	Never used	No
244		7 00		8 25				In some cases	Yes
245	10 00	8 00		14 00	16 00		5 00		
246	6 00	5 75	6 00				7 00		No
247	6 50	5 50		6 75	10 50		6 75	No	No
248	7 60	5 50	5 75	9 00	16 00		6 75	No	No
249		5 50	6 50	7 45	13 00		5 90	No	Don't keep any
250		4 25	4 50	6 00	10 00	5 00			Don't keep any
251		6 25		7 25	17 00		12 00	No	Yes
252		6 00		6 00	12 00		6 50	Yes	Yes
253		6 50		8 00	10 00		7 00	No	Yes
254	6 50	5 50	6 00	5 75	10 00	5 00	35 00	Yes	Yes
255	5 75	5 50		6 00	13 00		6 00	Never used any	Don't know
256	7 00	6 50	6 50	7 20	10 00		6 90	Don't know	Yes
257	6 50	5 50	5 50	8 00	12 00		5 50	No	No
258	5 75	5 50	5 50	6 75	10 00		6 10	Yes	Yes
259	3 00	6 75		8 25	11 50		7 50	Never tried	No
260	5 90	5 25		6 50			6 50	Never tried	No
261	5 80	5 00		5 50	10 00			No	Not here
262	6 00	5 00	5 65	5 90	9 50	5 25	5 75	Never tried	No
263	7 25	5 75		7 00	11 25		6 25	Yes	For mutton only
264		5 25		5 75	9 00		5 50	Never used any	Don't know
265	3 00	6 00	6 50	8 00	15 00		7 30	Never used any	Mutton
266	7 25	6 50	6 50	6 75	10 00		35 00	Never used any	Mutton
267	7 00	6 25	6 40	7 00	10 25		6 20	No	No
268		6 25	6 40	6 50	11 40		6 20	Yes	Don't raise any
269	6 00	5 25	5 50	8 00	15 00	6 00	6 00	Yes	No
270	6 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00		4 25	Yes	No
271	8 50	6 75	8 50	12 00	20 00		10 00	Don't know	No
272	6 50	5 50		7 00	10 00		4 25	No	Yes
273	6 50	7 00		7 80	10 40		7 00	Don't know	Yes
274	5 50	4 50		5 50	9 00		3 00		
275		5 25		6 00			3 90	Never used	Yes
276	6 75	5 80	6 50	10 00	10 00		3 20	Never used	Yes
277	5 75	5 00	5 50	6 00	20 00	5 75	3 00	No	No
278	7 00	6 25		7 50			3 20	Never used	No
279	6 00	6 00	6 00	8 00	15 00		5 00	No	Not now
280		6 00	6 00	6 00			6 20	Don't use it	No
281	6 00	5 20	6 00	8 00	20 00	5 00	6 00	Don't use it	
282	6 00	5 00	5 00	6 25	8 00	5 00	3 00	No	No
283		5 20						Don't use it	No
284	6 20	5 50	5 25	5 50	9 50	5 00	4 25	Yes	Yes
285	5 25	4 50		6 00	9 70	5 50	4 50	No	No
286		6 00		7 50			5 50		No
287							4 00	Don't know	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
30	Don't think the tariff benefits the farmers of the west.	Yes	231
18	Run them all out of the country	Yes	232
10	Ruin it	Yes	233
		Yes	234
		Yes, at 4c.	
		per lb.	235
	Bad	Yes	236
	Will knock it out	Yes	237
	It will ruin it	Yes	238
		Yes	239
	Will paralyze it. We can't compete with Australia.	Yes	240
		Yes	241
25	Destroy it in this state	Yes	242
15	Reduce the price of wool, but if the price of clothing drops correspondingly let it come	No, at less than 4c.	243
8½	We can compete with any country	Yes	244
		Yes	245
		Partly	246
		Yes	247
13		Yes	248
		Yes	249
		Yes	250
20	Farmers must raise mutton sheep	Yes	251
	It will make wool cheaper	Yes	252
6	Ruinous	Yes	253
9	It will kill two-thirds of the sheep in this country	No	254
		Yes	255
	Good	Yes	256
25	Good	Yes	257
		Yes	258
	Kill it	Yes at 5c lb	259
25	Will ruin it	Yes	260
15	No material effect	Yes	261
13	Biggest mistake our government ever made	Yes at 5c lb	262
10	I do not think we will raise sheep	Yes	263
	Kill it	Yes	264
	Very little	Yes	265
	Good effect	Yes	266
		Yes	267
	Bad effect	Yes	268
	Kill it	Yes	269
20	8c per lb. reduction	No	270
22	Is driving wool growing out of our section	Yes	271
	Not any on small flocks	Yes	272
20	Will increase the number of mutton sheep	Yes	273
		Yes	274
		Yes	275
		Yes	276
20	Cheapen our wool	No	277
	Ruin	Yes	278
20	Decrease the flocks	Yes	279
	Not posted	Yes	280
	None to the producer	No	281
13	Will destroy the industry	Yes	282
	Will make wool cheaper	Yes	283
18	Will keep wool very cheap		284
25	Ruin the sheep raiser	No	285
		Yes	286
		Yes	287

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
288		\$3 50		\$8 50	\$10 00			\$4 50	No	On small scale..
289		4 00		5 00	10 00			5 50	Don't know	No
290	\$9 00	6 50	\$6 00	8 00	15 00			6 00	Don't know	Some grades...
291	7 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	15 00			8 00	Don't know	
292	6 00	5 00				\$5 25		4 70		No
293								6 20	No	Yes
294	5 70	5 20		6 50	12 00			3 00		No
295	7 00	5 50	6 00		20 00			4 50	No experience.	Has been
296	7 40	7 00	7 00	8 00				3 00	No	Yes
297		7 50	7 50	8 25	14 00			6 00	No	Yes
298		5 00		6 00	15 00			6 00	No	No
299	9 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	14 00	8 00	\$50 00	7 00	Yes	No
300		4 50		5 50	8 50			5 00	Don't know	No
301	7 00	7 00	7 00	8 00	11 00			4 50	Don't know	No
302		6 00		6 00				6 00	No	No
303	10 00	6 00	8 00	7 00	7 00			4 50	No	No
304	11 45	9 70	11 00	9 35	15 00		37 60	6 35	No	Not on land worth more than \$50 acre..
306		6 25	6 25	8 50	8 50	6 25		5 50	No experience..	No
307	10 00	10 00		14 00				7 00	No experience..	No
308	6 75	6 25	6 50	7 25	10 25			4 25	No	No
309		5 50		6 00	8 00			3 50	Yes	Don't raise any.
310	4 75	4 00	4 00	6 75					No	Yes
311		5 00		5 00	10 00				No experience..	
312	9 40	7 50		13 10	14 00		51 00	5 00	Don't know	No
313	10 00	8 00	10 00	12 50	10 00			7 00	Yes	No
314		8 00		10 00				7 00		
315	5 25	4 75	5 00	8 75	15 75			3 75	No	On waste land..
316	5 25	5 00	5 50	10 00	10 00			3 00	Sometimes	No
317	5 00	3 00		5 00	7 00			4 00	No	Never tried
318	6 50	6 00	6 50	8 00	10 00	6 00		2 75	No	No
319	6 50	6 25	6 50	7 50	10 50				Yes	Yes
320		4 50	4 75	5 70	8 70				No experience..	No
321	10 00	8 00	10 00		12 00			6 00	No experience..	No
322	5 25	5 00	5 25	6 00					No experience..	Don't raise any.
323	5 00	5 00		5 00	10 00			3 00	No	Yes
324		7 00		8 25					Don't know	Yes
325		7 50	7 50	8 50			50 00	4 50	No	Yes
326	5 50	5 00	5 25	6 00	9 00				No	Don't raise any.
327		4 50		5 00				3 50	Never used any.	Yes
328									Never used any.	Don't raise any.
329	8 00	7 50	7 50	8 00				3 00	Never used any.	
330		5 00		4 75			55 00	3 00	Never used any.	Don't raise any.
331	4 50	4 00		12 00	15 00			3 00		No
332	6 50	6 00		7 50	10 50				Never used any.	Never raised any
333	7 50	6 60	7 00	7 50	15 75			5 50	Never used any.	No
334	5 50	5 00	5 00	7 50	10 50				Never used any.	Yes
335	4 60	4 60		5 60	6 10			2 60	Yes	
336	4 50	4 25		5 50	8 50			3 00		Yes
337		4 00		4 00	6 00				Yes	No
338		5 00	5 00	6 00					Yes	Yes
340		6 00		7 00	9 00					No
341									Don't use it	
342	10 00	6 50	10 00	7 50	9 50			4 50	No	No
343	12 00	13 00	10 00	15 00				8 00	No	No
344		5 00	5 00	7 00	8 00	5 00		5 00	Don't know	No
345	5 80	6 50	11 00	10 00				7 50	Don't know	No

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
\$0 27	Depressing effect.....	Yes.....	288
	.....	Yes.....	289
	No effect.....	Yes.....	290
	Mostly raised for mutton.....	No.....	291
20	Farmers will sell sheep.....	No.....	292
15	Will hurt it badly.....	Yes.....	293
20	Will change to mutton sheep.....	Yes.....	294
18	It will run all the sheep out of the country.....	Yes.....	295
Don't know	None.....	Yes.....	296
Don't know	Make wool cheaper.....	Yes.....	297
30	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	298
25	Will do away with sheep.....	Yes.....	299
20	.....	Yes.....	300
	Completely ruin it.....	Yes.....	301
10	No sheep will be raised.....	Yes.....	302
15	Cheap wool.....	Yes.....	303
Don't know	Will ruin the industry.....	It is at 5c. per lb.....	304
25	Will drive it out of the country.....	Yes.....	306
Don't know	Will ruin the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	307
	None.....	No.....	308
	Sheep and their products lowered $\frac{1}{4}$ in value.....	Yes.....	309
16	Make the wool higher.....	Yes.....	310
	.....	Yes.....	311
18	Ruinous.....	Yes.....	312
	It means death and destruction to sheep.....	Yes.....	313
	Not any.....	Yes at 5c lb.....	314
8	Ruinous.....	Yes.....	315
18	No material effect.....	No.....	316
	Destroy the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	317
20	Very slight difference.....	Yes.....	318
	.....	Yes.....	319
	It would ruin it.....	No.....	320
	Do not know.....	No.....	321
	None.....	Yes.....	322
5	Enhance the value of sheep.....	Yes.....	323
	It has already hurt it and will continue to do so.....	Yes.....	324
10	Am against free wool.....	Yes.....	325
	.....	Yes.....	326
18	Difference between 12 and 22 cents.....	Yes.....	327
	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	328
	.....	Yes.....	329
	.....	Yes.....	330
15	Not any.....	Yes.....	331
	.....	Yes.....	332
	Will reduce the price.....	Yes.....	333
3	Will decrease price.....	Yes.....	334
	.....	Yes.....	335
15	Am not for free wool.....	Yes.....	336
	Destroy it.....	Yes.....	337
Don't know	A problem I have not solved.....	Yes.....	338
Don't know	Do not know.....	Yes.....	340
	.....	Yes.....	341
25	Destroy it.....	Yes.....	342
	Discourage sheep raising.....	Yes.....	343
40	Has already knocked it out.....	Yes.....	344
	Very injurious.....	Yes.....	345

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
346	\$7 50	\$7 00	.....	\$3 00	\$11 00	.....	.....	\$5 00	.....	.....
347	.....	5 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	Never used any.	.....
348	7 00	7 00	.....	12 00	16 00	.....	.....	7 00	Yes.	.....
349	.....	4 75	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	4 00	No	No
350	10 00	10 00	.....	9 50	21 00	.....	\$35 00	6 00	Never used	.....
351	4 75	3 75	\$3 75	5 75	7 00	.....	.....	2 75	No	On waste land.
352	8 30	6 25	6 25	10 00	15 00	.....	.....	5 25	Never used	.....
353	8 30	7 50	7 50	.....	18 00	.....	.....	5 00	Never used	.....
354	7 00	6 00	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....
355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	No	Yes
356	.....	6 00	.....	5 00	10 00	.....	.....	6 00	No	Yes
357	6 75	6 25	6 50	7 25	10 25	.....	.....	4 75	Never used	Never tried
358	6 50	6 00	6 25	7 00	10 00	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....
359	.....	6 00	.....	6 00	12 00	.....	25 00	4 00	Never used	No
360	.....	6 75	7 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	5 25	.....	No
361	.....	7 25	.....	6 75	11 25	.....	.....	5 00	No	Yes, for mutton.
362	10 00	8 00	.....	15 00	10 00	\$5 00	.....	4 50	Yes.	.....
363	6 00	5 50	5 50	10 00	11 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	No
364	4 00	4 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	No	No
365	.....	10 00	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	Never used	Don't know
366	.....	6 50	.....	7 50	10 50	.....	.....	4 50	Never used	No
367	.....	9 00	10 00	9 50	16 00	.....	.....	6 00	Never used	Don't know
368	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....
369	6 00	5 50	5 75	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No
370	7 50	7 50	7 50	10 25	13 75	.....	.....	3 00	.....	Don't know
371	.....	7 00	.....	8 00	.....	6 75	.....	5 00	Never used	No
372	.....	5 00	.....	5 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Has been
374	5 00	4 75	4 75	5 25	.....	.....	26 00	.....	No	Think so
375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never used	Don't know
376	.....	6 25	.....	7 25	10 25	.....	.....	4 75	.....	.....
377	7 50	7 00	7 25	8 00	11 00	.....	.....	5 50	Yes	.....
378	10 50	10 10	10 25	12 00	17 00	.....	.....	8 00	Yes	Not now
379	.....	5 50	.....	6 50	9 50	.....	.....	5 00	.....	Yes
380	.....	6 50	.....	6 50	11 50	.....	.....	3 50	Never used	No
381	5 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	15 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	Not now
382	.....	.....	.....	8 00	11 00	.....	.....	5 00	No experience	Not now
383	8 00	7 00	7 00	11 00	15 00	5 00	.....	3 00	No	Not now
384	7 50	7 00	7 50	13 50	20 00	6 50	.....	3 00	Yes	Yes
385	.....	5 00	.....	8 00	10 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	No
386	5 00	5 00	.....	15 00	20 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....
387	.....	6 35	.....	10 00	12 00	.....	.....	4 50	.....	Yes
388	.....	6 50	.....	7 50	10 00	.....	.....	4 50	Never used	No
389	5 50	5 25	5 50	6 50	9 50	.....	.....	3 50	No	Yes
390	5 00	5 00	5 00	15 00	20 00	.....	.....	4 00	No	Yes
391	6 37	6 00	6 00	5 50	13 00	.....	.....	3 00	No	No
392	4 75	4 75	4 75	5 10	10 00	.....	.....	3 75	Never used	No
393	8 00	7 70	8 00	9 75	14 00	.....	.....	6 00	No	No
394	6 50	6 00	7 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....
395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
396	10 00	9 00	10 00	8 00	25 00	.....	.....	5 00	Never tried	.....
397	4 60	4 60	.....	6 00	9 00	.....	.....	3 00	Never used any	Yes
398	.....	6 00	.....	7 00	10 50	.....	.....	4 50	Never used any	No
399	.....	6 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	Never used any	No
400	.....	6 25	.....	7 25	.....	.....	.....	4 75	Never used any	.....
401	5 00	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25	Never used any	.....
402	.....	6 00	6 25	7 00	10 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	Yes
403	6 00	5 75	5 75	7 00	10 00	.....	.....	4 50	Never used any	No
404	.....	9 00	10 00	11 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	Yes, for mutton
405	5 75	5 75	5 75	6 75	8 75	.....	.....	4 75	Yes	No

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
Don't know	Injure the wool business	Yes	346
	Reduces price of wool one-half	Yes	347
	Not any	Yes	348
30 20		Yes	349
6	Don't think it will affect it	Yes	351
	Will not pay to raise sheep	Yes	352
	Will not affect it much	Yes	353
	Will decrease the price	Yes	354
		Yes	355
15	Very little	Yes	356
Don't know	Free trade would be beneficial to farmers	Yes	357
20	I received 13 cents per lb. in '94 and 14 cents in '95	Yes	358
	Will drive the sheep out of the country	Yes	359
	Kill it	Yes	360
10	Not any	Yes	361
	Lower the price	Yes	362
12	Very damaging	No	363
25	Don't know	No	364
		Yes	365
20	Has killed it, and is now a thing of the past	Yes	366
	Lower the price	Yes	367
	Lowered price of sheep from \$3.50 to \$1.50 per head	Yes	368
		Yes	369
		Yes	370
25	Kill it	Yes	371
	I don't want any sheep at present	No	372
	The supply will be greater than the demand	Yes	374
	Don't know	Yes	373
		Yes	376
		Yes	377
22	Bad effect	Yes	378
10	Will make it less profitable	Yes	379
23	It will be an injury	Yes	380
10		Yes	381
23	Will wipe it out entirely where land is over \$40 per acre	Yes	382
20	Make wool cheaper	Yes	383
	Lessen the number of sheep	Yes	384
30	Will drive our sheep out of this country	Yes	385
	Will improve it	No	386
		Yes	387
Don't know	Drive the sheep out of this country	Yes	388
8	It will reduce it considerably	Yes	389
12	It will improve it	No	390
20	We want import duty on wool	Yes at 5c. lb	391
		Yes	392
9	Do not know	Yes	393
		Yes	394
	Don't know	Yes	395
	Has almost already ruined it	Yes	396
8	Will weed out all poor flocks	Yes	397
		Yes	398
		Yes	399
		Yes	400
	Can't tell	Yes	401
10	Bad effect	Yes	401
	Don't know	Yes	403
	Bad effect	Yes	404
20		Yes	405

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			Hay, ton.
406	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$7 00	\$13 00		\$35 00	\$ 00	No	No
407	8 83	7 50		10 00	15 00			00	Yes	No
408		4 75		5 00	15 00			00	Yes	Yes
410				6 75	9 75			4 00		Yes
411		5 25	5 50	6 00	9 50	\$5 50		3 50	Never used any..	
412	5 50			6 00	5 25			6 00	Never used any..	Yes
413		6 00		7 50	10 50			5 00	No	No
414		6 00		7 50	10 75			5 25	Don't know	
415		5 00	6 25	8 00	12 00	5 00		4 00	Don't know	No
416	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 70	5 50			4 10	Don't know	
417	6 00	7 50	8 00	8 05	21 50			2 00	No	No
418	8 00	4 25	5 00	5 00	3 00		40 00	3 50	No	Yes
419	4 50					3 75		3 00	Yes	Yes
420		7 50		7 50	10 00			5 25	Never tried it..	
421		5 75		7 00	10 00			5 00	Never tried it..	
422		4 75		7 50	10 00			3 00	Never tried it..	
423	5 75	5 50		8 00	8 00			3 00	Never tried it..	No
424	6 00	7 00	7 00	9 00	20 00			3 00	Don't know	
425		6 50	6 50	9 00	15 00			5 00	No	No
426	7 00	6 50	6 50	9 00	15 00			5 00	No	No
427	12 00	13 00	11 00	19 75	28 00			6 50	Don't use it.	
428		7 00	8 00	10 70	20 00			2 25	Don't use it.	
429	7 00	7 00	8 00	8 00	8 00			2 50	Don't use it.	Yes
430		5 50	5 75	6 50	9 50			4 00	Yes	No
431	6 00	5 00		10 00	10 00	4 00		3 00	Yes	Yes
432	6 50	6 00	6 25	7 50	10 50			4 50	Yes	Yes
433	7 00	7 00	7 00	10 00	13 00			5 00	No	No
434	4 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	6 50			2 75	No	Yes
435	8 25	5 25	5 00	5 25	8 00			3 00	Don't use it.	No
436	5 00	10 00		8 00	8 00			3 00	Yes	
437		10 00		12 00	25 00			4 50	Yes	
438	6 50	6 00		7 50	10 50			4 50	No	No
439		8 00		10 00				6 00	Don't use it.	Yes
440		6 50	6 50	7 50				5 00		
441	7 00	6 50	7 00	8 00				5 00	Yes	Yes
442	5 00	5 00		10 00	16 00	5 00		5 00	No	Yes
443		5 00		7 00				4 00	Don't know	Little at present
444		7 50		10 00	10 00			4 00	Don't know	Yes
445		8 45	9 00					4 00	No	
446	12 00	12 00		14 00				5 00	Don't know	Yes, for mutton
447		5 75		7 00	10 00			5 00	Don't know	As much as anything
448	7 00	7 00	7 00	8 00	10 00			6 00	No	No
449	7 50	7 50	7 50	8 50	10 00	7 50		6 50	Never tried it.	
450		5 77	7 80	6 50				3 00	Never tried it.	No
451		5 50		7 50				5 50	No	No
452	5 50	5 00	5 50	5 75	9 60			4 00	Don't know	In some places.
453		4 75		6 00	9 50			4 00	Don't know	Yes
454	8 00	8 00	8 00	12 00	12 00			5 00	Don't know	Yes
455	7 00	6 75	7 00	8 25	11 25			5 50	Don't know	
456		7 50		8 50	12 00			5 50	No	
457	7 50	6 75	7 00	7 00				5 00	Never tried.	No
458	4 75	4 50		6 00	9 00			3 25	Yes	Yes
459	5 25	5 00	5 00	6 00				4 25	No	No
460	5 75	5 25		6 25	12 00			4 25	No	No
461		10 00		10 00	17 50			6 00	No experience.	Yes
462										
463	6 00	4 00	5 00	10 00	8 00			5 00	No experience.	Don't know

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
	Cheap wool and no profit	Yes	406
	Ruin it	Yes	407
	It will kill the sheep industry	Yes	408
		Yes	410
30 25	It seems to hurt in this part of the country	Yes	411
	Bad effect	Yes	412
		No	413
		Yes	414
		Yes	415
	Will have no effect	Yes	416
		Yes	417
		Yes	418
18	Closer attention to breeding and feeding	Yes	419
12		Yes	420
	Think it will be hurtful	Yes	421
		Yes	422
13	It hardly pays to raise wool	Yes	423
25	In a measure the same as it would to prohibit it	Yes	424
		Yes	425
10	Ruin it entirely	Yes	426
	It will cheapen the wool	Yes	427
	Free wool will kill the wool industry	Yes	428
8	Think it will make no difference	No	429
	Free trade is injurious	No	430
	Reduce the price of wool	Yes	431
25	Think it is bad for us	Yes	432
15	Not any		433
	Cheapens woolen goods	Yes	434
10	Many farmers have sold their sheep	No	435
	It will close out the business on high priced land	Yes	436
		At 4 c. per lb	437
	No effect	Yes	438
12	None	Yes	439
		Yes	440
		Yes	441
9	Bad effect	Yes	442
20	Will not pay to raise wool	Yes	443
10	Will injure it	Yes	444
		Yes	445
20	Will ruin fine wool business	Yes	446
Don't know.	Bad effect	Yes	447
More than it is worth.	A damaging effect	Yes	448
10	Very little effect	Yes	449
	Lower the profit	Yes	450
	The mutton breeds will be kept	Yes	451
Don't know.	Reduce the price of wool	Yes	452
	Do not know, I raise mutton sheep	Yes	453
11	Don't think it will affect it	Yes	454
	Will injure the industry	Yes	455
		Yes	456
7	Ruin it	Yes	457
		Yes	458
		Yes	459
		Yes	460
20	Lower price of wool	Yes	461
		Yes	462
	Not any	Yes	463

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.		
464								No experience..	No
465	\$7 00	\$6 50	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$9 00	\$5 50	\$4 00	Yes	Yes
466	5 00	5 00	5 00	7 00	8 00		4 00	No	No
467	5 00	7 00		6 00			3 50	Yes	Don't know
468	5 50	8 50		11 00	20 00		5 00	No	Not now
469								No	
470	7 50	8 50		12 00	14 00		5 00	Yes	Not now
471	6 00			5 00	12 00		4 50	No	No
472	7 00	5 00	5 00	10 00	10 00	5 00	3 00	Never used it.	No
473		6 75		8 25				Never used it.	
474	6 50	5 00		6 75	9 75		6 00	Yes	Don't know
475								Think it does	In some places.
476		5 75		7 50	10 50		5 00	No	No
477		7 00	7 25	8 75					
478	6 50	6 00	6 25	7 50			5 00	Don't know	Don't know
479	13 50	15 00	16 50	22 50	25 00		17 00	No	No
480	5 00	4 50	4 75				2 25	Never used it.	No
481	5 00	4 45	4 75	8 15	11 00		2 85	Never used it.	No
482								Never used it.	No
483									Yes
484		5 75		7 25	10 25		3 50	Never used it.	Yes
485		5 25		6 50			4 50	Never used it.	Yes
486		5 00	5 25	7 00	10 00	7 00	25 00	4 00	Yes
487		5 00	5 25	6 00	9 00		4 50	No	No
488	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 25	18 00	10 00	9 00	No	No
489								No	
490	4 50	4 75	4 00					Don't use it	No
491	8 00	8 00	8 00		9 00		3 00	Don't use it	
492								Don't use it	
493		6 00		8 00	14 50	7 00	6 00	Yes	
494	6 25	5 75	6 00	6 75	9 75		6 00	No	No
495		5 50	5 75	6 50	9 50	5 25	4 00	Never used	Don't know
496	5 00	4 75	4 75	6 00	10 00	4 75	4 00	No	Yes
497		5 75		6 75			4 50	Never used	No
498	5 65	6 25	6 40	7 75	10 50		5 00	Never used.	On cheap land
500		8 00		8 00	25 00		3 00	Yes.	Don't know
501		4 50		5 75	8 50			Never used.	Not here
502	6 50	6 50	6 50					Never used.	Yes
503	6 00	4 75		6 00	13 00		5 00		
504									
505		6 00		7 00	10 00		5 00	Don't know	Yes
506	5 75	5 25	5 50	6 25	10 50	5 75	30 00	5 00	Don't know
507	9 50	9 00	9 00	15 00	15 00	10 00	7 50	Don't know	Not now
508	5 25	5 25	5 50	6 50	9 25		3 75	Yes.	Yes
509	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00			4 50	Think so.	Yes
510	6 00	6 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	5 00	4 00	Yes.	Yes
511	4 50	4 50	4 50	10 00	15 00		3 00		
512	9 50	9 00	9 00	8 00	25 00		4 50	No.	No
513	5 00	3 00		9 00	8 00		3 00	No.	No
514	4 00	3 50	3 50	5 00	6 00		3 00	No.	No
515	7 50	6 00	6 00	10 00	15 00		4 00	Yes.	Yes
516	6 50	6 25	6 50					No.	Yes
517	6 00	6 00	6 00	10 00			5 00	Never tried it.	Not now
518		10 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	50 00	5 00	No.	No
519		5 00		5 00	9 00		4 00	Never tried it.	Yes
520	7 25	6 75	7 00	8 25	11 25		5 25	Never tried it.	Yes

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten horns for market?	Office number.
6	Detrimental	Yes	464
		Yes	465
16	Lower prices on wool	Yes	466
	Will lower the profit	Yes	467
15	Bad effect	Yes	468
		Yes	469
20		Yes	470
		Yes	471
20	Ruin the industry	Yes	472
		Yes	473
11	There should be no duty on wool	Yes	474
	Reduce the price of wool	Yes	475
20	It will discourage it	Yes	476
	Bad effect	No	477
11	Will lower the price of wool	Yes	478
		Yes	479
40	Have poor opinion of free wool	Yes	480
		Yes	481
10	Knock the bottom out of it	Yes	482
		Yes	483
10	Lower the price on wool but is a benefit to the whole country	Yes	484
	Kill the industry in this country	Yes	485
7	Think it will be injurious	Yes	486
	It will have a bad effect	Yes	487
23	Knock the profit out of it	Yes	488
	Very little	No	489
More than it sells for	It will ruin it entirely	Yes	490
		No	491
20	A good effect, clothing 1/4 cheaper	Yes	492
		Yes	493
20	Destroy it as far as wool is concerned	Yes	494
	It will help it	Yes	495
10	More consumption and better price	Yes	496
		Yes	497
30	A very bad effect	Yes	498
	Will lessen the number of sheep	Yes	500
20	Will kill it	Yes	501
	It will not pay to raise sheep for wool	Yes	502
20		Yes	503
	That is nothing but a humbug	Yes	504
8	Will ruin it	Yes	505
	No effect	Yes	506
22		Yes	507
	Will injure it	Yes	508
10	Lower the price 5 per cent	Yes	509
		Yes	510
20		Yes	511
	Drive the sheep out of the country	Yes	512
10		Yes	513
		Yes	514
20	None. Syndicates control prices	Yes	515
	I don't know	Yes	516
25	To destroy the best industry on the farm	Yes	517
	Reduce the price correspondingly	Yes	518
Don't know	Question of politics	Yes	519
		Yes	520

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	WHAT IS THE COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF							Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?	Is sheep raising profitable?	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Tobacco, ton.			
521	\$ 00	\$ 00		\$ 50	\$10 00			\$ 00	Never tried it...	Yes.....
522		5 00			17 00			3 00		
523	00	5 00		6 00	9 00	\$3 00		3 00	No.....	Yes.....
524	00	6 10		6 00			\$30 00	2 00	Never used it.	No.....
525	75	4 75		4 75	9 00					Don't know.....
526		5 00		6 25	10 00			3 50	Yes.....	No.....
527	5 50	5 50		6 00	9 00			3 75	Never used.....	Don't know.....
528		6 25	\$ 50	7 50	10 50			5 00	No.....	Yes.....
529		6 30		7 50	10 75			5 25	No.....	No.....
530		5 75		7 50	10 00	5 75		4 50		Yes.....
531	7 00	5 00	6 00	15 00	15 00	5 00		6 00	Never tried.....	Don't know.....
532										
533	6 00	6 00	6 00	8 00	8 00	7 00		5 00	Yes.....	Yes.....
534		4 50	4 75	5 50	8 50				Yes.....	Yes.....
535		5 00		6 00	8 00			6 00	Never used.....	No.....
536	5 00	5 00		7 00	9 00			3 00	Yes.....	Yes.....
537	25	4 75	5 00	5 75	8 75			3 75		
538	00	5 00	5 00		20 00			3 00	No.....	No.....
539	5 50	5 00	5 25	6 25				3 50	Don't know.....	Yes.....
540		5 00		6 00				3 50	Don't know.....	Yes.....
541	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	10 00			6 00	Don't know.....	No.....
542		6 25	6 50	7 25	10 00			4 75	Don't know.....	Don't know.....
543	5 00	5 00		10 00	10 00			4 25	Don't know.....	Yes.....
544	5 00	5 00	5 00		10 00			4 00		Very little.....
545		6 75		8 00	11 00			5 00		No.....
547		9 00	9 00	10 00	11 00			6 00	Don't know.....	Not very.....
548		5 00		6 60	8 60			3 00	Don't know.....	Don't keep any.....
549		7 00		7 50	11 25			5 50	No.....	Yes.....
550		5 00	5 25					3 50	Never used it.....	Yes.....
551	7 50	7 50		7 50	10 00			5 00	No.....	No.....
552	75								No.....	Yes.....
553	5 50	5 15		6 50	8 50				Don't use any.....	Yes.....
554	5 50	5 00		6 00	9 00	4 75		3 50	Don't use any.....	Yes.....
555		6 80		12 00	8 00		75 00	6 00		

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

What is the cost per pound of raising wool.	What effect, in your opinion, will "free" wool have on the sheep industry.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?	Office number.
30	Injure the sheep industry.....	Yes.....	521
5	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	522
40	Wool is a failure with duty taken off.....	Yes.....	523
		Yes.....	524
		Yes.....	525
		No.....	526
	Think it won't hurt sheep industry.....	No.....	527
12	Will ruin it.....	Yes.....	528
12	Disastrous.....	Yes.....	529
18	Not a good effect.....	Yes.....	530
	Bad effect.....	Yes.....	531
		Yes.....	532
12	Reduce the price 5 per cent.....	Yes.....	533
	It will not effect the price much.....	Yes.....	534
25	Lower the price of wool.....	Yes.....	535
		Yes.....	536
		Yes.....	537
15		Yes.....	538
Don't know.		Yes.....	539
	Will make it unprofitable.....	Yes.....	540
20	Very bad effect.....	Yes.....	541
		Yes.....	542
		Yes.....	543
12		Yes.....	544
	Ruin it.....	Yes.....	545
Don't know.	Kill the industry.....	Generally.....	547
		Yes.....	548
	It has caused a great many to go out of the business.....	Yes.....	549
	Not $\frac{1}{2}$ as many sheep in this vicinity as formerly.....	Yes.....	550
25	Will kill it.....	Yes.....	551
Don't know.		Yes.....	552
	Leave import duty on.....	Yes.....	553
20	Bad, has knocked the life out of the industry.....	Yes.....	554
	Lower prices.....	No.....	555

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
1	Yes	No		Cattle and hogs
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Raising potatoes
3	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
4	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and stock raising
5	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
6	No	No	Yes	Dairying
7	No	No	Yes	General farming
8	No	No	Yes	Corn and potatoes
9	No	No	Yes	General farming
10	No	No	Yes	Potatoes
11		No	Yes	
12	Sometimes	No	No	Mixed farming
13	No	No	Not always	Mixed farming
14	Yes	No	Yes	Hog raising
15	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
16	Yes	No	Yes	Corn and hogs
17	Yes		Yes	
18	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and cattle
19		No		Dairying
20	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
21	Yes	Don't know	Yes	
22	No	Several kinds heavy draft fine carriage	Yes	Hogs and dairying
23	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
24	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
25	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
26		No	Yes	Hard to tell
27	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Dairying and hogs
28	Yes	If good ones	Yes	Dairying
29	No	No	No	Dairying
30	No	No	Yes	Dairying
31	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
32	No	No	No	
33	Not very	No	Yes	Dairying
34	Yes		Yes	Dairying and stock growing
35		No	Don't know	
36	No	No	Don't know	Corn and hogs
37	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Dairying
38	Yes		Yes	I prefer mixed farming
39	Yes	No	Yes	Raising hogs
40	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
41	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed
42	Yes	Only fine drivers	No	Diversified
43	Yes		Yes	Stock feeding and dairying
44	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs, cattle and grass
45	No	No	Yes	Dairying
46	Yes	No	No	Dairying
47			Yes	Dairying
48	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
49	Yes			Dairying
50	Don't know	No	Yes	Dairying on co-operative plan
51	No	No	Yes	Dairying
52	No	No	No	Dairying
53	No	No	Yes	Dairying
54	No	No	Yes	Dairying, corn and hogs
55	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
56	Yes	No	Yes	Raising hogs and cattle
57	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and stock
58	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes	No		1	1	\$26 00		No	Month	1
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	26 00		Yes	Month	2
Yes	No		1	1	16 33	\$16 33	Yes	Year	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	2	20 00	18 00	Yes	Month	4
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	12 00	8 00	Yes	Month and year	5
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Year	6
Yes	No	No	1	1	15 00		Yes	Month	7
No	None here		3	2	20 00	12 00	Yes	Both	8
No	No	No	2	1	20 00	20 00	Yes	Both	9
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	11
Yes	Some are	Sometimes	2	1	22 00	12 00	Yes	Both	12
Yes	No		1	1	16 00		No	Month	13
Yes	No		1	1	18 00		Yes	Month	14
Yes	No	Yes	2	1	18 00	12 00	Yes	Both	15
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	8 00	Yes	Month	16
Yes	Some are	Yes	1	1	22 00	10 00	Yes	Month	17
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	13 00	Yes	Month	18
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00		Yes	Season	19
Yes	No		1	1	20 00		Yes	Month	20
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	2	17 00	10 00	Yes	Month	21
Yes	Some are	Yes	5	2	23 00	20 00	Yes	Both	22
Yes	Some are	Some do	3	3	20 00	10 00	Yes	Both	23
Yes	Yes	Not entirely	2	1	21 00	15 00	Yes	Both	24
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	18 00	Yes	Month	25
Yes	Some are	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Season	26
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Season	27
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	33 33	33 33	No	Season	28
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	15 00		Yes	Month	29
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	30
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	31
To owner	No	No							32
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	33
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	19 00	12 00	Yes	Month	34
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	16 66	16 66	Yes	Season	35
Yes	Yes	Yes							36
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	22 00			Season	37
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Season	38
Yes	No	Yes	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Season	39
Yes	No	No	3	2	18 00	12 00	Yes	Month	40
No	No		1		20 00		Yes	Month	41
Yes	Both	Yes	3	1	16 50	12 00	Yes	Season	42
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	21 00	20 00	Yes	Both	43
Yes	Some	Yes	2	1	28 00	19 50	Yes	Day	44
Yes	Both	Yes	2	2	20 00	12 50	Yes	Month	45
Yes	Both	Yes							46
Yes	Both	Yes							47
Yes	Both	Yes	3	3	25 00	25 00	Yes	Season	48
Yes	No	Yes							49
Yes	Some are	Yes	2	2	18 00	12 00	Yes	Month	50
Yes	No		1					Month	51
Yes	No		1		20 00	16 00	Yes	Month	52
Yes	Many are	Yes	2	1	20 00	15 00	No	Month	53
Yes	No		2	2					54
Yes	No	No	3	2	25 00	15 00	Yes	Season	55
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	16 00	Yes	Month	56
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	57
Yes	No		1		20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	58

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
59	Think it is.	No		Dairying and hogs
60	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
61	Not very	No	No	Grain raising
62				
63	Some years.	No	Yes	
64	Not here	No	Yes	Dairying
65	No	No	Yes	Dairying
66	Yes		Yes	Dairying
67	No	No	Yes	Dairying
68	Don't know	No		Depends on locality
69	No	No	Don't know	Dairying
70	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
71	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and corn
72	No	No	Yes	Dairying
73	Yes	No	No	Dairying
74	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
75	Not very	No	Yes	Barley
76	Not very	No	Yes	Dairying
77	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
78	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying
79	Yes		Yes	Dairying
80	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
81	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
82	Yes	No	es	Stock raising
83	Yes	Yes	No	Raising hogs
84	No	No	Yes	
85	No	No		Mixed farming
86			Yes	Dairying and fruit growing
87	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and stock
88	Don't know	No	Yes	Dairying, hogs, corn and barley
89	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed
90	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed
91	No	No	Yes	Dairying
92	Yes		Yes	Stock and sheep raising
93				Dairying
94	Yes	No	No	Raising hogs
95	Yes	No	Yes	
96			Yes	Dairying
97	Yes		No	Dairying
98	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
99	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed
100	Yes	No	No	Dairying
101	Yes	No	No	Raising hogs
102	No	No	Yes	I am undecided
103	No	No	Yes	Raising grain
104	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
105	Yes		Yes	Raising hogs and corn
106	No	No	Yes	Raising hogs and corn
107	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and dairying
108	No	No	Yes	Mixed
109	No			Dairying
110	No	No	Don't know	Dairying
111	No		Yes	Corn and hogs
112	No	No	Yes	Corn
113	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes.....	No.....	We tried but failed.	4	2	\$19 00	\$15 00	Bd..	Both.....	59
Yes.....			1		20 00		Yes.	Month.....	61
Yes.....	No.....		2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Both.....	62
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	2	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Season.....	63
Yes.....	Both.....		1	1	24 00	28 00	Yes.	Season.....	64
No.....	No.....		3	2	21 50	20 00	Yes.	Season.....	65
Yes.....	No.....		3	3	26 00	19 00	No.	All ways.....	66
Yes.....	Partly.....	Varying.....						Month.....	67
Yes.....	No.....		1	1	20 00	10 00	Bd..	Season.....	68
Yes.....	One.....	Yes.....							70
Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	71
Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	1	1	20 00	15 00	Bd..	Month.....	72
No.....	Yes.....	No.....	1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	73
Yes.....	No.....		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	74
No.....	No.....		2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	75
Yes.....	Some.....	Yes.....	2	1	17 00	17 00	Yes.	Season.....	76
Yes.....	Both.....	Sometimes.....				5 00	Yes.		77
Yes.....	Both.....	Yes.....		1				Both.....	78
Yes.....	No.....	Has not been tried.						Season.....	79
Yes.....	No.....								80
Yes.....	Both.....		2	1	19 00	15 00	No.	Month.....	81
No.....	No.....		1	1	18 00	8 00	Yes.	Month.....	82
No.....	Yes.....	Not much.....	3	2	25 00		No.	Month.....	83
Little.....	Some.....	Yes.....	2		20 00				84
Yes.....	Some.....	Yes.....							85
Yes.....	Some.....	Yes.....	1	1	17 00		Yes.	Season.....	86
Yes.....	No.....		1		20 00		Yes.	Season.....	87
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	1	18 00	12 00	Yes.	Month.....	88
Yes.....	No.....	No.....					Yes.		89
Cannot say.....	No.....	Think it would.....			20 00	10 00		Season.....	90
No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....							91
Yes.....	No.....		4	2	19 00	18 00	Bd..	Both.....	92
Yes.....	No.....		1		26 00		No.		93
Yes.....	No.....								94
Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	8	1	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	95
Yes.....	No.....								97
Yes.....					26 00	19 00	Yes.		96
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....							98
Yes.....	No.....	Some cases.....			20 00				99
Yes.....	No.....		1	1	20 00	10 00	No.	Month.....	100
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	101
No.....	No.....		4	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	102
Are none.....			2	1	26 00	20 00	Bd..	Month.....	103
Yes.....	Partly.....	Yes.....							104
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1				Yes.	Month.....	105
Yes.....	No.....		1	1	15 00	12 00	Yes.	Month.....	106
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Month.....	107
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	3		20 00	16 00	Yes.	Year.....	108
Yes.....	No.....		1		16 00			Month.....	100
Yes.....	No.....		1	1	16 00	10 00	Yes.	Month.....	110
Yes.....									111
Are none.....			1		18 00		Yes.	Month.....	112
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	1		17 00			Month.....	113

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
114	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
115	No.	No.	No.	Hog raising.
116	Yes.	Don't know.	No.	Dairying.
117	Yes.	Don't know.	Yes.	Dairying.
118	Yes.	Don't know.	Don't know.	Potatoes.
119	No.	No.	No.	Potatoes and dairying.
120	Yes.	Never tried.	Yes.	Mixed.
121	Yes.	No.	No.	Corn.
122	Yes.	No.	No.	Mixed.
123	No.	No.	Yes.	Mixed.
124	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Tobacco.
125	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
128	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and corn.
127	No.	No.	Yes.	Oats, hay and potatoes.
128	No.	No.	No.	Barley.
128	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hogs.
130	No.	No.	No.	Owing to locality.
131	Yes.	No.	Never tried.	Corn, hay and cattle.
132	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs.
133	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs.
134	No.	The right sort.	Yes.	Mixed or stock farming.
135	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed.
136	No.	No.	Yes.	Grain and dairying.
137	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
138	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
139	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
140	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Corn, oats and hay.
141	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
142	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
143	No.	No.	Don't know.	Depends on soil and location.
144	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
145	No.	No.	Don't know.	Don't know.
146	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairy and hogs.
147	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairy and hogs.
148	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Cattle, hogs, poultry.
149	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Clover and potatoes.
150	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
151	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hog raising.
152	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
153	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
154	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
155	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising.
156	Yes.	It has been.	Yes.	Dairying and mixed.
157	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and mixed.
158	No.	No.	No.	Dairying.
159	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
160	Yes.	No.	No.	Hogs, corn and stock.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes	No		2	2	\$20 00	\$15 00	No	Month	114
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		20 00		No	Month	115
Are none									116
Yes	Yes	Yes							117
No	Yes	Don't know	2	1	15 00	10 00	Yes	Season	118
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		15 00			Month	119
Yes	Yes	Yes						Day	120
	Yes	Yes							121
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	122
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Yes	Month	123
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	124
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	20 00	12 00	Yes	Season	125
Yes	No								126
No	Yes	Some are							127
Yes	No								128
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Season	129
Yes	No	Think so	1		35 00			Day	130
No	Yes	No	5	2	18 00	16 00	Yes	All ways	131
Small	No	No	2	1	15 00	7 50	Yes	All ways	132
Yes	Some	No	2	1	20 00	16 00	Yes	Month	133
No	No	No	1		35 00			All ways	134
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	135
Yes	No								136
Yes	No	Yes	1	1	19 00	8 00	Yes	Month	137
Yes	No		1		12 00		Yes	Month	138
Yes	No		1		20 00		Yes	Month	139
Yes	No	Yes							140
No	No	No	2	1	21 00	10 00	Yes	Month	141
Yes	Some		1		20 00		Yes	Month	142
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	143
Yes	Yes	Yes	2		28 00	26 00	Bd.		144
No	Some		1		15 00		Yes	Both	145
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1		10 00	Bd.	Month	146
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	13 00	Yes	Month	147
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	148
Yes			1	2	20 00		Yes		149
Yes	No		2	1	18 00	15 00	Yes	Month	150
Yes	No	Farmers are suspicious of each other, rather be skinned by some one whose only business is to take the cream of the farmers' profits.	2		21 00	21 00		Year	151
No									152
No			8	2	18 00	15 00	Yes	Month	153
No									154
Yes	Partly	As a general thing	1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	155
Yes	No		2	1	23 00	18 00	Yes	Season	156
Yes	No		2	4	20 00	15 00	Yes	All ways	157
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	15 00	Bd.	Month	158
One	Not very successful								159
Yes	Yes		2	1	20 00	12 50	Yes	Month	159
					17 50		Yes	Season	160

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
161	No.	No.	Yes.	Diversified farming.
162	No.	No.	Yes.	Hogs
163	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
164	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
165	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dairying
166	No.	No.	No.	Dairying
167	No.			
168			Yes.	Dairying
169	Yes.	No.	Yes.	
170	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Raising good stock
171	Yes.		Yes.	Dairying
172	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
173	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
174	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising
175	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and sheep
176	No.	No.		Mixed farming
177	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Poultry
178	Yes.	No.	No.	Hogs and grain
179	Yes.			
180	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising
181	No.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising and dairying
182	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising and dairying
183	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising and dairying
184	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes
185	Yes.	No.	No.	
186	No.	No.	No.	Small fruit
187				Dairying and hogs
188	Yes.	Yes, heavy draft.		Sheep raising
189	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Mixed
190	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Grass and cattle
191	Yes.	Yes, heavy draft.		Corn and hogs
192	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
193	No.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming
194	Yes.	Don't know	Yes.	Corn and hogs
195	No.	No.	Yes.	Raising small fruit
196	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
197	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising
198	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
199	Yes.	No.	Don't know	Stock raising
200	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming
201	No.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming
202	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Mixed farming
203	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
204	No.	No.	No.	Corn and hogs
205	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes
206	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
207	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes
208	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock
209	Don't know	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming
210	Yes.	No.		Dairying
211	Yes.	No.	Don't know	Dairying
212	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
213	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hogs
214	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Grain and stock
215	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes
216	Yes.	No.	Yes.	General farming
217	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
218	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
219	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hogs
220	Don't know	Don't know	No.	Dairying

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes.	Partly.	Yes.							161
Yes.	Both.	Yes.	1		\$25 00		Yes.	Month	162
Yes.	Both.	Yes.	2		18 50	\$ 8 50	Yes.	Season	163
Yes.	Few.	No.	2		20 00	18 00	Yes.	Season	164
Yes.	About 1/4.	Partially.	4		17 50	17 50	Yes.	Month	165
Yes.	No.		2		18 00	10 00	Yes.	Season	166
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1		20 00		Yes.	Season	167
Yes.	Yes.	No.	2	1	23 50	17 50	Yes.	Month	168
Yes.	Yes.	No.							169
No.	Yes.	No.							170
Yes.	Partly.	Yes.							171
Yes.	No.		1	1	26 00	19 50	Yes.	Day	172
Yes.	No.		2		22 00		Yes.	Month	173
Yes.	No.		2		20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	174
Yes.	Yes.	Generally.	2		20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	175
Yes.	No.		1		20 00		Yes.	Month	176
No.	Yes.	I think not.	4	1	20 00	15 00	Yes.	Both.	177
Yes.	No.		1	1	19 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	178
Yes.	Yes.	Generally.	1						179
Yes.	No.		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	180
Yes.	No.		1	1	26 00	10 00	No.		181
Yes.	No.		1	1	20 00	11 00	Yes.	Month	182
Yes.	No.		5		26 00	26 00	Yes.	Day or month.	183
									184
									185
No.	Yes.	Yes.	2		20 00		Yes.	Month	186
Yes.	No.	Yes.	2	1	18 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	187
Yes.	No.	Yes.							188
Yes.	Some are.	Yes.	1	1	13 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	189
Yes.	No.		1		20 00		Yes.	Month	190
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	2	1	18 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	191
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1	1	20 00	13 00	Yes.	Season	192
Yes.	Both.	Yes.	2	2	20 00	7 50	Yes.	Month	193
No.	No.	No.							194
Yes.	No.		1		7 00		Yes.	Month	195
Yes.	Some.	Yes.	1	1	20 00	15 00	Yes.	All ways	196
Yes.	Some.	Yes.	2	2	20 00	20 00	No.	Year	197
Yes.	No.		2		12 00		Yes.	Month	198
Yes.	No.		1						199
Unkn'wn	No.								200
Yes.	No.		2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	201
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	3	2	16 00	12 00	Yes.	Month	202
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1		20 00		Yes.	Season	203
			1		20 00		Yes.	Month	204
Yes.	No.		3	1	13 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	205
Yes.	No.	Can't say	1		20 00		Yes.	Month	206
No.	No.		2		18 00		Yes.	Month	207
Yes.	No.		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Month and year	208
Yes.	Some.	Yes.	1		16 00		Yes.	Month	209
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	1	1	20 00	15 00	Yes.	Season	210
Yes.	Yes.	Yes.							211
Yes.	No.		1	1	26 00	16 00	Yes.	Day and season	212
Yes.	No.		3	1	20 00	20 00	Yes.	Month and year	213
Yes.	No.		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes.	Season	214
Yes.	No.		1		26 00				215
Yes.	No.		1		15 00	8 00	Yes.	Month	216
No.	No.								217
Yes.	In part.	Yes.	1	1	20 00	20 00	No.	Month	218
Yes.	No.		1		16 00		Yes.	Month	219
Yes.	Some are.	Yes.	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes.	Month	220

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
221				Hogs and corn
222	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and cattle
223	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
224	No	No	Yes	Hay
225	No	No	Yes	Dairying
226	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying
227	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
228	Yes	Don't know	No	Dairying and hogs
229	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
230	No		No	Dairying and hogs
231	No	No	No	Mixed farming
232	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
233	Yes	No	Yes	Corn and tobacco
234	No	No	Yes	Barley and oats
235	Yes	No	Yes	
236	Yes	No	No	
237	No	No	Yes	Dairying
238	No	No	Yes	Corn
239	Yes	No	Yes	Poultry
240	Yes	No	Yes	Potatoes
241	No	No	Yes	Dairying
242	Don't know	No	Yes	Hogs
243	Yes	No	Yes	
244	Yes	No	Don't know	Stock raising
245	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
246	No	No	No	Dairying
247	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
248	Yes	No	Yes	
249	No	No	No	Hogs, hay and potatoes
250	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
251	Yes	No	Yes	Poultry, dairying and hogs
252	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
253	Yes	No	Yes	Corn and hogs
254	Yes	No	Yes	Poultry
255	Yes	No	Yes	Corn
256	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying
257	No	No	No	Hay and potatoes
258	Yes	No	Yes	Stock
259	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
260	Yes		Yes	Dairying
261		No	Yes	Potatoes and hogs
262	Yes at 4 cts. pound	No	No	All branches alike
263	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and cattle
264	No	No	No	Hogs
265	Yes	At times	Yes	
266	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and tobacco
267	Yes	No	No	
268	No	No	Yes	Mixed farming
269	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
270	No	No	No	Hay, oats and barley
271	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
272	No	No	Yes	Mixed farming
273	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
274	Yes	No	No	Dairying

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes	No	No	1		\$18 00		Yes	Season	221
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00				222
Yes	No	Yes	1		18 00		Yes	Month	223
Yes	Partly	Yes	1		19 00		Yes	Month	224
Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes	Month	225
Yes	No	Yes	2	1	18 00	\$10 00	Yes	Month	226
No	Yes	Yes	1		26 00		Yes	Day	227
Yes	Some	If honestly managed.							228
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	229
					18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	230
									231
Yes	Partly	If honestly managed.							232
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	233
Yes	No								234
Yes	No				26 00		Yes		235
Yes	No								236
Yes	No		1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	237
Yes	Yes	Yes			18 00		Yes		238
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	11 00	Yes	All ways	239
			3	1	17 00	6 00	Yes	Month	240
Yes	Yes		2	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	241
Yes	No		2	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	242
Yes	Some	Yes	1	1	20 00	16 00	Yes	Season	243
			2	1	21 00	11 50	Bd.	Month	244
No	Yes	No	2	2	20 00		Yes	Month	245
Some			2	1	16 00	10 00	Yes	Year	246
No	No	No							247
Yes	No	No							248
No	Some	No	1		20 00		Yes	Month	249
Yes									250
Yes	Yes	Not entirely							251
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Bd.	Month	252
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	7 50	Yes	Month	253
Yes	Yes	No	1	1	26 00	13 00	Yes	Day	254
Yes									255
Yes	Some	Think so	1		15 00		Yes	Month	256
No	No	No							257
No	No	No							258
Yes	Some	Yes	1	1	20 00	4 00	Yes	Month	259
Yes	No	Only in few cases	1		21 50		Yes	Month	260
			3	1	16 00	16 00	Yes	Month	261
No	No	We have none	1		26 00		Yes	Day	262
No	No		1		20 00		No	Month	263
No	Yes	Yes	1		18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	264
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Year	265
Yes	No		2	3	17 50	10 00	Yes	Month	266
No	No		1		19 00		Yes	Month	267
Yes	No		1		32 00		No	Day	268
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	15 00	15 00	Yes	Season	269
			2	1	20 00	5 00	Yes	Month	270
Yes	No	Did not succeed here.	2	1	18 50	13 00	Yes	Month	271
Yes	Some	Yes	1		14 00		Yes	Season	272
Yes	No		2	1	19 00	12 00	Yes	Month	273
Yes	Yes	Yes			17 00		Yes	Month	274

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
275	No.	No.	Yes.	Hogs.
276	No.	No.	Don't know	Dairying and potatoes
277	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying.
278	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
279	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming.
280	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying, corn and hogs.
281	No.	Yes.	No.	Mixed farming
282	Yes.	Think so.	Yes.	Dairy and stock raising
283	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairy and sheep.
284	No.	No.	Yes.	Sheep if wool is worth 23 cts. per lb.
285	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Don't know
286	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
287	No.	No.	No.	Dairying.
288	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
289	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
290	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and hog raising
291	No.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes, corn and hay
292	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Diversified crops
293	Yes.	No.	No.	Diversified crops
294	Don't know	No.	No.	Diversified crops
295	No.	No.	Don't know	Dairying and sheep
296	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Dairying.
297	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
298	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
299	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and tobacco
300	No.	No.	Yes.	Potatoes and corn
301	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Mixed farming
302	No.	No.	Yes.	Corn and hogs
303	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
304	No.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
305	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Depends on locality
307	Yes.	No.	No.	Dairying
308	No.	No.	No.	
309	Yes.	No.	No.	Potatoes
310	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising.
311	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hog raising and corn
312	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying and live stock
313	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
314	No.	No.	No.	Don't know.
315	Yes.	No.	No.	Potatoes
316	No.	No.	No.	Dairying and small grain
317	Yes.	No.	No.	Mixed farming
318	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Dairying
319	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock
320	No.	No.	No.	No profit in anything.
321	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and stock
322	Yes.	No.	No.	Stock raising
323	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Stock raising
324	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and corn
325	Yes.	Right kind.	No.	Hogs
326	No.	No.	No.	
327	No.	No.	Yes.	Hogs and corn
328	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Dairying
329	Yes.	No.	No.	Can't say
330	Yes.	No.	No.	Stock raising
331	Yes.	No.	No.	Potatoes
332	Yes.	No.	Yes.	General farming
333	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Raising stock.
334	No.	No.	Yes.	Diversified farming

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.	
	Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.				In winter.
Yes	Yes	Yes							275	
Yes	No		1		\$21 00	\$10 00	Yes	Month	276	
No			1	1	15 00		Yes	Month	277	
			1		28 00		Yes	Day	278	
Yes	One-fifth	No							279	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		22 00		Bd.	Day	280	
Yes	No		3	1	18 00	12 00	Yes	Month	281	
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	282	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	19 00	9 00	Yes	Month	283	
No	Some	No	1	1	20 00	10 00	Bd.	Month	284	
Yes	Some	Yes							285	
Yes	No								286	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		20 00		Yes	Month	287	
Yes	No								288	
Yes	Some	Yes	2	1	16 00	14 00	Yes	Month	289	
Yes	Yes	Yes	4	2	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	290	
			2	1	26 00	12 00	Bd.	Month	291	
			2		20 00		Bd.	Month	292	
Yes	No		1	1	18 00	12 00	Yes	Month	293	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		23 00		Yes	Month	294	
Yes	Some	Yes	2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	295	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	18 00	15 00	Yes	Month	296	
Yes	No		1	1	21 00	13 00	Yes	Month	297	
Yes	No		2	2	17 50	12 50	Yes	Month	298	
No	No		2	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	299	
									300	
Yes	No		3	2	22 00	17 00	Yes	Month	301	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		20 00		Yes	Month	302	
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	3	20 00	10 00	Yes	Year	303	
Yes	Some	Yes	2	2	18 00	12 00	Yes	Month	304	
Yes	Yes	Yes			20 00	12 00	Yes	All ways	305	
Yes	Some	Yes							306	
Some are	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Yes	Month	307	
Yes	Both	Yes	1	1	21 00	5 00	Yes	Month	308	
									309	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		22 00		Yes	Month	310	
Yes	No		1	1	18 00	13 00	Yes	Month	311	
Yes	Some are	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Year	312	
Yes	No		1		18 00		Yes	Month	313	
Yes	Yes	Yes							314	
Yes	No		1		16 00		Yes	Month	315	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		15 00		Yes	Month	316	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		15 00		Yes	Month	317	
Yes	Yes	Yes							318	
Yes	No		1		19 00		Yes	Month	319	
									320	
Yes	No		1		13 00		Yes	Month	321	
Yes	No		1		20 00		Yes	Month	322	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Yes	Month	323	
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		20 00		Yes	Day	324	
No	Yes	No	2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Year	325	
Yes	No		1		20 00		Yes	Year	326	
No	No		1	1	15 50	15 50	Yes	Month	327	
Yes	Yes	Yes							328	
No	Yes	No	1		18 00		Yes	Month	329	
Yes	No		1	1	18 00	15 00	Yes	Month	330	
									331	
Yes	Yes		4	3	15 00	10 00	Yes	Season	332	
Yes	No		1		26 00		Yes	Day	333	
Yes	No	Yes	2	1	15 00	15 00	Yes	Season	334	
No	No		3	1	16 00	12 00	Yes	Month	335	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
335	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Hogs.....
336	Yes.....	Don't know.....	Yes.....	Dairying.....
337	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Small fruit.....
339	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	General farming.....
340	No.....	No.....	No.....	.....
341	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Stock.....
342	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	Dairying.....
343	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Mixed.....
344	No.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairying.....
345	Yes.....	.....	Yes.....	Dairying.....
346	Yes.....	.....	.....	Dairying and hogs.....
347	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....	Hog raising.....
348	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Potatoes and stock.....
349	No.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairying.....
350	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Mixed farming.....
351	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Dairying.....
352	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Oats and barley.....
353	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	Dairying and potatoes.....
354	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Corn.....
355	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Stock raising.....
356	.....	No.....	Not very.....	Stock raising.....
357	.....	No.....	.....	Dairying.....
358	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Mixed farming.....
359	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	Mixed farming.....
360	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	.....
361	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairying and hogs.....
362	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Stock raising.....
363	No.....	No.....	No.....	Dairying.....
364	No.....	No.....	No.....	.....
365	Yes.....	.....	Yes.....	Hogs.....
366	No.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairy and hogs.....
367	No.....	No.....	.....	Stock.....
368	Don't know	.....	.....	.....
369	Yes.....	No.....	.....	Corn and hogs.....
370	Yes.....	.....	.....	Mixed farming.....
371	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Diversified farming.....
372	.....	No.....	No.....	Diversified farming.....
374	No.....	No.....	Yes.....	Diversified farming.....
375	No.....	No.....	Yes.....	Diversified farming.....
376	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Cattle, hogs and corn.....
377	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Mixed farming.....
378	Yes.....	No.....	.....	Stock.....
379	.....	No.....	Yes.....	.....
380	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairying and hogs.....
381	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Barley and potatoes.....
382	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairying and hogs.....
383	No.....	No.....	No.....	Dairying and hogs.....
384	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	Hay, berries and hops.....
385	No.....	No.....	No.....	.....
386	No.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairying.....
387	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairying and hogs.....
388	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairying and hogs.....
389	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....	Dairying.....
390	No.....	No.....	Yes.....	Mixed farming.....
391	Yes at 4c lb.	No.....	Yes.....	.....
392	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	Dairying.....
393	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	General farming.....
394	Yes.....	No.....	.....	Corn and hogs.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
395	No	No	Yes	
396	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
397	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
398	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
399	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
400	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and corn
401	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
402	No	No	Yes	Dairying
403	Yes	No	Yes	
404		Yes	Yes	Dairying
405	No	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
406	Yes	No	Yes	Tobacco
407				Dairying
408	Yes	No	No	Dairying
410	No	Yes	Yes	Potatoes, corn and hogs
411	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
412	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
413	No	No		
414		No		Dairying
415	No	No	Yes	Dairying
416	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
417	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
418	No	Yes	Yes	Dairying
419	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
420	No	No	Yes	Mixed farming
421	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
422	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and dairying
423	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
424	No	No	Yes	
425	Yes	No		Potatoes
426	No	No	Yes	Dairying
427			Yes	Poultry
428	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
429	Yes	No	Yes	Potatoes and stock
430	No	No	No	
431	Yes	No	No	Hogs and dairying
432	No	No	Yes	Hogs and dairying
433	No	No		Diversified farming
434	Yes	Yes	Yes	Diversified farming
435	No	No	Yes	
436	Yes	No	Yes	Cattle and hogs
437	Yes	No	Yes	Clover-seed and honey
438	No	No	Yes	Dairying
439	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
440	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and corn
441	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
442	Yes	No	Yes	Potatoes
443	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
444	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
445	No	No		Dairying
446	No	No	Yes	Dairying
447	Yes	No	No	Hogs and cattle
448	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
449	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
450	Yes	Don't know	Yes	Depends on locality
451	No	No	No	Dairying
452	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hogs
453		No	No	Sheep

FARMERS' RETURNS.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
No	No		1						395
Yes	No		1	1	\$18 00	\$12 00	Yes	Year	396
Yes	Yes	Yes	3		18 00			All ways	397
Yes	No			1					398
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	399
Yes	No								400
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		21 00		Yes	Month	401
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	20 00	Yes	Month	402
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	403
Yes	No				20 00	17 00	Yes	Day	404
Yes	Yes	Yes							405
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	26 00	15 00	Yes	Season	406
Yes	No		1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	407
Yes	No		2	1	18 00	16 00	Yes	Season	408
No	No		1		16 00		Yes	Month	410
Yes	Yes	Yes							411
Yes	Yes	Not always	2	1	18 00	14 00	Yes	Month	412
No	Yes	No							413
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Yes	Month	414
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	20 00	Yes	Year	415
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	416
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Month	417
Yes	No		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Season	418
Yes	Some	Fairly successful	1	1	24 00	16 00	Yes	Month	419
Yes	No		4		16 00	10 00	Yes	Month	420
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	15 00	Bd.	Season	421
Yes	No	No	1	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	422
Yes	No		1		20 00		Yes	Month	423
Yes	Some	Yes	2	2	18 00	18 00	Yes	Season	424
Yes	Some	Yes	3	2	30 00	30 00	No.	All ways	425
No	No		2	2	18 00	12 00	Yes	Year	426
Yes									427
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		39 00		Bd.	Day	428
No	No	No							429
Yes	No		5	1	16 00	16 00	Yes	Month	430
									431
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		20 00		Yes	Month	431
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	432
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	20 00	15 00	Yes	Season	433
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		14 00		Yes	Month	434
No	Yes	Yes	2		22 00	13 00	Yes	Month	435
Yes	Yes	Yes							436
Yes			1		17 00		Yes	Month	437
D't know			4	2	20 00	20 00	Yes	Month	438
Yes	Yes	No	1			12 00	Yes	All ways	439
Yes	Yes	Yes							440
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		20 00			Month	441
Yes	No		1		19 00		Yes	Day	442
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	443
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	24 00	10 00	Yes	Month	444
Yes	No		2	2	18 00	10 00	Yes	Year	445
Yes	Yes	No	3	2	20 00	18 00	No.	Month	446
No	No		2	1	20 00	15 00	Yes	Month	447
Yes	No		2	1	18 00	8 00	Yes	Month	448
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month and year	449
Yes	No								450
Yes	No	No	1		20 00		Yes	Month	451
No	No		2	1	20 00	10 00	Bd.	Month	452
	Some		3		20 00			Day and month	453

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
454	No	No	Yes	Dairying
455	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed crops
456	No	No	Yes	
457	No	No	Yes	Dairying
458	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
459	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and dairying
460	Yes	No	No	Hogs and dairying
461	Yes	Yes	Yes	
462				
463	Yes	No	Yes	General farming
464	Yes	No		
465	Yes	Yes, good ones	Yes	Oats and corn
466	Yes	No	No	
467	Don't know		Yes	Dairying and hogs
468	Don't know	No	Yes	Potatoes
469	Yes	No	Yes	
470	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hogs and corn
471	Yes	Right kind	Yes	Stock
472	Yes	No	Yes	Stock
473	Yes	No		Dairying and hogs
474	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
475	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
476	No	No	No	Dairying
477			Yes	Dairying
478	No	No	No	Hops
479	Yes	No	No	Potatoes
480	Yes			Hay
481	Yes		Yes	Mixed farming
482	Yes	No	No	Dairying
483	Yes			Mixed farming
484	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
485	Yes	No		Dairying and stock
486	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying and stock
487	Yes	No	No	Dairying and potatoes
488	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and hogs
489	No	No	No	Hay and potatoes
490	Yes	No	Yes	
491	No	No	Yes	Dairying
492	No	No		Dairying
493	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mixed farming
494	No	No	Yes	Stock raising
495	Yes		Yes	Diversified farming
496	No	No	Yes	Grain
497	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
498	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
500	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and corn
501	No	No	No	Hogs and corn
502	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs and dairying
503	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
504				Mixed farming
505	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
506	Yes		Yes	Stock raising
507	Yes	No	Yes	Corn and sheep
508				
509	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying and stock
510	Yes	No	No	Hogs and cattle
511	Yes	No	No	Potatoes
512	No	No	Yes	Corn and hogs
513	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.			
Yes	Some	Yes	4	2	\$20 00	\$10 00	Yes	Month	454
No	Yes		1		18 00		Yes	Month	455
Yes	Some	Yes							456
Yes	Yes	Yes							457
Yes	Yes	Yes	2		20 00	18 00	Yes	Month	458
No		Yes	1		15 00		Yes	Month	459
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	15 00		No.	Season	460
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	27 00	18 00	No.	Month	461
Yes	Yes	Some cases	1		19 00		Yes	Month	462
Yes	No								463
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	26 00	13 00	Bd.	Day	464
Yes									465
Yes	Yes	Yes			20 00			Day	466
Yes	Yes	Yes			20 00			Day	467
No	No		2	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	Season	468
Yes									469
Yes					26 00		Bd.	Day	470
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	18 00	10 00	Bd.	Season	471
Yes	No		1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	472
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	25 00		Yes		473
Yes	No		1	1	15 00	10 00	Yes	Month	474
Hardly	Some	Not entirely	1	1	20 00	10 00	Bd.	Month	475
Yes	Some		1		20 00		Yes	Month	476
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	477
Yes	No		1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	478
Yes	Yes	Yes						Month	479
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	15 00	8 00	Yes	Month	480
Yes	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Bd.	Month	481
Yes		Yes	1		13 00		Bd.		482
Yes	Yes	Not always	1	1	18 00	13 00	Yes	Month	483
No									484
Yes	No		2	2	25 00	22 00	Yes	Month	485
No	Yes	Yes	1		18 00		Yes	Month	486
Yes		Yes	2		13 00		Bd.	Month	487
No	No				32 00	25 00	No.	Day	488
Yes	No		1		10 00		Yes	Month	489
Yes		No.							490
Yes	No		2		16 00		Yes	Month	491
Yes	No		3	1	20 00		Bd.	Month	492
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	16 00	12 00	Yes	Month	493
									494
	Yes		2		18 00		Yes	Season	495
No	No		1	1	15 00	15 00	Yes	Month	496
Yes	Some	Yes	1		14 00		Yes	Month	497
Yes	Some	Yes	2	1	20 00	8 00	Yes	Month	498
Yes		No.			20 00				500
Yes	No		1		18 00		Bd.	Month	501
Yes	Some	Yes	1		20 00		Yes	Month	502
Yes	No				11 50		Yes	Month	503
									504
Yes	Yes	Yes	2		26 00		Yes	Year	505
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	19 50	11 50	Yes	Month	506
Yes	No								507
			1		20 00				508
			2		20 00		Yes	All ways	509
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	14 00	Yes	All ways	510
Yes			1		19 00		Yes	Month	511
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	512
Yes	No	Don't know	2	1	18 00	5 00	Yes	Month	513

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?	Is it profitable to raise horses for market?	Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?	What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?
514	Yes	No	No	Mixed farming
515	Yes	Yes	Yes	Potatoes and corn
516	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
517	Yes	No	Don't know	
518	Yes	No	No	Stock
519	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
520	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying
521	Yes	No	Yes	Stock
522	No	No	Yes	Potatoes
523	Yes	No	Yes	General farming
524	Yes	No	Yes	Hogs
525	Yes	No	Yes	Stock
526	No	No	Yes	Hay
527	Yes	No	Yes	Small grain and cattle
528	Yes	Yes	Yes	Stock raising
529	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
530	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
531	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
532	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairying
533	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hogs
534	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
535	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
536	Yes	No	Yes	Potatoes
537	Yes	No	Yes	
538	No	No	No	Grain
539	Yes	No	No	Grain and stock
540	No	No	No	Dairying
541	No	No	Yes	Dairying, corn and stock
542	Yes	No	No	Dairying
543	Yes	No	No	Dairying
544	Yes	No	No	Diversified farming
545	Yes	No	Yes	Stock raising
547	Yes	No	Yes	Dairying
548	Yes	No		Hogs, dairying
549	Yes			
550	No	No	Yes	Diversified farming
551	Yes	No	Yes	
552	Yes	No	Yes	Mixed farming
553	No	No	Yes	Hogs
554	No	No	Yes	
555	No	No	Yes	Tobacco

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?	CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.		HOW MANY MEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?		Does it include board and washing?	Is help hired by the week, month or season?	Office number.
	Are they owned and operated on the cooperative plan?	If so, does the plan meet with favor and success?	In summer.	In winter.	Per month.				
					In summer.	In winter.			
Yes	No	No	2	1	\$20 00	\$18 00	Yes	All ways	514
Yes	No	No	1	1	20 00	20 00	Yes	Month	515
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	18 00	18 00	Yes	Month	516
Yes	No	No	3	1	20 00	16 00	Yes	Month	517
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	21 00	21 00	Bd.	Year	518
Yes	No	No	3	2	25 00	20 00	Yes	All ways	519
Yes	No	No	1	1	18 00	10 00	Yes	Month	520
Yes	No	No	1	1	24 00	20 00	Yes	Month	521
Yes	No	No	1	1	26 00	18 00	Yes	Month	522
Yes	Both	No	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	523
Yes	Yes	Yes	3	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	524
No	Yes	Yes	1	1	18 00	18 00	Yes	Month	525
No	No	No	1	1	17 50	17 50	Yes	Month	526
No	No	No	1	1	18 00	18 00	Yes	Month	527
Yes	Yes	No	1	1	14 00	6 00	Yes	Month	528
Yes	Some	No	1	1	14 00	6 00	Yes	Season	529
Yes	Some	No	1	1	20 00	8 00	Yes	Season	530
Yes	No	No	3	2	20 00	15 00	Yes	Season	531
Yes	No	No	1	1	13 00	13 00	Yes	Season	532
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	14 00	Yes	Month	533
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	16 00	Yes	Month	534
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	20 00	Yes	Month	535
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	18 00	18 00	Yes	Season	536
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	16 00	12 00	Bd.	Month	537
No	Yes	No	1	1	20 00	20 00	Yes	Month	538
No	No	No	2	1	18 00	18 00	Yes	Month	539
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	22 00	22 00	Bd.	Month	540
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	25 00	17 50	Yes	Season	541
Yes	No	No	4	2	19 00	19 00	Yes	Season	542
Yes	No	No	1	1	15 00	12 00	Yes	Month	543
Yes	No	No	1	1	20 00	12 00	Yes	All ways	544
Yes	No	No	1	1	20 00	20 00	Bd.	Season	545
Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	20 00	10 00	Yes	Year	547
No	Yes	Yes	1	1	20 00	13 00	Bd.	Month	548
No	No	No	1	1	20 00	10 00	Yes	Month	549
Yes	No	No	2	1	20 00	13 00	Bd.	Month	550
Yes	No	No	2	1	20 00	14 00	Yes	Month	551
Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	12 00	12 00	Yes	Season	552
Yes	Both	No	1	1	17 00	17 00	Yes	Month	553
No	Both	No	1	1	17 00	17 00	Yes	Month	554
									555

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
		Per month.		Per Mo		Per Mo			Per Wk	Per Wk
1	Lower..	\$1-2 00	Same..							
2	Same..		Same..						\$1 50	\$1 50
3	Lower..				Lower..	\$2 00				
4	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	\$3 00	Lower..	4 00				
5	Same..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	3 50	3 00
6	Same..									
7	Same..									
8	Lower..	2 00	Same..		Lower..	4 00	1		1 50	1 50
9	Same..		Same..		Same..	2 00	2	2	2 00	1 50
10	Same..		Higher..	2 00						
11	Same..									
12	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00			1	1	1 50	1 00
13	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	8 00	1	1	1 25	1 25
14	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00			1		1 50	
15	Lower..				Higher..	4 00	2	2	1 50	1 50
16	Same..									
17	Lower..	2 00					1		2 00	
18	Lower..	3 00	Same..				1		2 00	2 00
19	Same..									
20										
21	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	1 50	1 50
22	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 50	1	1	3 00	3 00
23	Lower..		Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
24	Lower..	2 00					1	1	2 50	2 50
25	Same..		Same..		Same..					
26										
27	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00			1	1	2 00	2 00
28	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00			2 50	2 50
29	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00				
30	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	1		2 00	2 00
31	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
32	Lower..	4-5 00	Lower..	4-5 00	Lower..	4-5 00				
33	Same..		Higher..	2 00			1	1	1 25	1 25
34	Same..									
35	Higher..						1	1	2 50	2 50
36										
37							1		2 50	
38	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00						
39	Same..						1		2 00	2 00
40	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
41	Lower..	2 00								
42	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	2 00	Higher..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
43	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	3 00	2 50
44	Same..		Same..		Same..		2	2	1 50	1 50
45	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	2 25	2 25
46	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Same..					
47										
48	Same..		Same..		Same..					
49	Lower..						1		2 25	2 00
50	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00						
51	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
52	Same..									
53	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00			1	1	2 00	2 00
54	Same..		Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00				
55										
56	Lower..	2 00								
57	Same..						1	1	2 50	2 00

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
No.		Yes.		1
Yes.	Girls work in factory.....	No.	Live in city.....	2
Yes.	Girls work in factory.....	Yes.		3
Yes.	Go to the city for employment.....		Go and live in city.....	4
Yes.	Prefer to work in office and teach.....	No.	Leave the farm.....	5
Yes.	Like to go to city.....			6
Yes.		Yes.	No.....	7
Yes.		Yes.		8
Yes.	Girls want to teach.....	No.	Go and live in city.....	9
No.			Go and live in city.....	10
			Go and live in city.....	11
Yes.	Want something easier.....	No.	Want different work.....	12
No.		No.	Yes.....	13
Yes.	Engaged in teaching.....	Yes.	Not as much as formerly.....	14
No.			A desire to live in city.....	15
Yes.	Get married too fast.....	No.	Live in city.....	16
Yes.	Don't like to work.....	No.	Too unsettled in their way.....	17
Yes.	Go to city.....	No.	Yes, generally.....	18
Yes.	Go to city for work.....		A desire to live in city.....	19
Yes.	Prefer to work in factory.....	Yes.		20
Yes.	Not many girls want to work out.....	Yes.	Others prefer city.....	21
Yes.	Prefer to go to city.....	No.	Mostly no object in life.....	22
Yes.	Would rather teach.....	No.	Want to go to city.....	23
Yes.	Higher wages paid in city.....	Some.	Yes.....	24
Yes.	Flock to city.....		Tendency towards cities.....	25
			Tendency towards cities.....	26
Yes.	Mostly teachers or dress makers.....	No.	Yes.....	27
Yes.	Work at summer resorts.....	No.	Tendency towards cities.....	28
			General desire to leave the farm.....	29
Very.	Girls prefer teaching.....		Drift to cities.....	30
Yes.	So few are willing to work for farmers.....	No.	Decidedly so.....	31
Yes.	Prefer to go to city.....	No.	To the city.....	32
Yes.	Scarcity of girls.....	No.	Yes.....	33
Yes.	All teachers.....	Yes.		34
Yes.	Prefer working in factory and stores.....			35
				36
Yes.	They dislike to work on farm.....	No.	Dislike to work on farm.....	37
Yes.	They want to live in cities.....	No.		38
Yes.	Employed in factories.....	Yes.		39
Yes.	More attraction in cities.....	No.	A desire to live in cities.....	40
Yes.	Want to teach and go to city.....	No.	Yes.....	41
Yes.	All getting married.....	Yes.		42
Yes.	They prefer city to country.....	Yes.		43
Yes.	Don't like to work.....		About half and half.....	44
Yes.	Want to work in cities.....	Yes.		45
No.		No.	Yes.....	46
				47
Yes.	They don't like to work out.....	No.	Yes to some extent.....	48
Yes.	No ambition to excel as housekeepers.....	No.		49
Yes.	Prefer teaching or shop work.....	Yes.	Americans prefer city.....	50
Yes.	Scarcity of females.....	No.	Yes.....	51
Yes.	American girls won't work.....		Flock to cities.....	52
Yes.	So many go to the city.....	No.		53
Yes.	Prefer book-keeping and clerking.....	No.	Yes.....	54
		No.	Yes.....	55
Yes.	Most all want to work in cities.....	No.	Yes.....	56
Yes.	Wages better in city.....		Go to city.....	57

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
58	Same		Higher.	\$2 00	Higher.	\$3 00			\$2 00	
59	Same		Lower..	3 00			1	1	2 50	\$2 50
60										
61										
62										
63							1	1	2 00	2 00
64	Lower.	\$2 00					2	2	2 00	2 00
65										
66	Same						2	2	2 50	2 50
67	Same		Lower..	6 00	Lower..	6 00	1	1	2 25	2 00
68										
69	Same		Same.		Same.					
70			Same.		Lower..					
71	Lower.	5 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00				
72	Lower.		Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00				
73	Higher.	2 00					2	2	2 50	2 00
74							1	1	3 00	2 00
75	Same									
76	Lower.	2 00	Lower.				1	1	2 00	
77	Lower.		Lower.							
78	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00	Same					
79	Higher.	2 00								
80	Lower.	5 00								
81							1	1	1 75	1 50
82	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	7 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	3 00	2 00
83	Same								1 50	1 50
84	Lower.	2 00								
85	Lower.	2 00								
86	Same						1	1	2 00	
87	Same		Higher.	2 00						
88	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
89										
90	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00			3 00	2 50
91										
92	Lower.	5 00					1	1	3 00	
93	Same									
94										
95	Same						1	1	2 00	1 50
96										
97	Same									
98										
99	Same									
100	Same						1		2 00	
101	Higher.	1 00	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
102	Same									
103	Lower..	2 00	Higher..	5 00	Lower..	2 00				
104	Lower.	3 00	Higher.	2 00	Same					
105	Lower.	3 00	Same.				1		2 00	
106	Same									
107	Higher.	2 00					1		2 00	
108	Lower.	2 00					1	1	3 50	3 00
109	Same									
110	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	2 00	1 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Since number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	Do not like farm work.....	.....	Yes, farm work is too hard.....	58
No..	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Yes..	.....	No..	.....	61
Yes..	Better wages in cities.....	No..	About equal.....	62
Yes..	Getting married.....	Yes..	About equal.....	63
Yes..	Claim farm work too hard.....	No..	Yes.....	64
Yes..	.....	No..	Yes.....	65
Yes..	Wages too low.....	No..	Don't know.....	66
Yes..	Feel above farm work.....	Yes..	No.....	67
Yes..	Rather teach or be a clerk.....	Yes..	Yes.....	68
Yes..	Do not know.....	Yes..	Yes.....	69
No..	.....	Yes..	Yes.....	70
Yes..	Rush to the cities.....	No..	Yes.....	71
Yes..	Desire to teach school, clerking and city life.....	Yes..	City life is preferred.....	72
Yes..	.....	No..	.....	73
Yes..	Demand is greater than supply.....	Yes..	.....	74
Yes..	.....	No..	Yes.....	75
No..	Had rather work in cities.....	No..	.....	76
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	77
Yes..	All are teachers.....	Some	.....	78
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	79
Yes..	Go to large cities to work.....	Yes..	No.....	80
Yes..	Rather work in city.....	.....	They usually move toward the cities.....	81
.....	.....	.....	Go to the city or into other business.....	82
Yes..	Do not wish to do domestic work.....	.....	Go to the city.....	83
Yes..	The cities take all that cannot get married.....	.....	.....	84
Yes..	Aversion to home work and being a serv'nt.....	Yes..	.....	85
Yes..	Go to the cities, learning typewriting and teaching.....	No..	Yes.....	86
Yes..	Manufactories absorb them.....	Yes..	No.....	87
Yes..	Girls have a liking for city.....	Yes..	About equal.....	88
Yes..	Flock to city.....	Yes..	.....	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Yes..	Prefer to go to the cities.....	Yes..	.....	91
Yes..	Desire to work in city.....	Yes..	.....	92
Yes..	.....	.....	To live in city.....	93
Yes..	A large number go to city.....	Yes..	There has been a tendency for the city.....	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	95
.....	.....	Yes..	There is a desire to do something more profitable.....	96
Yes..	Girls teach and clerk.....	No..	Go to the city.....	97
Yes..	Go to cities.....	.....	Looking for good time.....	98
Yes..	All getting married.....	Yes..	.....	99
No..	.....	.....	I could not say.....	100
No..	.....	.....	Prefer to live in city.....	101
Yes..	Few want to work out.....	Yes..	.....	102
Yes..	Too many school teachers.....	.....	To the city.....	103
.....	.....	.....	Most of them go west.....	104
Yes..	They flock to the cities.....	.....	Some desire to own a farm.....	105
Yes..	Rather not work in kitchen.....	.....	Tendency to live in city.....	106
Yes..	They go to the larger cities.....	.....	Both.....	107
.....	.....	.....	.....	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	109
.....	.....	.....	.....	110

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
111	Lower.	\$2 00								
112	Lower.									
113	Lower.	3 00	Lower..	\$3 00	Lower..	\$3 00				
114	Higher.						2	2	\$2 50	\$2 50
115	Same..									
116										
117	Same..									
118	Lower.		Lower..		Lower..					
119	Lower.	3 00					1		2 00	
120	Lower.						1		2 00	
121										
122	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		2 50	
123	Same..		Same..		Same..					
124	Same..		Same..		Higher.	3 00	2	2	2 00	2 00
125	Same..									
126										
127	Lower.	4 00	Lower..	6 00	Lower..	6 00	1		2 00	2 00
128										
129							1	1	2 00	
130										
131	Same..				Lower..	2 00	1	1	1 50	1 50
132	Lower.	3 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	6 00				
133	Lower.	1 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	1 00	1	1	2 25	2 00
134	Higher.	4 00	Higher..	5 00	Same..					
135	Same..									
136	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	1 50	1 50
137	Same..		Same..		Lower..	2 00				
138	Lower.	3 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00				
139	Same..									
140	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00				
141	Lower.	2 00								
142										
143	Lower.	1 50	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	2 25	2 25
144										
145	Same..									
146	Same..									
147	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00				
148	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
149	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
150							2	1	1 50	1 00
151										
152										
153	Same..				Higher.	6 00	1	1	2 75	2 00
154	Same..									
155	Lower.	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
156	Same..		Same..				1	1		
157	Same..									
158	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
159	Lower.	3 00	Lower..	3 50	Lower..	3 50				
160							1		2 00	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	Don't like to work out.....	Yes..	Yes.....	111
Yes..	Supply limited.....	Yes..	No.....	112
Yes..	Employed at summer resorts.....	Yes..	About half.....	113
Yes..	Too high toned to work on a farm.....	No....	They prefer to work in city.....	114
Yes..	They go to the city to work.....	Yes..	.....	115
Yes..	But few wish to work out.....	Yes..	Rather be in city.....	116
Yes..	Like to play ladies.....	Some..	.....	117
No....	None care to work out.....	Yes..	.....	118
Yes..	Girls want to go to the city.....	No....	Want to go to city.....	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	121
Yes..	They feel above farm work.....	Yes..	.....	122
Yes..	Ladies are getting above kitchen work.....	No....	Yes.....	123
Yes..	They go to cities to work.....	No....	Yes, more amusement, shorter days.....	124
Yes..	No help to be had.....	.....	My boys stick to farm; 2 of them own farms.....	125
Yes..	.....	No....	Desire to do light work.....	126
Yes..	Most girls want to teach or go to city.....	Yes..	Some go to city.....	127
No....	.....	No....	Yes.....	128
Yes..	.....	No....	About equally divided.....	129
Yes..	Can do better teaching.....	No....	Yes.....	130
No....	.....	No....	.....	131
Yes..	Go to the city to work.....	No....	Yes.....	132
Yes..	Americans do not wish to do house work.....	Yes..	Strong tendency among American boys to engage in a professional life.....	133
Yes..	.....	No....	By all means.....	134
Yes..	They seek other employment.....	Yes..	.....	135
Yes..	.....	No....	Yes.....	136
Yes..	Prefer other work.....	No....	Yes.....	137
Yes..	Go to the city to work.....	.....	About half would like to own a farm.....	138
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	139
Yes..	They do not like to work out.....	Half..	Half like to live in city.....	140
Yes..	Don't want to work.....	.....	Go and live in city.....	141
Yes..	Dislike for domestic work.....	No....	About even.....	142
Yes..	.....	.....	No, there seems to be a de- sire to rent a farm.....	143
No....	.....	Yes..	.....	144
Yes..	Prefer to work in city.....	No....	.....	145
Yes..	Do not like to work by the week.....	.....	Germans stick to the farm while Americans travel.....	146
Yes..	All anxious to work in city and shops.....	.....	Desire to go to city.....	147
Yes..	.....	.....	.....	148
No....	.....	No....	No.....	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Yes..	.....	No....	Desire to go to cities.....	151
Yes..	They are all inclined to go to the city.....	Yes..	.....	152
No....	.....	.....	More go to the city than want to farm.....	153
No....	.....	.....	.....	154
Yes..	They had rather get married or teach school.....	.....	Generally try to obtain a farm.....	155
Yes..	Don't like farm work.....	.....	.....	156
Yes..	Don't know.....	Yes..	.....	157
Yes..	Good help gets poor pay.....	.....	Shiftlessness.....	158
Yes..	They do not like to work on farm.....	No....	A good farm hand is a scarce article.....	159
Yes..	They do not like to work on farm.....	Yes..	Not generally here.....	160

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
							In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
161										
162							1		\$2 00	
163	Same..									
164	Lower..	\$2 00								
165	Same..						1	1	2 25	\$2 00
166	Same..						1		2 00	1 00
167	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	\$4 00	Lower..	\$2 00	1	1	2 00	1 50
168										
169	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
170	Higher	2 00	Higher..	4 00	Higher..	6 00				
171										
172										
173	Same..									
174	Lower..	20 per ct.	Lower..	20 pr ct	Lower..	25 pr ct				
175	Higher	2 00	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	1		2 00	
176	Lower..	5 00					1	1	2 00	2 00
177										
178	Same..		Lower..	2 00						
179	Same..						1	1	2 00	2 00
180	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	6 00	Lower..	6 00				
181							1		2 00	
182										
183	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	2 00	
184	Same..									
185										
186										
187	Same..		Same..		Higher..	2 00				
188	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
189										
190	Higher	1 00	Higher..	1 00	Higher..	1 00				
191	Same..									
192										
193	Same..		Same..							
194	Lower..	3 00					1	1	1 75	1 75
195	Higher	1 00					1	1	1 50	1 50
196	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	6 00				
197	Same..								1 75	
198	Same..		Same..		Same..	3 00				
199	Same..				Lower..	20 p. ct.				
200	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00						
201	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00						
202							1	1	2 00	2 00
203	Same..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00				
204	Same..		Same..		Same..					
205	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	7 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
206	Same..									
207	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	8 00	1		2 00	
208	Higher..	1 00	Higher..	1 00	Higher..	2 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
209	Same..									
210	Same..									
211										
212	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	1 25	1 25
213	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00			1	1	2 50	2 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
No..	.....	No..	Generally go west	161
Yes..	Don't know.....	Yes..	.....	162
Yes..	Mostly go to the city.....	Yes..	Go and live in the city.....	163
Yes..	Girls prefer cities.....	No..	Largely	164
No..	.....	.....	To live in city.....	165
Yes..	They get married .....	.....	.....	166
Yes..	Don't know .....	.....	To live in the city	167
Yes..	They prefer the city.....	.....	.....	168
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	169
Yes..	Wages are too low; they would rather teach or clerk.....	.....	They look for other business than farming.....	171
.....	.....	No..	Desire to live in city.....	172
Yes..	Rather work in town.....	.....	Go and live in the city.....	173
Yes..	Rather work in city	Yes..	To go to city	174
Yes..	Feel above work.....	No..	To live in the city	175
Yes..	All desire to teach or work in city.....	.....	To live in the city	176
Yes..	.....	.....	Go to the city	177
Yes..	Going to city.....	.....	Majority rather go to city.....	178
Yes..	Want to teach, clerk or make dresses.....	.....	.....	179
Yes..	Like the city best.....	Yes..	.....	180
Yes..	Go to the city.....	No..	.....	181
Yes..	Many girls won't work by the week.....	Yes..	Yes	182
Yes..	Girls rather work in city.....	No..	.....	183
.....	.....	.....	.....	184
.....	.....	Some.	Go to city for work.....	185
Yes..	.....	.....	No.....	186
Yes..	Want to teach, clerk or make dresses.....	Yes..	.....	187
No..	They teach school.....	.....	They have not much desire either way.....	188
Yes..	The girls don't like to work.....	No..	.....	189
.....	.....	Yes..	.....	190
Yes..	They are filling offices and teaching school.....	Yes..	Poor help are inclined to go to city.....	191
Yes..	They don't like to work on farm.....	Yes..	.....	192
Yes..	They go to the city.....	Yes..	No.....	193
Yes..	Many girls think it degrading to be hired girl.....	.....	.....	194
.....	.....	Yes..	.....	195
.....	.....	Yes..	Some rather work in factories.....	196
Yes..	Teaching and clerking in city.....	Yes..	.....	197
.....	.....	Yes..	.....	198
No..	.....	Yes..	.....	199
Yes..	Too hightoned.....	.....	Live in city.....	200
Yes..	They don't want to work.....	Yes..	.....	201
Yes..	They seek other employment.....	Yes..	.....	202
Yes..	Don't like to work for farmers.....	Yes..	Want to live in city.....	203
Yes..	Too many teach school.....	.....	About equally divided	204
Yes..	Native born don't like to do housework.....	.....	Yes a majority	205
Yes..	Some think housework a disgrace.....	No..	.....	206
Yes..	Had rather work in the city.....	Yes..	No.....	207
Yes..	Had rather work in the city.....	No..	Most of them prefer city.....	208
Yes..	Scarcity of them.....	Yes..	.....	209
.....	.....	.....	Tendency to own a farm.....	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	211
Yes..	.....	Yes..	Go to city.....	212
No..	.....	Part.	There has been a desire to work in city	213

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	They will not work out.....		A desire to go to the city..	214
No..	.....		.....	215
	.....	No..	Yes.....	216
	.....	No..	There is.....	217
Yes..	They choose to work in the city or teach school.....	No..	Yes.....	218
No..	.....		Greatest desire to get to the city.....	219
Yes..	Foreign girls will work out. American not.....		Yankees go to city.....	220
Yes..	Girls like the title of school ma'am.....		.....	221
Yes..	A large number are employed teaching school.....	Yes..	.....	222
Yes..	Go to cities.....		.....	223
Yes..	There is a desire to get to cities.....	No..	Yes.....	224
No..	.....	No..	Yes.....	225
No..	.....	Yes..	.....	226
Yes..	Going to cities.....	No..	.....	227
No..	.....		Equally divided.....	228
Yes..	Girls prefer work in factories.....	Yes..	Equally divided.....	229
Yes..	Do not like to work on farm.....	Yes..	No.....	230
Yes..	.....		.....	231
Yes..	Would rather work in city.....	No..	Yes.....	232
Yes..	Rather teach or work in cities.....	No..	Yes.....	233
Yes..	Rather go to big cities.....	Yes..	No.....	234
	.....		Never can save enough to buy a farm.....	235
Yes..	They want to teach school.....		.....	236
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	237
Yes..	All like to teach school.....	Yes..	.....	238
No..	Plenty of them here.....	Some.	.....	239
Yes..	Aspires for social standing.....	No..	Yes some.....	240
Yes..	.....		The foreign laborer stays on farm. Americans go to the cities.....	241
Yes..	They desire to go to city.....		Yes.....	242
Yes..	All employed in shops and offices.....		Most of them go to the city.....	243
Yes..	Girls want to get along without work.....	No..	.....	244
Yes..	Don't like to work.....	No..	Yes.....	245
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	246
Yes..	They all go to the city.....	No..	Yes.....	247
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	248
Yes..	Pride and poverty.....	No..	Yes.....	249
Yes..	Prefer teaching.....	No..	.....	250
Yes..	.....		.....	251
Yes..	Prefer other employment.....		Tendency to live in city.....	252
Yes..	Don't like to work.....	Yes..	.....	253
No..	.....		Inclination for city.....	254
Yes..	Wages are higher in cities.....	Yes..	.....	255
Yes..	.....	Yes..	.....	256
Yes..	Wages too small.....	Yes..	Yes.....	257
Yes..	Attend school more than formerly.....		Yes.....	258
Yes..	.....		Foreigners desire farms.....	259
Yes..	Prefer to teach.....	No..	Tendency toward city.....	260
Yes..	.....		.....	261
Yes..	Girls go to the city.....	Yes..	About evenly divided.....	262
Yes..	.....	Yes..	I believe not.....	263
Yes..	Girls like to work in town.....	No..	Tendency to cities.....	264
Yes..	.....	No..	Yes.....	265
Yes..	Anything but work.....	No..	Some both ways.....	266
Yes..	Go to cities.....	No..	Yes.....	267
	.....	Yes..	Yes.....	268
	.....	No..	Yes.....	269

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
269	Lower..	\$3 00	Lower..	\$3 00	Lower..	\$3 00	1	1	\$1 75	\$1 75
270	Higher.	5 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				
271	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1		2 50	2 00
272	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00				
273	Same ..		Higher.	2 00	Higher.	2 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
274	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
275										
276	Lower..	2 00	Higher.	4 00			1		2 00	
277	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
278	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
279	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
280	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00					2 00	
281	Same ..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
282	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
283	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				
284	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		1		2 50	
285										
286										
287	Same ..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1		2 00	
288										
289	Same ..		Lower..	2 50	Lower..	3 50	1		2 00	
290	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	2 50	2 50
291	Higher.	4 00	Higher.	6 00	Higher.	6 00				
292	Higher.	5 00	Higher.	5 00	Higher.	5 00				
293	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		1	1	3 00	2 50
294	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		2	1	1 50	1 50
295	Lower..	6 00	Lower..	5 00						
296	Higher.	2 00	Higher.	1 00						
297	Lower..	2 00	Higher.	3 00	Lower..	7 00				
298	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
299	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	1 50	1 00
300	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	6 00	Lower..	6 00	1	1	1 25	
301	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		1	1	3 00	2 50
302	Lower..	1 50	Lower..	2 50						
303	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		2		2 50	
304	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..			1	2 00	2 00
305	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	1 00	1	1	3 00	3 00
306					Lower..	4 00				
307										
308										
309	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1		2 00	1 50
310	Same ..		Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	2	2	3 00	3 00
311	Lower..	3 00								
312	Same ..		Same ..		Lower..	2 00				
313	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	2 00	1 00
314	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	7 00	1		2 00	
315	Same ..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00				
316	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
317	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				
318	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
319	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
320	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
321	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
322	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
323	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
324	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00				
325	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	1		2 00	
326	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..		2	2	2 00	2 00
327	Same ..		Same ..		Same ..					
328	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				

TABLE NO. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	Don't like house work	No...	Yes.....	269
Yes..	Not enough of them			270
Yes..	Would rather live in town	Yes..		271
Yes..	Prefer city	Yes..		272
Yes..	Girls will not work on a farm	Yes..	Generally wish to own farm	273
		Yes..		274
		Yes..		275
No..		Yes..	Some exceptions	276
Yes..	Don't want their girls to work for others		Equally divided	277
			Live in city	278
Yes..	Don't want to work			279
Yes..	Prefer city	Yes..		280
Yes..	Prefer city		City	281
Yes..	Prefer to teach or clerk	No..	Yes	282
Yes..	Supply limited	No..	Yes	283
Yes..			Majority to go to the city	284
Yes..		No..	Yes	285
Yes..	Not many to hire	No..	Yes	286
Yes..	Majority prefer city	No..	Yes	287
		Yes..		288
Yes..	Rather do something else		About evenly divided	289
Yes..	Scarcity of girls	Yes..		290
No..			Tendency toward city	291
Yes..	Prefer teaching	No..	Yes	292
Yes..	Work in factories	No..	Yes	293
No..		No..		294
Yes..	Poorly trained for housework	No..		295
Yes..	Don't want to work on farm	No..	Yes, go to city	296
Yes..	Rather work in town		Yes, go to city	297
Yes..	Prefer city		Yes	298
Yes..	Prefer city	No..	Yes	299
No..		No..		300
Yes..			Desire to live in city	301
Yes..	Don't like to do housework	No..	Yes	302
No..		No..	Yes	303
Yes..	Girls go to the cities	No..	Yes	304
Yes..	Girls dislike the kitchen	No..	Yes	306
Yes..	Prefer the city	No..	Yes	307
				308
Yes..	Prefer the city	Yes..		309
Yes..	Lack of girls	Yes..	No	310
				311
No..		Yes..	No	312
Yes..	Wages too small, prefer teaching	No..	Yes	313
No..			Yes	314
Yes..		Yes..		315
Yes..	Don't like farm work	Yes..		316
Yes..	About all girls teaching	Yes..		317
Yes..	Needed at home	Yes..	No	318
No..			Both ways	319
		No..	Prefer city	320
Yes..	Prefer to work in factories	No..	Prefer city	321
Yes..			Don't know	322
No..				323
Yes..	Other occupations preferred	No..	Yes	324
Yes..	City life		Go to city	325
No..			Go to city	326
Yes..	Prefer other employment	No..	Yes	327
Yes..	Go to the city	Yes..		328

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..			Prefer city life.....	329
Yes..	Go to the city.....			330
Yes..	Wages too low.....	Yes..	No.....	331
Yes..	Don't know.....		Go to city.....	332
Yes..	Too hard work.....		Go to city.....	333
Yes..	Supply limited.....	No..	Yes.....	334
Yes..				335
			City.....	336
No..			City.....	337
No..		Yes..		338
Yes..	Don't like to work on farm.....	Yes..		340
Yes..		No..	Yes.....	341
Yes..	Girls seek more agreeable surroundings.....	Yes..	A majority want to own farms.....	342
Yes..	Prefer the cities.....	No..	Yes.....	343
Yes..	Prefer something else.....		Go to the city.....	344
Yes..	Prefer something else.....	No..	Yes.....	345
No..				346
				347
Yes..	Prefer teaching and dressmaking.....		Live in the city.....	348
Yes..	All girls want to be ladies.....	No..	Yes.....	349
Yes..	Prefer other employment.....	Yes..		350
Yes..	Prefer city.....		Prefer city here.....	351
Yes..	Prefer working in factories.....	No..	Yes.....	352
Yes..	Farm work too hard.....	Yes..	No.....	353
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..		354
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Yes..	Most of them want farms.....	355
Yes..	Don't like to work on farm.....	No..	Live in the city.....	356
No..			Live in the city.....	357
Yes..	Attracted to the city.....		Two-thirds go to city.....	358
No..		Yes..		359
Yes..	Prefer city.....		Yes.....	360
Yes..	Prefer city.....		Go to city.....	361
			Go to city.....	362
		Yes..		363
Yes..	Low wages.....	No..	Yes.....	364
Yes..	Don't like to work out.....	No..	Yes.....	365
Yes..	Prefer the city.....		Equally divided.....	366
Yes..	Prefer the city.....		Live in city.....	367
				368
				369
		Yes..		370
Yes..	Prefer the city.....	No..	Desire to do anything but farm.....	371
Yes..	Supply limited.....			372
Yes..	Better wages in city.....		Prefer city.....	374
		Yes..	No.....	375
Yes..		Yes..		376
No..			Yes.....	377
Yes..	Inclined to go to the city.....	No..	Majority prefer city.....	378
			Majority prefer city.....	379
		Yes..	No.....	380
Yes..	Don't like farm work.....	No..	Yes.....	381
Yes..	Prefer other employment.....	Yes..	No.....	382
			Tendency to city.....	383
No..		No..	Yes.....	384
Yes..			Live in city.....	385
No..		No..	Yes.....	386
Yes..			Incline to city.....	387

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
388	Lower..	\$2 00	Lower..	\$2 00	Lower..	\$3 00				
389										
390										
391	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	\$2 50	\$2 50
392	Higher..	4 00	Higher..	4 00			1	1	2 75	2 75
393	Same...		Same...		Same...		2	2	2 00	2 00
394										
395										
396	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00				
397	Same...		Same...		Same...					
398										
399	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	5 00			1	1	2 00	
400										
401	Same...		Same...		Same...					
402										
403	Same...		Same...		Same...		1	1	2 00	2 00
404	Same...		Same...		Same...					
405							1	1	2 00	1 75
406	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	4 00						
407	Same...		Same...		Same...					
408	Same...		Same...		Same...					
410	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00				
411	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	2 00					2 00	
412	Same...		Same...		Same...					
413	Lower..	1 50			Lower..	1 50				
414										
415	Same...		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	5 00				
416	Higher..	1 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	1			
417							2	2	2 00	2 00
418	Higher..	5 00	Higher..	5 00	Higher..	5 00	1	1	2 50	
419	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	7 00	Lower..	7 00				
420	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	1 00	2		1 50	1 50
421	Lower..	2 00					1		2 25	
422	Same...		Same...		Same...					
423	Lower..	2 50	Higher..	2 50	Higher..	3 00				
424	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00						
425	Lower..		Lower..		Lower..					
426	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Higher..	3 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
427	Lower..	20 per ct.								
428							1		2 50	
429										
430										
431	Higher..	6 00	Higher..	6 00	Same...					
432	Higher..	4 00	Lower..	4 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	2 00	1 75
433	Same...		Same...		Same...					
434	Lower..	2 00					1		1 50	
435	Same...		Same...		Same...				2 00	
436	Lower..	23 per ct.								
437	Same...		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00				
438	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	1	1	2 50	2 00
439	Same...		Same...		Same...					
440	Lower..	2 00								
441	Lower..	3 00								
442	Lower..	6 50	Lower..	9 00						
443	Higher..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	2 00	2 00
444	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	2 50	2 00
445	Lower..	2 00					1	1	2 00	2 00
446	Same...		Same...		Same...					
447	Same...		Same...		Same...		1		2 00	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes..	Work in city	No	Yes.....	388
No...	.....	Yes.....	.....	389
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No	Prefer city.....	391
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No	Yes.....	392
No...	.....	No	Yes.....	393
.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	394
.....	.....	Yes.....	No	395
Yes..	Don't like to work out.....	Yes.....	Evenly divided.....	396
.....	.....	Yes.....	No.....	397
.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	398
.....	.....	.....	Don't know	399
.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Yes..	Prefer city.....	Some.	About half.....	401
Yes..	Can live without work .....	.....	Desire the city	402
Yes..	Supply limited.....	Yes .....	.....	403
Yes..	Dislike to be servants.....	.....	Live in the city	404
Yes..	They are scarce.....	.....	Live in the city	405
Yes..	Prefer city.....	.....	Live in the city	406
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No	Live in the city	407
Yes..	Rather clerk or work in factories.....	No	Live in the city	408
Yes..	.....	Yes.....	.....	410
Yes..	Work is too hard.....	.....	Equally divided.....	411
Yes..	Most girls learn trade or work in town..	Yes .....	.....	412
Yes..	Too many teachers.....	No .....	.....	413
.....	.....	.....	.....	414
Yes..	Don't like to be servants.....	Yes .....	.....	415
Yes..	Don't like to work in the kitchen.....	No .....	.....	416
No...	.....	.....	.....	417
Yes..	Don't like country life.....	.....	About equally divided.....	418
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No	Desire to live in city.....	419
.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	420
Yes..	They are needed at home.....	No .....	.....	421
Yes..	Prefer teaching.....	.....	Go west.....	422
No...	.....	.....	The German want farm.....	423
Yes..	Prefer other work.....	Yes	Majority prefer city.....	424
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No	Among Americans yes.....	425
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No	Rather live in city.....	426
Yes..	Go to summer resorts.....	.....	Evenly divided	427
Yes..	Go to the cities.....	Yes.....	.....	428
Yes..	.....	.....	.....	429
.....	.....	.....	.....	430
No...	.....	Yes .....	.....	431
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No .....	.....	432
Yes..	Prefer other employment.....	No	Prefer the city	433
Yes..	.....	.....	.....	434
Yes..	Prefer city.....	.....	Prefer the city	435
.....	.....	.....	There is.....	436
Yes..	Prefer teaching.....	No .....	.....	437
Yes..	All want other engagements.....	No	Yes.....	438
Yes..	All want other engagements.....	Yes.....	.....	439
.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	440
No...	.....	.....	Evenly divided	441
Yes..	Dislike work house.....	Yes.....	.....	442
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No	Yes.....	443
Yes..	Prefer city.....	No	Yes.....	444
Yes..	.....	No	Yes.....	445
No...	.....	Yes.....	No	446
Yes..	Prefer cities.....	.....	Go where there is less work.....	447

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
448	Higher.	\$2 00	Higher.	\$2 00	Higher.	\$2 00	1	1	\$2 50	\$2 50
449	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	2 50	2 00
450	Same..		Same..		Same..					
451	Same..		Same..		Same..					
452	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	4 00				
453	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		1 50	
454	Same..		Lower.	2 00	Lower.	3 00				
455	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	4 00				
456	Same..									
457	Same..		Same..		Same..					
458	Same..		Same..		Same..					
459	Same..		Same..		Same..					
460	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	5 00	Lower.	6 00				
461	Same..		Same..		Same..					
462										
463										
464										
465			Lower.	4 00	Lower.	4 00	1	1	3 00	2 50
466										
467	Same..		Same..		Same..					
468	Higher.	2 00	Higher.	2 00			1		2 75	
469										
470	Lower.	2 00	Higher.	2 00						
471	Same..		Same..		Same..					
472	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	2 00	2 00
473	Same..		Same..		Same..					
474	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00				
475	Lower.	2 50					1	1	2 00	1 50
476	Same..		Same..		Same..					
477										
478	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00						
479	Lower.	1 00	Lower.	2 00						
480	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	3 00	Lower.	2 00	2	2	2 00	1 50
481	Lower.	1 50	Lower.	1 50	Lower.	2 00				
482							1		2 00	
483	Same..		Same..		Same..					
484	Same..		Same..		Lower.	4 00				
485	Same..		Same..		Lower.	4 00	1		1 50	
486	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	1 00	Lower.	1 00	1		2 00	
487	Same..		Higher.	3 00						
488	Same..		Same..		Same..					
489	Lower.	4 00	Lower.	6 00	Lower.	7 00	1		3 00	
490					Same..					
491	Lower.	3 00					1	1	1 50	1 50
492							1		2 50	
493	Same..		Higher.	4 00	Higher.	4 00	1	1	1 75	1 50
494	Higher.	½	Higher.	½	Higher.	2 00	1			
495					Lower.	2 00				
496	Higher.	3 00	Higher.	3 00	Lower.					
497	Lower.		Lower.							
498							1		2 50	
499										
500	Same..		Same..		Same..					
501	Same..		Same..		Lower.	2 00				
502	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	2 00	1	1	1 00	1 00
503	Lower.	3 00	Higher.	4 00	Lower.	3 00				
504										
505										
506										
508	Lower.	2 00	Lower.	1 00	Lower.	1 00				

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes.	Prefer cities.		Yes.	448
Yes.	Rather clerk.		Rather live in city.	449
Yes.	Wages too low.	Yes.	No.	450
Yes.	Prefer teaching or go to city.	No.	Yes, and learn a trade or profession.	451
Yes.	Girls are few.	Yes.		452
Yes.	Prefer teaching.	No.	Yes, get better wages.	453
Yes.	Prefer working in city.		Prefer city life.	454
Yes.	Prefer working in city.	No.	Prefer other work.	455
Yes.	Prefer city.		Divided equally.	456
Yes.				457
Yes.		Yes.		458
Yes.	Prefer city.	Yes.		459
Yes.	Prefer city.	Yes.		460
Yes.	Prefer city.	Yes.		461
Yes.	Inclined to work in village.	Yes.	To some extent.	462
Yes.	Work in factories.		Both.	463
Yes.				464
Yes.	Prefer city.			465
Yes.	Prefer city.	No.	Yes.	466
Yes.	Prefer not to work.		About half.	467
Yes.			Yes.	468
Yes.	Don't want to work.			469
Yes.				470
Yes.	Prefer city.	Yes.		471
Yes.	Prepare for teaching.		City.	472
No.		Yes.	No.	473
Yes.			About half.	474
Yes.	Can earn better wages in other business.	No.	Yes.	475
No.		No.		476
Yes.	Working in factories.	No.	Prefer city.	477
Yes.	Prefer city.	No.	Prefer city.	478
No.			Prefer city.	479
Yes.				480
Yes.			Yes.	481
Yes.				482
Yes.		Yes.	Not much at present.	483
Yes.	Not enough to supply the demand.		Divided equally.	484
Yes.	Go to town for employment.	No.	Yes.	485
Yes.	Prefer teaching.	No.		486
Yes.	Prefer city.	No.		487
Yes.	Prefer city.		Majority the city.	488
Yes.	Prefer city.		Majority the city.	489
Yes.	Prefer city.		Majority the city.	490
No.				491
No.				492
No.		Yes.		493
Yes.	Prefer city.	Yes.		494
Yes.	Prefer city.	No.	Prefer city.	495
Yes.		Yes.		496
Yes.	Demand greater than supply.			497
Yes.	Prefer city.	Yes.	Yes for poorer class.	498
Yes.	Prefer city.		Live in city.	500
Yes.	Prefer other employment.	Yes.		501
Yes.	Prefer city.	Yes.	No.	502
Yes.	Prefer other work.	Yes.		503
Yes.				504
Yes.	Prefer city.	Yes.		505
Yes.	Prefer city.	No.	Yes.	506

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	IS WAGES FOR FARM HELP HIGHER OR LOWER NOW THAN						HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU EMPLOY?		WHAT WAGES DO YOU PAY?	
	One year ago?	How much?	Two years ago?	How much?	Three years ago?	How much?	In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.
507	Lower..	\$5 00	Lower..	\$3 00	Lower..	\$2 00				
508	Same..		Same..		Same..					
509	Same..		Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				
510	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	\$2 25	\$2 00
511	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	1 00	1	1	1 25	1 00
512					Lower..	5 00				
513	Lower..	3 00								
514	Same..		Same..		Same..				2 00	1 50
515	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	1 50	1 50
516										
517	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		2 50	2 00
518	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00				
519	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		2 00	2 00
520	Lower..	2 00					1	1	2 00	
521	Same..		Same..		Same..		1	1	3 75	3 75
522	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		2 00	
523										
524	Lower..	2 00	Lower..	3 00			1	1	2 00	1 00
525										
526										
527	Higher..	2 00	Same..		Same..					
528	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00			1		2 50	
529	Lower..	5 00	Higher..	5 00	Higher..	5 00				
530							1	1	2 00	1 50
531	Same..		Same..		Same..					
532	Same..		Same..							
533	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	2 00	1	1	2 50	2 25
534	Lower..	5 00	Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00	1	1	2 50	3 00
535	Same..		Lower..	3 00	Lower..	4 00				
536	Same..		Lower..	4 00	Lower..	4 00			2 00	
537										
538	Higher..	5 00								
539	Higher..	5 00								
540										
541	Lower..				Lower..	3 00				
542	Same..		Same..		Same..		2	1	2 50	2 00
543	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		1 25	
544	Same..									
545										
547	Same..		Same..		Same..		1		2 00	
548	Same..		Lower..	2 00	Lower..	5 00	1	1	2 25	2 25
549									2 00	2 00
550	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	3 00			1		2 50	
551	Lower..	1 00	Lower..	3 00						
552										
553	Lower..	2 00	Higher..	2 00	Higher..	2 00				
554	Same..									
555							1	1	2 00	2 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

FEMALE HELP.		UNMARRIED FARM LABORERS.		Office number.
Is it scarce?	If so, what is the reason?	Is the general tendency to acquire and own a farm?	Or is there a desire to go and live in the city?	
Yes...	Don't like the work	Yes...	Equally divided	507
Yes...	Prefer city	No...	Go west or city	508
Yes...	Prefer city	Yes...	Some	509
No...	.....	.....	.....	510
Yes...	.....	Yes...	Some	511
Yes...	Don't like the farm	Yes...	.....	512
Yes...	Prefer teaching	No...	Yes	513
Yes...	Prefer city	No...	Prefer city	514
Yes...	.....	.....	.....	515
Yes...	Prefer city	No...	Yes	516
Yes...	.....	No...	Yes	517
Yes...	Prefer city	No...	Yes	518
No...	.....	.....	.....	519
Yes...	.....	Yes...	.....	520
Yes...	Prefer city	Yes...	.....	521
No...	.....	Yes...	No	522
Yes...	Prefer city	No...	Go to the city	523
Yes...	Prefer city	No...	Yes	524
Yes...	.....	Yes...	.....	525
Yes...	Prefer city	Yes...	.....	526
Yes...	.....	No...	City	527
Yes...	.....	.....	.....	528
Yes...	.....	Yes...	.....	529
Yes...	Don't like the work	Yes...	About equally divided	530
Yes...	Prefer city	Yes...	.....	531
No...	.....	Yes...	Some	532
Yes...	Don't like housework	No...	No	533
Yes...	Prefer city	Yes...	Yes	534
Yes...	Can't say	Yes...	No	535
Yes...	Go to city	Yes...	No	536
.....	.....	.....	.....	537
.....	.....	.....	Both	538
.....	.....	.....	.....	539
Yes...	Prefer teaching	Yes...	.....	540
Yes...	Prefer teaching	Yes...	Prefer the farm	541
No...	.....	.....	.....	542
Yes...	Go to the city .....	.....	Prefer city	543
Yes...	.....	Yes...	.....	544
Yes...	Prefer city	No...	A few prefer city	545
Yes...	.....	.....	Most of them prefer to	546
Yes...	Prefer city	No...	work in mines	547
Yes...	.....	Yes...	Prefer city	548
Yes...	Prefer city	No...	.....	549
Yes...	Prefer city	Yes...	.....	550
Yes...	Prefer teaching	Yes...	Prefer other employment.	551
Yes...	.....	.....	.....	552
Yes...	.....	.....	Tendency toward the cities	553
Yes...	Don't care to work .....	.....	About equally divided	554
Yes...	Taking the place of men .....	.....	Live in the city	555

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any fringe or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
1	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No difference.
2	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	
3	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
4	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	A slight decrease.
5	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Not much difference.
6	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	About the same.
7	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	About the same.
8	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
9	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	About the same.
10	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	No.
11	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
12	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Higher.
13	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
14	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
15	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
16	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
17	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	
18	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
19	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
20	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
21	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
22	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Not much change.
23	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	About the same.
24	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
25	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
26	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	
27	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
28	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	About the same.
29	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Slight decrease.
30	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	
31	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	A decrease.
32	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
33	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
34	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	
35	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
36	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
37	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
38	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
39	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
40	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
41	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
42	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
43	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
44	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
45	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
46	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
47	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
48	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
49	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
50	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
51	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
52	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
53	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	
54	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
55	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
56	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
57	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
58	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
59	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	
60	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
61	Yes		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	A slight increase.
62	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Increase.
63	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increase.
64	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
65	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
66	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
67	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
68	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
69	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
70	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
71	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
72	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Small increase.
73	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
74	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
75	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Decrease.
76	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
77	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
78	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
79	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
80	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
81	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
82	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Slight decrease.
83	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Increase.
84	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	A slight decrease.
85	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
86	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
87	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
88	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
89	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
90	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
91	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
92	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
93	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
94	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Same.
95	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same.
96	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
97	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Same.
98	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same.
99	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
100	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
101	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
102	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
103	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same.
104	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
105	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Same.
106	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
107	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
108	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same.
109	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
110	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Small decrease.
111	No	Yes	No	No		Yes	Yes	Don't know.
112	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
113	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
114	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
115	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
116	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
117	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
118	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
119	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	A little less.
120	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Very little change.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
121	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	Yes...	Yes..	Yes...	Very little change.
122	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes...	Slight decrease.
123	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
124	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	A gradual increase.
125	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes...	A small decrease.
126	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes...	Increase.
127	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes...	Same.
128	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
129	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	Yes..	No....	Yes...	Same.
130	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
131	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes...	Increase.
132	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
133	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
134	No...	No....	No....	Yes..	No....	No....	Yes...	
135	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	About same.
136	No...	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes...	
137	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	A little increase.
138	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
139	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes...	
140	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
141	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
142	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
143	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
144	No...	No....	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
145	No...	No....	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
146	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
147	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	Yes..	No....	Yes...	
148	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes...	Same.
149	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
150	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
151	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes...	Increase.
152	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
153	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
154	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
155	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
156	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes...	Decrease.
157	No...	Yes..	No....	Yes..	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
158	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Slight decrease.
159	No...	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	Yes...	Increase.
160	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
161	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Decrease.
162	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	Yes..	No....	Yes...	Same.
163	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
164	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes...	Same.
165	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes...	Slight decrease.
166	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
167	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Small decrease.
168	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
169	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Same.
170	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
171	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
172	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes...	
173	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	Yes..	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
174	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Slight decrease.
175	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	No change.
176	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.
177	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
178	No...	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
179	No...	No....	No....	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	
180	No...	Yes..	Yes..	No....	No....	No....	Yes...	Same.

FARMERS' RETURNS.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVED.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grade or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you ever multiplied any during past year?	During the past five years?						
11	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
12	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
13	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
14	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	About same.
15	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Slight decrease.
16	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Same.
17	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	No change.
18	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	
19	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Same.
20	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Slight increase.
191	Yes	Y	No	No	No	No	Yes	Slight decrease.
192	Yes	Y	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
193	No	Y	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Increase.
194	Yes	Y	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	About same.
195	No	Y	Y	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
196	No	Y	No	No	No	No	Yes	
197	Yes	Y	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
198	Yes	Y	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No change.
199	Yes	Y	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
200	Yes	Y	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
201	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
202	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increase.
203	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
204	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	
205	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
206	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decreased.
207	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
208	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
209	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
210	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No change.
211	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Decrease.
212	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	High increase.
213	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
214	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
215	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No change.
216	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
217	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
218	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
219	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
220	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
221	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
222	Yes	Yes	No	No	N	Yes	Yes	Slight increase.
223	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Slight increase.
224	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No change.
225	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
226	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
227	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
228	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
229	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
230	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
231	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
232	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increase.
233	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
234	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Increase.
235	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
236	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
237	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
238	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Same.
239	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Increase.
240	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—*Farmers' returns.*

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any strange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
241								
242	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
243	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
244	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Decrease.
245	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
246	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Increase.
247	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
248	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
249	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
250	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
251	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
252	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
253	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
254	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
255	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	
256	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
257	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
258	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
259	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
260	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
261	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Increase.
262	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Slight decrease.
263	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
264	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
265	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Decrease.
266	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
267	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
268	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
269	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
270	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
271	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
272	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
273	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
274	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
275	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
276	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
277	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Same.
278	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Slight decrease.
279	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
280	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Small decrease.
281	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Decrease.
282	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
283	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
284	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
285	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
286	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
287	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
288	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Slight decrease.
289	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
290	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
291	Yes		No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
292	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
293	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
294	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
295	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
296	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Small decrease.
297	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
298	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
299	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
300	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any strange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
361	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
362	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
363	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
364	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
365	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
366	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
367	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
368	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
369	.....	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	.....
370	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
372	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
373	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Decrease.
374	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
375	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
376	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
377	Yes...	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	.....
378	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes...	Increase.
380	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
381	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
382	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
383	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	.....
384	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
385	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
386	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No change.
387	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	.....
388	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
389	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
390	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
391	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
392	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
393	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
394	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	.....
395	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
396	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
397	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
398	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Same.
399	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
400	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	.....	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
401	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
402	.....	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
403	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
404	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
405	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	.....
406	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	.....
407	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
408	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
409	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
410	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
411	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
412	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
413	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	.....
414	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
415	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
416	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
417	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
418	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
419	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Slight decrease.
420	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
421		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
422	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
423	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
424	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
425	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
426	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
427	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
428	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	
429	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
430	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
431		Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No change.
432	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
433		Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
434	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Increase.
435	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
436	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
437	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Same.
438	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
439	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	
440	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
441	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
442	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
443	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
444	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
445	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
446	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
447		Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
448	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
449	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No change.
450	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
451	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same.
452	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
453	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
454	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
455	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
456	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Increase.
457	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
458	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
459	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
460	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Decrease.
461	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No change.
462	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
463	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
464			No	No	No	No	Yes	
465	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increase.
466	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
467	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No change.
468	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
469	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same.
470	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Increase.
471	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
472	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
473	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
474	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
475	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
476	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
477	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
478	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No change.
479	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.
480	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same.

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
481	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
482	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
483	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decreased.
484	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	
485	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Increase.
486	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
487	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
488	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
489	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Increase.
490	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
491	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Slight increase.
492								
493	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
494	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
495	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
496	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
497	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
498	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
500	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
501	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	
502	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Same.
503	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
504	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
505	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
506	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Slight decrease.
507	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
508	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
509	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
510	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
511			No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
512	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
513	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
514	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
515	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Slight decrease.
516	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
517	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Slight increase.
518	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
519	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
520	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
521	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Same.
522	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
523	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Increase.
524	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
525	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	
526		Yes...					Yes...	
527	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Same.
528			No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
529	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
530	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	No change.
531	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No...	No change.
532	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Decrease.
533	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Decrease.
534	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Decrease.
535	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	Small increase.
536	No...	Yes...	Yes...	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
537	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
538	No...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	Yes...	No change.
539	Yes...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	
540	No...	No...	Yes...	No...	No...	No...	Yes...	

TABLE No. 1 (continued)—Farmers' returns.

Office number.	SAVINGS.		Did you run in debt the past year?	Do you belong to any grange or labor organization?	Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?	Do you carry any life insurance?	Are you insured against fire?	Has there been any increase or decrease in the cost of living during the past year?
	Have you accumulated any during past year?	During the past five years?						
441	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same.
442	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
443	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
444	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
445	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
447	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same.
448	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
449	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Increase.
450	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
550	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No change.
551	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
552	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Increase.
553	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
554	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Decrease.
555	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	

It may seem to some that considerable space has been devoted to the preceding tabulations, perhaps more than the returns they contain deserve. This also occurred to us. But in endeavoring to reduce the space by either compiling the answers to each question into separate tables requiring less room or by leaving out entirely some of the less important answers, we found that this could not be done without impairing the value of the whole. The different questions are not independent of each other. Of the answers this is true to a far greater extent. It will be noticed that the individual answer to a question has much bearing upon all the other answers given by the same person, or in other words, that the relation between all the answers given by each person is such that they cannot be separated or one or more omitted without lessening their value. It will also be noticed that more may be learned about the conditions of the farmer by following up or studying each individual report separately than by any other method.

For these reasons it was thought best to print each return as much as possible in full, feeling sure that the extra space required by this would more than be made up for by the additional information the tables in their present form, convey.

In the following tables the questions have again been taken up and the answers to each dealt with separately. The number answering each question is given, as well as the nature of the answers and the number answering each way. The percentages are also given:

Where born?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	530	96.53
Number not answering	19	3.47
Total number of returns received.....	549	100
Number born in Wisconsin.....	205	38.67
Number born in other States.....	149	28.11
Number born in the United States.....	354	66.79
Number born in Germany	40	7.54
Number born in Norway	35	6.60
Number born in England and Ireland	52	9.51
Number born in other countries.....	48	9.56
	530	100

The whole number of reports received was 549, of these 530 or 96.53 per cent. answered this question and 19 or 3.47 per cent. did not answer it. Of those who answered, the largest number, or 205, being 38.67 per cent., were born in Wisconsin, and 149, or 28.11 per cent., were born in other states in the union. Thus 66.79 per cent., or 354 of those reporting, were born in the United States. The place of birth given by the balance, or 33 per cent., was as follows: In Germany, 7.54 per cent.; in Norway, 6.60 per cent.; in England and Ireland, 9.51 per cent.; and other countries 9.56 per cent.

Single or married?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	549	100
Number who are married.....	517	94.20
Number not married	32	5.80
	549	100

How many in family if married?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	500	91.07
Number not answering.....	49	8.93
Number of returns received.....	549	100
Number of families with 7 or more persons to each family.....	160	38.07
Number of families with less than 7 persons to each family.....	340	61.93
	549	100

Average number of persons to each family 5.6.

Do your children of school age attend school, if so how many months yearly?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	370	67.39
Number not answering.....	179	32.61
Total number of returns received.....	549	100
Number attending 6 months yearly and less	70	19.91
Number attending more than 6 months yearly.....	300	81.09
	370	100

Average yearly school attendance 7.5 months.

How many years have you been a farmer?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	541	98.54
Number not answering	8	1.46
Total number received	549	100
Number who have been farmers during life	98	18.11
Number who were in other business before farming	445	81.89
	541	100

Average number of years in farming 25.6.

Number of acres in farm.

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	546	99.45
Number not answering	8	.55
Number of answers received	549	100
Number owning 100 acres and less	71	13.00
Number owning over 100 acres but less than 300 acres	387	70.87
Number owning 300 acres and over	88	16.13
	546	100

Average number of acres to each holding, 209.26.

Number of acres under cultivation.

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	544	99.08
Number not answering	5	.92
Number of returns received	549	100
Number with 80 acres and less under cultivation	162	29.77
Number with over 80 acres but less than 250 acres under cultivation	331	60.47
Number with 250 acres and over	51	9.76
	544	100

Average number of acres under cultivation to each holder, 134.5.

Value per acre including improvements.

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	532	98.90
Number not answering.....	17	3.10
Number of returns received.....	549	100
Number stating the value per acre at \$25.00 and less.....	98	18.77
Number stating over \$25.00 but less than \$75.00 per acre.....	356	69.19
Number stating \$75.00 and over.....	78	18.04
	532	100

Average value per acre, \$47.83.



If farm is mortgaged what rate of interest do you pay?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering this question.....	194	35.33
Number not answering it.....	355	64.67
Number of returns received.....	549	100

Average rate of interest is 6.3 per cent.

What are your staple products?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	521	94.89
Number not answering.....	28	5.11
Number of returns received.....	549	100
Number who say dairying.....	10	1.92
Number who say mixed farming.....	511	98.08
	521	100

Average yield and cost of production of hay and tobacco.

CROP.	Average yield per acre in tons.	Average cost of production per acre.	Average cost of production per ton.
Hay.....	1.66	\$5.00	\$3.01
Tobacco.....	.74	39.00	52.70

Cost of raising tobacco 2.06 cents per pound.

Average yield and cost of production of wheat, oats, barley, corn and potatoes.

CROP.	Average yield per acre in bushels.	Average cost of production per acre.	Average cost of production per bushel.
Wheat.....	17.70	\$6.75	38.17 cts.
Oats.....	38.35	6.22	16.21 cts.
Barley.....	30.52	6.70	21.15 cts.
Corn.....	46.10	8.00	17.37 cts.
Buckwheat.....	20.50	5.85	28.53 cts.
Potatoes.....	98.53	12.30	12.48 cts.

The above two tables relating to the yield and cost of production are made up from all the returns received. As these returns bore every indication of having been made up with great care, we feel safe in saying that the tables quite accurately represent the average annual yield per acre, as well as the average cost to the farmers per acre and per bushel and ton of raising the different crops.

The tables are so plain and easily understood that it is unnecessary to say anything further in the way of explaining them.

Does it pay to use commercial fertilizers?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	392	71.40
Number not answering	157	28.60
Number reports returned	549	100
Number who say it pays	67	17.09
Number who say it does not pay	139	35.45
Number who say they do not know	186	47.46
	392	100

Is sheep raising profitable?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	426	77.59
Number not answering	123	22.41
Number of reports returned	549	100
Number who say it pays	148	34.74
Number who say it does not pay	227	53.28
Number who say they do not know	51	11.98
	426	100

What is the cost per pound of raising wool?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	229	41.71
Number not answering	320	58.29
Total number reporting	549	100

Average cost per pound in cents, 16.63.

What effect, in your opinion, will free wool have on the wool and sheep industry?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	379	69.03
Number not answering	170	30.97
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it will have bad effect	298	78.6
Number who say it will have good effect.....	31	8.2
Number who say it will have no effect.....	50	13.2
	379	100

Is it profitable to raise and fatten hogs for market?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	524	95.44
Number not answering	25	4.56
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it pays.....	475	90.64
Number who say it does not pay.....	49	9.36
	524	100

Is it profitable to raise and fatten cattle for market?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	505	91.80
Number not answering	44	8.20
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it pays.....	354	70.09
Number who say it does not pay.....	143	28.31
Number who say they do not know	8	1.60
	505	100

Is it profitable to raise horses for market?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	486	88.52
Number not answering.....	63	11.48
Total number reporting.....	549	100
Number who say it pays.....	41	8.44
Number who say it does not pay.....	434	89.30
Number who say they do not know.....	11	2.26
	486	100

Is it profitable to raise poultry for market?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	485	88.84
Number not answering.....	64	11.66
Total number reporting.....	549	100
Number who say it pays.....	390	80.41
Number who say it does not pay.....	86	17.72
Number who say they do not know.....	9	1.87
	485	100

What, in your opinion, is the most profitable branch of farming?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering.....	486	88.52
Number not answering.....	63	11.48
Total number reports received.....	549	100
Number who say mixed farming.....	262	53.94
Number who say dairying.....	144	29.58
Number who say dairying and mixed farming.....	80	16.48
	486	100

Are creameries and cheese factories in your neighborhood operated with profit?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	478	87.06
Number not answering	71	12.94
Total number of reports received	549	100
Number who say they are profitable	402	84.74
Number who say they are not profitable	76	15.26
	478	100

Are the creameries owned and operated on the co-operative plan?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	445	81.05
Number not answering	104	18.95
Total number of reports received	549	100
Number who say they are	203	45.61
Number who say they are not	197	44.27
Number who say they are operated in both ways	45	10.12
	445	100

Does the co-operative plan meet with favor and success?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	278	50.63
Number not answering	271	49.37
Total number of reports received	549	100
Number who say the plan is a success	220	79.13
Number who say the plan is not a success	58	20.87
	278	100

How many men do you employ in summer?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	409	74.49
Number not answering	140	25.51
Total number reporting	549	100

Number of farm hands reported, 673.
Average monthly wages in summer, \$17.20.

How many men do you employ in winter?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	270	49.18
Number not answering	279	50.82
Total number reporting	549	100

Number of men reported employed in winter, 346.
Average monthly wages during winter, \$12.30.

Does it include board and washing?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	394	71.76
Number not answering	155	28.14
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it includes board and washing	372	94.41
Number who say it does not include board	22	5.59
	394	100

Is help hired by month, season, or day?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	390	71.03
Number not answering	159	28.97
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say help is hired by the month	256	65.64
Number who say help is hired by the season	80	20.51
Number who say help is hired by the day	10	2.06
Number who say help is hired in all ways	44	11.80
	390	100

Are wages higher or lower than one year ago? How much in either case?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	428	77.96
Number not answering	141	22.04
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say wages are about 15 per cent. higher	39	9.11
Number who say wages are about 15 per cent. lower	192	44.85
Number who say wages are about same as one year ago	197	46.04
	428	100

Are wages for farm help higher or lower now than two years ago? How much?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	320	58.28
Number not answering	229	42.72
Total number reporting	549	100
No. who say wages are about 17 per cent. higher than 2 yrs ago ..	42	13.12
No. who say wages are about 17 per cent. lower than 2 yrs ago ..	167	52.19
No. who say wages are about the same as two years ago	111	34.69
	320	100

*Are wages for farm help higher or lower than three years ago?
How much?*

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	282	53.19
Number not answering	237	46.81
Total number reporting	549	100
No. who say wages are about 17 per cent. higher than 3 yrs ago...	29	10.28
No. who say wages are about 17 per cent. lower than 3 yrs ago...	152	53.90
No. who say wages are about the same as three years ago.....	101	35.82
	282	100

How many women or domestic servants do you employ in summer?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	197	35.88
Number not answering	352	64.12
Total number reporting	549	100

Number of domestic servants reported, 223.
Average weekly wages in summer, \$2.10.

How many women or domestic servants do you employ in winter?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	131	23.86
Number not answering	418	76.14
Total number reporting	549	100

Number of domestic servants, reported, 147.
Average weekly wages in winter, \$1.95.

Is domestic help scarce?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	457	83.24
Number not answering	92	16.76
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say it is scarce	395	86.43
Number who say it is not scarce	92	13.57
	457	100

State reasons why domestic help is scarce.

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	326	59.38
Number not answering	223	40.62
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say girls prefer to work in cities	153	46.62
Number who say girls prefer other employment	173	53.38
	326	100

Is the general tendency of unmarried farm laborers to acquire and own a farm, or is there a tendency to go and live in the city?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	320	58.24
Number not answering	229	41.72
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they are going to the cities	240	75.00
Number who say they desire to stay at farming	66	20.62
Number who say they are divided as to this	14	4.38
	320	100

Have you accumulated any savings during the past year?

ANSWERS.	Number	Percent-ages
Number answering	49	6 8
Number not answering	5	1 2
Number who say they have saved some	36	10
Number who say they have not saved any	23	47 6
	49	100

Have you accumulated any savings during the past five years?

ANSWERS.	Number	Percent-ages
Number answering	58	24 35
Number not answering	30	5 25
Total number reporting	348	100
Number who say they have saved money	453	85 2
Number who say they have not saved any money	57	16 3
	510	100

Did you run in debt during the past year?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages
Number answering	327	85 98
Number not answering	11	4 01
Total number reporting	348	100
Number who say they did not run in debt	442	87 57
Number who say they did run in debt	55	16 13
	327	100

Do you belong to farmers or labor organization?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	533	97.08
Number not answering	16	2.92
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they do not belong	514	96.43
Number who say they do belong	19	3.57
	533	100

Do you belong to any beneficiary organization?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	523	96.28
Number not answering	26	4.74
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they do not belong	412	76.80
Number who say they do belong	111	13.20
	523	100

Do you carry life insurance?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	527	95.99
Number not answering	22	4.01
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they do carry life insurance	163	30.92
Number who say they do not carry life insurance	364	69.08
	527	100

Are you insured against fire?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	546	99.40
Number not answering	3	0.60
Total number reporting	549	100
Number who say they are insured	512	93.77
Number who say they are not insured	34	6.23
	546	100

Has cost of living increased or decreased during the past year?

ANSWERS.	Number.	Percent-ages.
Number answering	398	72.49
Number not answering	151	27.51
Total number of returns received	549	100
Number who say it has increased	64	16.06
Number who say it has decreased	104	26.13
Number who say there is no change	230	57.79
	398	100

The views which appear here have often been referred to in the text. They were obtained from the farmers along with the information contained in the foregoing tables and relate principally to causes which lead to failures and hardships in farming and to such measures of legislation as affect the interests of the farmers. Only a part of the opinions received could be published, mostly because of the lack of space, but also partly because of their strong savoring of partisan feelings and prejudices. As was to be expected, these views differ greatly. Care was there-

fore taken to pick out those only for use which as much as possible represent all sides, and in which what is said has some relation to the information asked for.

QUESTION 43.

What in your opinion are the chief causes that lead to a farmer's failure ?

Mismanagement; taxes and interest too high; low prices on products.

Shiftlessness; short sighted management; farmers should make a specialty of one line of farming and stick to it, and not shift from one line to another every year or so.

Too loose methods and too much following old ruts. Any man who owns his farm and fails to make a good living and something beside would fail at anything else.

Too many farmers cultivate and raise all kinds of grain on very rolling land, which in time will be ruin to both farm and farmer.

Over-estimation and buying on strength of same; speculation; buying too much patented machinery and not taking the proper care of same. Laziness, negligence and whiskey.

Because they lack organization, letting every other business dictate the prices on his products, leaving no profit for the farmer. Then, the farmers do not take care of what they get; a great many buy machinery and let it stand in the field the year round.

Failure among farmers in this section (Fond du Lac county) is hardly ever known, except through some misfortune, such as sickness in family, failure of crops or loss of buildings by fire. However, intemperance, work hired done that the farmer ought to do himself, trusting too much to hired help in feeding and caring for stock, spending too much time off the farm and letting things run loose generally, are the chief causes for failure.

Corporations and capitalists fluctuating prices of farm products to such an extent that only few can keep posted on what is best to produce and when to market their products. There are also other causes, prominent among which is poor management and lack of industry and economy.

A general neglect of business. Engaging in speculations outside of legitimate farm work. Intemperance, fast horses and extravagance in living. I have been a resident of Dane county 47 years and I have not known a case where a farmer conducted his business with intelligence and industry, but what he has been successful. Every failure that has come under my observation has been on account of the farmer's bad management of his affairs.

I have known but very few farmers to fail in business, and generally speaking it has been through their own fault or negligence in not planting their crops in proper season and in a good manner and neglecting to harvest and secure them in season. Another cause of failure is buying too much land and covering it with a mortgage.

Neglect of business. Too large farms to begin with, too much debt and living beyond their means.

In my opinion there is no excuse for a farmer's failure in this country.

These accursed boards of trade which make it possible to regulate prices regardless of supply or demand. Then comes shiftlessness and lack of thrift.

Ignorance. If the farmers understood their business and all pertaining to it, as a class they would soon do away with all trusts and combines that prey upon them and would also stop all legislation adverse to their interests.

The combination and pooling of all other business enterprises to rob the farmer of his profits to build up colossal and unnecessary fortunes.

If farmers would use business methods and attend to their business, there would be no failures among them.

They branch out too far and are not sufficiently economical. Not careful enough about going in debt.

I think the credit system is one of the leading causes. Using liquor to excess is another; also, extravagance, too much farm machinery bought on credit, too high interest on money loaned (it should in no case exceed 5 per cent.), and lastly the farmer has too many middlemen to support. There is no reason why the farmers should not unite in sending their cattle, hogs and sheep to market and thereby save the large profits paid to middlemen.

In many cases anticipating too large crops or prices. Unexpected losses. Running in debt when they should wait until they have money to pay. High taxes and a tendency to extravagance beyond their means. Sickness and other unlooked for expenses for which no estimates are made in calculating future expenses.

Running in debt for things he does not need, and not attending to his business. There is no reason why a farmer can not gain a little every year.

Indebtedness and paying interest. Neglect of business and too frequent contributions to the saloons.

Shiftlessness and spending the time that could be better employed in the cornfield in the country store or tavern telling fish stories.

Too little attention to business. No effort is made by some either to fit the crop to the soil nor to fit the soil for the crop. Many are overstocked with improperly cared for stock.

Intemperance or the drinking habit, from which follows as a rule neglect of work and duties, and the consequence is poor crops of a poor quality and low prices.

Inability to manage the affairs of a farm. Too many changes from one branch of farming to another. Paying too little attention to his business.

Think poor management one of the most effective causes to a farmer's failure

Shiftlessness. Inattention to business. Going in too heavy for the capital. Going in debt so heavy that interest and loss eat up all they make.

Lack of attention to business. Very often the crop is not adapted to the soil and the soil not properly tilled. Keeping low breeds of stock and improper feeding of same.

Many overload themselves with more expensive machinery than they are able to use to advantage or to pay for.

Debts, poor management, failure of crops, low prices. A farmer who owns his farm clear of indebtedness and is willing to do his share of work very seldom fails.

Too little attention to their farm and too many trips to the city have brought many farmers into financial troubles.

Neglecting their duties. Many farmers around here only work four days out of six; the balance of the time they spend in town, generally in saloons. They also buy everything they can if it can only be had on credit. This does not work in the long run.

A lack of thorough knowledge of the science of farming, extravagant living, intemperance, failing to study the Bible and to follow its teachings.

Living beyond their means, too heavy taxes. As a rule the farmers are exercising too little care in choosing their representatives. Men should be sent to the legislature who will look after the interests of the people, not men who are working in the interests of trusts and monopolies.

Not doing business on business principles, not keeping posted on prices, not trying to learn something about the future from past experience, not making the best use of hired help, too much attention to politics and whisky, not enough good horse sense.

Farmers who attend to their work properly seldom fail. Of course some of us are swindled by sharks and unscrupulous agents or meet with other misfortunes such as drought, chinchbugs, tornadoes, etc., but as a rule farming is safer for persons who are willing and able to work than many other kinds of business.

Do away with grain gambling and machine agents, pay as you go and put no faith in the theories advanced by the farmers institute advocates, adapt the practical and yourself to your surroundings.

Carelessness in everything about the farm. Going in debt for things he could do as well without. Taking poor care of his stock. One cow well fed and cared for is worth more than two cows poorly fed and badly cared for.

Too much style and neglect of business. The majority fail, however, because of a lack of knowledge of what is doing. Not a few are unable to tell what crops pay to raise and what crops do not. They go it blind. There is not a very wide range nowadays between success and failure in farming.

More attention to amusement than to business. Neglecting to make good use of the early hours of the morning. Hired help as a rule, will not get to work before breakfast but are sure to quit in time for supper.

A farmer must pay close attention to his business, not expect too much, learn from experience and keep a watchful eye on farmers' conventions and agricultural papers. High living and trusting too much work to hired help have caused many a farmer trouble.

Unjust taxation. The grantee or holder of a mortgage should be assessed for its amount, not the party who holds land thus mortgaged and who pays a high rate of interest on same. Many live beyond their means. A farmer generally works hard enough to deserve a good living from his farm but often in spite of this fails to make it. Loss of courage follows and soon failure. Strong drink causes many failures and others fail because they are not cut out for farmers.

Sitting on boxes at the corner grocery squirting tobacco juice and telling fish stories.

Farming is very much like other business—it must be attended to. A farmer who stays in town instead of on the farm is apt to get the worst of it. Neither does the income from a farm warrant the buying of everything that may look nice and satisfy a desire for style. I have been a farmer over forty years and by hard work and economy have saved enough to keep me in my old age. Think most men of average intelligence can do the same thing if they will only apply themselves to the work.

My experience is that diversified farming with the crops or work so arranged that all of it does not have to be taken care of at the same time pays the best. Some care must also be observed with the soil or farm. The soil must have rest and fertilizing and more attention should be paid to cattle. At the present price of grain it pays better to feed the same to the cattle and sell these than to sell the grain. Farming if worked right can be made to pay.

In order to succeed in farming the soil and the work must be made the subject of much study and attention. Avoid going in debt except possibly for land and in this case for only one half of its value. A farmer should not buy any more machinery than just enough to do the work, and such machinery should be well taken care of. Monopolies, especially such as help to press down prices, should be abolished by law.

Trying to put on as much style as his neighbor. Buying more machinery than can be used to advantage and not taking the proper care of same. Educating their children to believe that a well-dressed dunce is a better person than a poorly-dressed but successful and respectable farmer. Neglect of farm work. Dabbling in politics. Whisky knocks a few out. Neglecting small things such as eggs, chickens and garden stuff leads to failure with many.

Restore the duty on wool. Enough wool to supply all home demands can be raised in this country. When the duties were taken off wool the price fell to 13 cts. per pound and this does not pay the cost of raising it.

Farmers cannot combine and regulate their output to such amount as will bring the best prices, and consequently suffer from overproduction and low prices. High living and too expensive machinery poorly cared for, have ruined many farmers.

Mismanagement. Some get discouraged by the hard work that necessarily must be put up with on a farm. From four o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening is not an unusually long day's work for a farmer. My report is based on what may be called an average crop. The yield per acre differs from year to year, for instance; last year I got 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre and have had yields of 250 bushels. Of hay from the same amount of land I had 120 loads one year ago and 165 loads two years ago but this year only 30 loads.

Supply and demand of farm products do not regulate prices of these any longer. Now-a-days prices on what we raise are fixed by the combine. Prices, therefore, have been forced down so low as to drive many farmers out of the business. A great many failures can also be traced to extravagance in living and in the purchase of machinery.

Living above one's means. If a farmer is in debt for his land he is practically only a renter and has a hard time of it. I bought my third eighty acre piece of land from a party who failed because of these causes.

Legislation is doing its share. Most state and national laws passed within the last thirty years favor some special interest and consequently are injurious to the people. The farmers feel the effect of such legislation as keenly as any class and indirectly suffer perhaps more by such measures than other business men. The lowering of the tariff on wool hurt us badly.

Most farmers in this vicinity are trying to till more land than they can handle to their best advantage. Less land well cultivated pays better than more land when you are unable to properly care for it. Besides less capital is required to start.

Think the late tariff and financial agitation have indirectly been very injurious to farmers because of the bad effect it has had on industries generally. When shops and factories shut down and throw people out of employment consumption is decreased and there is less demand and lower prices for what we have to sell.

Would say that the farmer who succeeds is the one who gives proper attention to the soil and his work and who raises more than one kind of grain and hay as well as stock. It comes very handy to have something to sell at any time of the year. The farmers who fail are generally those who fail to observe this and who neglect their work all around. Many have been ruined by going security for others.

At times it seems as though farmers could not stand prosperity. A good year is mostly followed by excesses of some kind; either by going into it again on too large a scale or by going into something else, generally into things he knows nothing about, and the result is very often a crash. Many farmers are also in the habit of never preparing to pay a debt before it falls due. This may work all right in cases where collections can be had, but this is not always the case. If pressed they fail to meet it and their property goes.

There is often too much guess work in farming. The sooner the farmer begins to study the soil and adapt the crop and tilling to it the better for him. Prices are getting lower and lower every year. This means that better and more improved methods of raising our crops must be made use of if a margin above the cost of raising is to be left for us. The going in debt on probabilities or on the expectation of a better crop and prices next year as is now often done causes many farmers to go under.

Many farmers do not study the soil and general conditions of farming as they ought. Of course I am aware that no fixed rule can be laid down for successful farming, but now when the margin of profit has been crowded down to almost nothing it is essential to adopt a system that will in the end secure the greatest amount of products at the lowest minimum cost of production. To this point farming has now been brought, not by competition, but by combination of those who handle and buy our products.

Many choose farming because they have failed at everything else. No wonder, therefore, there are some who find it hard to make both ends meet on a farm.

Poor help and high wages every farmer has to contend with. I do not mean to say a laborer gets higher wages than he ought to get; but that at the present prices of farm products the farmer often finds himself a loser at the end of the season. Poor management is the principal cause, but bad luck and poor crops discourage many. Unless prices advance some this fall many will find it hard to pull through. Oats now sell for 17 to 20 cents, barley for 25 to 30 cents per bushel. In this vicinity the yield of oats is from 30 to 40 bushels per acre; of barley from 7 to 20 bushels. Wheat is an entire failure and hay only half a crop. With this yield at such prices there will not be enough to pay for the cost of production.

Many farmers fail because of not being posted on their work; for instance some never figure out whether or not it pays them to raise a certain kind of crop or cattle, and besides this they are behind on both markets and prices and on methods of working. To successfully compete with the world now-a-days one must be awake early and late.

Bad system of farming or they do not apply sound practical business method in conducting their affairs. Many go to farming after failing at everything else and some are contented with making only a living from year to year and seldom try to lay anything by. Both of these generally fail. Farmers should be as well posted on questions of political economy and finance as possible.

The same causes that lead to failure in other lines of business. Lack of brain is very often the cause. As much business ability is required to succeed on a farm as to succeed in any other business. More brain than brawn is needed nowadays.

Lack of thorough business instinct. Going in debt too heavy when starting in business. Wages for hired help are too high for the kind of help to be had. The most efficient laborers flock to the cities and the farmer must take such help as he can get.

Sometimes losses are sustained by hired help breaking their contracts with their employers and quitting work at a time when most needed and new help is the hardest to secure. In this they are much aided by unscrupulous attorneys who for the sake of the small fee they may secure for collecting whatever the workman may have coming to him at the time he breaks his contract encourage him in breaking his agreement. Many farmers do not give their land sufficient rest by using it for pasture or grass. Plowing and seeding every year will tire the best of soil in a few years. Farmers suffer a great loss by letting their stock run down in the winter. Cattle cannot be expected to hold their own when they must not only freeze but often starve.

Too many causes to mention. The general tending towards fast living, high taxes and interest, all have their effect. A farmer can't borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest. While others, for instance the banks, get money at the rate of 3 per cent., we have to pay from 8 to 10 per cent. Present prices of farm produce do not warrant any such rate as this.

Poor management. Not taking care of machinery, stock and fences. Commencing at the top, or in other words beginning where they ought to leave off. Bad legislation certainly affects the farmer and of this we have

many recent experiences. It drives money into hiding, advances the rate of interest and general stagnation in business follows. Demand for produce is falling off. At times during the last years we have had to sell our goods below cost of production.

A little more brain, even if at the expense of some brawn, would prevent many failures.

Many farmers are running behind because they stick to the old expensive ways of farming. Many keep poor grades of stock and care for and feed it worse. Others have no rotation of crops nor crops adapted to the soil; some are not even using the manure from their own stables. This has ruined many farmers.

Less horse racing and base ball and not quite so much attention to the bicycle. Begin at the bottom and work up. Do not waste what can ill be spared. Get protection where needed. Because of failing to observe this many farmers have gone under.

Land is high in this neighborhood. While the price on tobacco was high many bought land expecting to be able to pay for it in a few years, but the high prices on farm products and especially on tobacco did not remain very long and many who had bought land went under because they were not able to pay for it. Then some are better farmers than others. Now days a man has to figure pretty close even on a farm.

One cause of the late depression can be traced to the reaction that had to follow the period of over speculation and booming of land values, which closed two years ago.

By not taking proper care of machinery, not keeping posted on prices, not taking some good agricultural paper, not diversifying his farming, paying too high rate of interest and rent and not improving his stock.

Bitting off more than they can chew,—that is undertaking too much for the capital they have to do it with. Extravagance can be traced as the cause of many failures. Thirty years or so ago farmers did not ride in fine carriages as they do now. Neither did they send their daughters to far off and expensive boarding schools as many are doing today, and this while heavily in debt on their farm. Do not understand that I am opposed to education. Far from it. But it is hardly necessary now days to go clear across the country to find a good school.

The causes are too numerous to mention but poor management and too much business on credit are two most effective causes. Some try to avoid

the old but safe rule to commence at the bottom and go up only one step at a time. The spirit of today seems rather to get rich in a day or make a failure. If the soil allows it, as big a variety of crop as possible, ought to be raised, and the stock should be better cared for. Two cows well fed and kept will pay better than eight starved ones.

Failures at farming are quite common now-a-days. Those who try their hand at farming after failing of success in nearly every other calling generally go under in the struggle. Even farming must be mixed with brains though this important fact is overlooked by many. Those who pay a high price for their land and go in debt for the greater part find farming a pretty rocky business. Pay as you go is, I think, specially intended for farmers.

I cannot recall many failures among the farmers in this vicinity. On the contrary, there seems to exist a general prosperity around here. Several of my neighbors are making valuable and expensive improvements on their land and buildings this year and they are apparently well satisfied with their present condition. This year we are having a severe drought.

Protective tariffs can be of no help to the farmers. I know of no foreign country which would ever think of shipping farm products into the United States at least in amounts large enough to have any effect on prices of farm products. Import duties can benefit the manufacturers only, and I doubt whether the manufacturers profit much by them in the long run.

The causes of failure are mostly with the farmers themselves. Carelessness and neglect of work are two strong causes. Many go in debt for a farm with the idea that they can raise enough produce to pay for it in a few years. They soon find, however, that after interest and expenses are paid there is but little left to pay the original debt with. This discourages many and they finally give up.

A farmer who keeps good and well cared for stock, who pays close attention to his work and lives within his income seldom fails. There is a tendency among the farmers, however, to buy things they have no real need of when they can buy on credit. This often leads them into trouble. When the time is out they are often unable to pay unless by raising the amount on their land at a high rate of interest. If this is repeated a few times the farm is soon gone. I can say this, however, an industrious farmer who uses some judgment in his work and adapts himself somewhat to his circumstances, need not fail.

I cannot give you very good answers to these questions. Sometimes it seems to me that lack of brains is the cause of failures, and sometimes the lack of capital. Seasons like this are very hard on the farmers, and it is

not always necessary to go on the board of trade to lose money. A farm offers plenty of chances for this. As to myself I have no kick to make, I am trying as well as I know how to make the best of life, and think I have been more successful in farming than I would have been in any other business.

Prices seems to be the cause of most failures. While prices on farm products of all kinds have gone down, wages are steadily climbing up. In addition to higher wages hired help must be fed and cared for better than formerly. What in the way of food or board was considered luxury some years ago is hardly good enough for every day use today.

I have been a farmer all my life and have no fault to find; farming is satisfactory to me as a life calling. Of course some years the crops do not turn out very well. I have even had almost a total failure in everything I tried to raise for more than one year in succession. But on the whole it averaged up pretty well. There are not near as many failures among the farmers as in other businesses. I suppose good or bad legislation indirectly affects farming interests, but in my opinion too much is expected of legislation. Value cannot be legislated either into money or into anything else. Could the liquor traffic however be done away with many homes among the farmers would be brighter and cozier than they are today.

Living above his income and spending too much money for machinery that cannot be used advantageously, top buggies and in supporting saloons. Forty years ago a young man could commence farming with a yoke of oxen, a wagon, plow, drag, grain cradle and a hand rake, but it is not so to-day.

It seems to me that around here machinery has been the cause of much trouble to the farmers. Smooth but sharp agents come around with all kinds of machinery for sale, as a rule they meet with but little difficulty in making the farmers believe that they are selling just what the farmer wants and thus lead the farmers to purchase many things they could just as well do without. These goods are generally sold on credit and everything seems all right until the time of payment is up, then, however, the purchaser discovers that he has not only been fooled but imposed upon besides, and if not prepared to meet the debt the innocent looking piece of paper which he signed turns out to be an iron-bound contract that leaves him but little choice as to what to do. A mortgage follows drawing a high rate of interest on a price much too high at first.

Many farmers fail to keep up with the times. Science must now be applied to farming as well as to everything else and the farmers who keep a diary, practice economy, and attend farmer's institutes and keep good agricultural papers are generally the ones who succeed.

Many do not make such crops their staple products as are best adapted to the soil; others fail to maintain the productive capacity of their lands by fertilizers and change in crops.

A better knowledge of economic laws is very much needed, especially a better understanding of the principles of co-operation. There are too many middlemen. Farmers could do their buying and selling on the co-operative plan and thus save nearly all expenses and profits of the middlemen. Freight rates are above what they ought to be. But what else can be expected so long as the railroads have the right to charge enough to earn interest on a capital three or four times as large as the original cost.

In order to succeed in farming one must study closely the soil as well as the work, and almost always give preference to mixed farming and thus avoid a total failure of crops. Practice economy but not niggardliness. Failing to observe this has caused many failures.

Speculation has ruined many farmers. It is surprising how many there are who think they are smart enough to speculate, even on borrowed capital. In the end, however, most of them find it a pretty tough road to get rich on. Interest grows day and night and things seldom come out as expected. Who ever buys a farm mostly on credit will find it uphill work to pay for it out of the products of the land.

Laziness, ignorance, carelessness the credit system, forgetting to mend their fences and to change their crops from year to year. Not using manures. Too large a mortgage and a hole in their pockets large enough for everything to run through.

QUESTION 42.

Give your opinion as to any measure that would ameliorate the condition of the farmer.

Better prices for our produce which can be brought about by prohibiting the importation of whatever we produce.

I don't look on the farmer as being hard up. He has the whole earth, if he knows how to hold it he is all right. A lack of thrift brings some of us to the wall.

I think if we could do away with the organized grain gamblers, it would be to the benefit of the farmers. The organization of farmers into socie-

ties, so that they with united effort could assert their rights and protect their interests.

The most important thing is education. The farmer needs to understand his business as well as any other man who goes into business and makes a success of it. The above, coupled with industry and carefulness will insure success on a farm.

Make corporations and capitalists pay their share of all taxes and enact laws to give the farmer an equal chance with the capitalist to say what his produce is worth, who now dictates prices on the farmer's produce as well as on his own commodities.

A reasonable protective tariff with reciprocity with foreign countries. It helped prices while we had it.

I do not know as the farmer's condition needs any amelioration. I think farming is as successful as any business in the country. The only measure in the way of legislation that the farmers need is one to secure the American market to the American producer. An import duty that will measure the difference of the labor cost of production between this and other countries whose products are imported and sold in our markets.

A better knowledge of the fundamental principles of farming. Make practical use of the information spread broadcast throughout the land in the reports of experimental farms, farmer's institutes, dairymen's associations, etc. Make and apply more fertilizers, sow more clover seed, keep less land under the plow, increase the fertility of the soil and cultivate more thoroughly. We do not need special legislation, but we do protest against legislation that gives us free wool and a forty per cent. tariff on sugar. Give us laws that will provide revenue to pay the current expenses of the government, that will keep the men employed in our factories and workshops so that they will have money to buy and pay for our products and we will take care of the rest.

Spend the time at home planning and working that is spent riding to town and grumbling at the fate of the poor farmer. I know of but two failures of farmers in the past 15 years, while I can refer you to numerous farmers who are now living on the interest of their money, and that money was made by the right kind of management on the farm.

Stop all food adulteration and all gambling in farm products. Control of all railroads, telegraph lines and the like by the government. Let capital pay its share of taxes.

I think if there was a protective duty placed on foreign goods where they compete with goods manufactured here, and on products raised in this country, it would help the laboring class and the producers. There would then not be so many men out of employment and depending upon charity. The manufacture and sale of butterine is doing a great injury to the farmer, and it ought to be marked by color or otherwise, so that the person eating it would know what it was.

A high tariff on all imports would help the farming community.

Have a tariff so adjusted as to levy duties on imports of foreign grain so as to give our American farmers our own market. Reciprocity treaties with foreign countries, so that there can be an exchange of our farm products for such products that cannot be grown successfully in our own country; also such duties levied on foreign manufactured goods as shall encourage home production, give employment to our thousands of laborers and thereby increase the number of consumers and give a better home market for all that a farmer can raise.

Think if we had a good foreign market for our pork, and protection for the sheep and wheat industry, we would be all right.

Prohibitory laws regarding the manufacture of butterine, filled cheese, manufactured lard and all adulterated food. Restore our government inspection of pork, so that the foreign countries will take it.

Put a stop to the many and large appropriations for things that only benefit a few. This would reduce taxes and allow the farmer many comforts which he is now deprived of through useless expenditures by the state. Among other things that ought to be done away with are the fish hatcheries. Not one in a thousand of the citizens of this state derives any benefit from this foolish expenditure. Stop it.

If you mean legislation, I have none to advocate. Agricultural schools are of some help all along the line, but the majority of the farmers do not make use of the advantages they offer. This is, of course, their own fault. The condition generally of the farmers today is as good as it ever has been and perhaps ever will be. Many farmers desire to live an easy life, and some manage to do it, but mostly at the expense of their future comfort.

The American farmer needs a wider market for his meat and pork products. Reciprocity treaties, therefore, with countries which buy these products would greatly help them. On the other hand, a protective tariff is needed on many farm products.

Nothing is more needed by the farmers than better roads, and a law compelling the building of so many rods of good roads every year in each district would in the end be a great benefit to them, and the farmers ought to be willing to tax themselves for this purpose. A part of the money necessary could also be raised by a tax on beer, whisky and cigars, the amount thus collected to go in the road fund and then divided between the different districts.

It seems to me it is time to do something towards protecting American labor as well as American industries, and this could be done by enforcing our present immigration laws. There are foreigners, and many of them, coming here to live, who do not care even enough for our institutions to become citizens of this country.

Cannot think of any legislation that could possibly be of any great benefit to the farmers. Farmers like everybody else must help themselves, if they want to get on. My principle is to live within my means and not to buy things till able to pay for them. I saved my earnings till I had enough to start in for myself on a small scale and have never gone into anything deeper than my capital warranted. I prefer drawing interest to paying the same. The farmer who is out of debt is all right even though he is not making much money.

Gambling in farm products, and pools, and trusts should be prohibited by law and any violation of this law made a criminal offense. Make the railroad companies establish fixed rates and enforce them against all alike, and do away with free transportation to a favored few. Give us protection and reciprocity treaties with such countries as we can trade advantageously with. The government ought to purchase and operate the Union Pacific railroad.

Enact laws that will make the combination of elevatormen, millmen and railroad companies, for the purpose of depressing prices on our products, criminal. Discriminations against the weak for the benefit of a favored few, made possible only by such combinations, are the deadliest foe the farmers and the people generally have to contend with in this age. These combinations, moreover, through valuable grants, secured at the expense of the people, and by other corrupt means, acquired such hold on our institutions that they have become one of the vital problems of today, and one the American people will find the most difficult to solve. Mortgages should be assessed the same as real estate.

If fewer free passes were issued, the railroads could afford to give us cheaper transportation. With cheaper transportation we could capture the markets of the world; but we are robbed in getting our products to the

market. We ask no favors, only fair play. This government should give the people of the west a deep waterway to the ocean before spending any money on foreign canals.

Some measure that would give the farmer at least something to say in the fixing of prices of his own products. I am not a partisan in a political sense but think the present tariff on imports is too low, especially the tariff on wool. Increase the tariff a little and give us reciprocity with countries that buy our farm products. Prohibit by law all gambling in grain and other products and enforce strictly the present dairy and food laws. Taxes should be made payable semi-annually, for instance in March and September. This would, I am sure, make the paying of taxes much easier to farmers.

Think there has been a general overproduction of farm products in this country during the last few years, and that this is partially, at least, the cause of the low prices on everything we raise. The present prices on grain do not cover the cost of raising it, and bears no fair relation whatever to wages and other expenses involved. Free wool killed our best paying industry and drove those engaged in it into general farming or stock raising, thus increasing competition in these lines. Taxes are also high, especially those levied for town and county expenses. These are among the principal causes which have forced a good many farmers to the wall during the past few years.

Lower freight rates would greatly benefit the farmers. Combinations between elevatormen and the railroads have enabled them to depress prices on farm products to a point where it hardly pays to raise anything, and if such combinations could be prevented or done away with by law the enactment of such a law would benefit the people of this country more than any other measure that could possibly be brought up. Our road system should be changed so as to insure more effective work. Think if the roads were apportioned so that the county would have to build a certain distance of road every year, and each farmer also a specified distance throughout his town yearly, we would soon have good roads.

Give us free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The government should issue all money direct, do away with our national bank system and make the rich pay their just proportion of taxes.

Have no particular measure in mind, but farmers should adopt more systematic methods of farming, and also keep accurate accounts of their income and expenses, and keep better posted generally. Our present political system needs an overhauling; overfed and dishonest politicians should be voted out and replaced by honest and efficient ones.

All we need in the way of legislation is just and honest laws and less of them. This country is in my opinion legislated to death; we need a change in this respect.

Stop the manufacture of adulterated food. Put the tramps at work at something. Amend the patent laws so that they will not create lasting monopolies.

Competition of which so much has been expected has proved a signal failure. Nowhere have we a plainer example of this than in the combinations of the grain buyers and the transportation companies which have been formed all over this country. These trusts or combinations have now attained such perfection that they are able to determine several months in advance the price farmers are to be paid for their products. Local buyers if not in the ring are as helpless as the farmers. Is it not the duty of the state to interfere with or to prevent such unnatural conditions of affairs or to at least make an attempt to protect the weaker from the stronger?

Reduce the expenses of running our state and national governments. Reduce or totally prohibit the liquor traffic. Reform in both of these directions would very materially lower the rate of taxation. In this state we have too many legislators and what is a natural consequence a great many more laws enacted than we need. The people of this state would be better off if it had confided its legislation to one, or at least a few men only, than to such legislatures as we have had of late years.

Fix an income tax that will be constitutional and thus equalize the burden of taxation. Under our present system of taxation the farmer has to pay more than his share. Nothing that a farmer has can be hidden and he could not conceal anything from the assessor even if he wanted to. This is not the case with other kinds of property, and those who escape are generally the ones who ought to be assessed the highest and who can best afford to pay taxes. Discourage rather than encourage immigration. Give our manufacturers free raw material, and thus enable them to compete with the rest of the world.

In this age of trusts and combinations the farmer will come out behind unless he learns from our big combines how they work it and adopts their methods in his own business. Farmers could save considerably by cooperating or working together. Grain could be stored in this manner till more favorable prices could be had. Each locality could have its co-operative store and creamery and thus save at least the profits and expenses of the middlemen. Farmers could also have their own banks on the same plan. More light in this line is needed.

I should like to see another McKinley law enacted. The two years it was in force were my best years on a farm, because then there was a strong demand for everything I had to sell and consequently good prices, and plenty of money in circulation. Enforce strictly the oleomargarine and filled cheese law. A better road law ought also to be enacted and enforced. If farmers could market their produce at any time of the year they would be money ahead.

At present our products must go through the hands of too many middlemen before they reach the consumer; for instance, a farmer gets from 1 cent to 2 cents per head for cabbage while the same head is sold in the city to the consumer for 10 cents. For mellons the farmer is paid from two to three cents each while they are sold to the consumer for from 10 to 15 cents. Farmers should not have to pay taxes on their indebtedness. The holder of such indebtedness or mortgage should be assessed for its amount the same as real estate.

A stable monetary system. Stop tinkering with the tariff. Prohibit corporations from combining into trusts. Make the watering of stock by railroads a crime, thereby securing cheaper transportation. There ought to be a national law prohibiting the importation of shoddy or rags. This is used in the manufacture of cloth. At the present prices of wool and cotton the use of this stuff is unnecessary, besides it is an injury to the farmers and people generally.

We must have protection on wool and barley. We can raise enough, but what troubles us is to get paying prices for what we raise.

Protect us by law against the unjust treatment we receive at the hands of monopolies and trusts. Make these and capitalists generally pay their just proportion of taxes. Land cannot be hid from the view of the assessor but money and many other kinds of property can be and is kept away from taxation. Prohibit railroads from issuing passes to legislators and others and make all charges for passenger and freight traffic uniform. Give us uniform text-books for public schools, furnished by the state at cost. This would save the people at least \$100,000 per year.

Protective tariff and laws to check the bogus cheese and butter business.

Any measure which would give us a home market. We have to pay too much for transportation on both what we sell and what we buy.

I cannot now point to any special legislation that would help the farmers much except such as may restore confidence and help revive business

generally. Lately there has not been enough demand for our products and this has caused lower prices. As things are now we depend too much on elevators and railroads and it really seems that at last they have got us down to a point where not much more can be sucked out of us and that it is time the government did something to loosen their hold. The farmers or the people are, by force of situation, not in a position to combine as against these powerful trusts. We are living too much from hand to mouth and are too scattered to offer any effective resistance. We must look to the government to step in and protect us.

If better prices on farm products could be secured by legislation, then I say give it to us; otherwise let our legislators stay at home and attend to their own business like the rest of the "dear people." Think it would be a good plan to extend the farmers' institutes a little further, as special education in farming is what is needed. New and improved methods, and a more economic and effective expenditure of force must somehow be brought about. Think farmers could take with the greatest profit a few object lessons from the leaders in other branches of production,

I know of no general legislation that could benefit the farmers a great deal at present, unless perhaps, for the purpose of reducing the expenses of our government national, state and municipal. At the present prices on our staple products it does not pay to raise them. Boards of trade or grain gamblers are doing their share in depressing prices, but in my opinion there has been an overproduction in our staple products during the last decade and to this can be traced the chief cause of the prevailing prices. Taxes are pretty high; when you have to pay \$100.00 per year in taxes for a farm which is not valued at quite \$3,000, there are good reasons to kick.

In my opinion little legislation is needed at present. Think the farmers as a rule are as comfortably fixed as any other class. I know farmers, however, who would be much better off financially with smaller farms, better cultivated, than with large farms only half taken care of. To this, however, no general rule can be applied, as everything depends on circumstances.

The best thing that could be done for the farmers would be to have it pointed out to them how to combine for the purpose of regulating production and prices. Manufacturers, transportation companies, etc., learned long ago how to form combinations for such purpose, but the farmers have this trick yet to learn. The co-operative system could be applied with advantage by almost every farming community. In this place we have a creamery operated on this plan and it has been a success from the beginning.

Free coinage of silver would help the producer, but it would be better still all around if the money were issued direct by the government in amounts sufficient to meet the demands of trade. There is too little money in circulation, and the effect of this is low prices, general depression, and a too extensive use of credit for the general good.

The farmers are taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer. Raw material is on the free list while manufactured goods are protected by custom duties. Farmers furnish a great deal of raw material and to this extent must compete with the world, but must buy in the protected market. How would it be to turn the thing around for a while and let the farmers sell in the protected market and buy in the free and open market? We either want a fair distribution of protective duties or else out and out free trade.

Have no legislation to suggest. My experience is that a person who owns his farm can make a good living at farming and besides lay by some for a rainy day. As long as there are any improvements to make, however, savings cannot be better employed than for this purpose. I have found \$100.00 invested in clearings to bring both principal and interest in one year. In a first class mortgage it would have brought only 7 per cent.

First, assess mortgages and bonds the same as other property and make the holders of such pay a just tax on them. This would help to equalize taxation. Second: do away with combines, trusts, and board of trade gambling and let supply and demand regulate prices. Third: protect our wool and barley industry and prohibit the sale of imitation butter.

Cannot name any legislation. Think the farmers have their welfare in their own hands. If they would only organize like those who are engaged in other branches of production and do a little of the thinking and figuring of the manufacturers, merchants and capitalists, many things around the farm would look different.

Give us plenty of good honest money (gold and silver). Protect our industries where needed. Anything that gives employment and good pay to labor helps the farmer.

Think a protective tariff would help the farmers more than anything else.

Stop the manufacturing of filled cheese and butterine, enact a law that will prevent the boards of trade and other trusts from combining against the farmers.

Think our tariff laws should be revised so as to afford a better protection to our manufactures and labor. It is by building up our country that we

will succeed in the end. The farmers need a home market and this can be secured by a general development only. When manufacturing is secured for a place or a country then, and not till then, do wages rise and general prosperity follow.

Under our old tariff laws we were doing quite well; manufacturing industries were in full operation; prices were good, because the working men had plenty of work at good wages, and consequently were able to buy our products. Let us go back to our old protective system.

Give us lower freight rates. This is the most important of all. The government should issue the money direct and not through banks, as at present. United States senators should be elected by the people.

Change our system of taxation so that each man must bear his just share of this burden. Also, give us a free mail delivery in the country.

Relieve the farmers from paying taxes on what they do not own. If unconstitutional to tax incomes, it certainly ought to be unconstitutional to tax mortgaged property except for its assessed value above the amount of such mortgage. We pay high interest on our indebtedness; why should we also have to pay taxes on the same?

Make every man earn an honest living. Do away with the middleman, the dishonest politician, the money shark, monopolies and trusts. Have the government control of railroad and telegraph lines. Give us free coinage of silver. Adopt the golden rule to love your neighbor as yourself.

It seems to me that everybody is trying to pick at the farmer. Everything he has is taxed, while there are many exemptions in favor of others. He is taken advantage of by the creamery man, the miller and the grain buyer. Others can combine and form pools and trusts and can thus get monopoly prices where otherwise competition would prevent it. This the farmer is not in position to do.

Increase rather than decrease our educational facilities. Farmers should keep the best agricultural or farm papers and be up to date on both markets and improvements.

Think the government ought to acquire control, if not absolute ownership, of all natural rights or monopolies and stop granting any further privileges of the kind under the same circumstances as hitherto. One of the greatest mistakes made by this government is this wholesale giving away of these valuable rights. Rights which not only belong to the people as a whole but which in time would become one of the richest

sources of revenue to the government itself if owned and operated, or even if only controlled and leased by it. It is such privileges owned by private individuals which have made it possible to create these trusts and combinations which to-day have become so powerful as to practically control our government, national, state and municipal. Take the railway corporations, for instance. Not only have these their own way of fixing rates, but they have formed other combines or are at least responsible for other trusts, such as the boards of trade, the oil trust and others too numerous to mention. Monopoly prices and profits are their aim, and they have succeeded in crushing competition in many industries. Supply and demand no longer regulate prices. These are fixed by the combines, often months in advance, while the people are silently looking on and patiently suffering the injustice imposed upon them. This year I raised as fine wool as is produced anywhere on the globe, but when selling it I was compelled to accept $12\frac{1}{2}$ per pound for it. In Liverpool at that time wool was quoted and sold for 25 cents per pound, a gross profit to the wool trust of 100 per cent. This is only one example. Tariffs or duties cannot effect conditions like these. I cannot help but look back 35 or 40 years. I remember that my father about that time used to take his wool to a mill in the neighborhood and exchange it for cloth worth \$1.00 per yard, good cloth at that. For two pounds of wool he used to get one yard of this cloth. To-day 10 pounds of wool will not buy a yard of the same cloth. I have given this matter some thought, and it seems to me that, at present at least, the farmers suffer more from trusts and combines than any other class. The position in which the farmer is placed may account for his greater suffering. Almost all other classes have organizations, the purpose of which is to enhance the prices on their products. The farmers have no effective organization of this kind. Things are very much against them in this respect. It is certainly time the government imposed at least some restrictions on these privileged corporations. Class legislation such as this country has been treated to during the last half of this century must be stopped.

Do away with trusts and monopolies. Subject our railroads to government ownership. Until this is done fair treatment can never be had by the people at the hands of these powerful organizations. Wipe out our present protective system and give the farmer a chance to buy where he can buy the cheapest; we must sell our products in a free and unprotected market when prevented from buying under the same conditions.

Legislate against trusts and monopolies. Restore the duty on wool and many other products. Wool raising, if properly handled and protected against the lowest kind of foreign competition, is one of the best and most profitable industries in this country. Butterine and oleomargarine have injured our dairy industry and have been a curse to the people generally.

Have no special measure to advocate. A farmer who is contented with his lot, and who attends closely to business and keeps the weeds down, will come out ahead. As to myself, I have been farming for twenty-eight years and have made something above expenses every year but one.

Prices for our products are very low and hired help comes high, but I have no recommendations to make. I am contented as a farmer and often say to my family that a farmer who owns a good farm and is out of debt ought to feel as happy as any man living.

Increase the money in circulation; this would stimulate trade and thus indirectly increase the demand for our products.

Break up trusts of all kinds and enable the people to deal directly with the manufacturers, thus doing away with the middlemen. Reduce the expenses of both state and national government and thus lighten taxation.

Prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor. It is a disgrace to any government, to allow the selling of an article which in many cases robs a man of everything except everlasting punishment.

Any measure that will aid in developing, or increase in number and capacity our manufacturing industries would increase the demand for farm products and thus help the farmer. Prohibit the sale of oleomargarine, butterine and filled cheese unless labeled as such.

Forbid the sale of butterine and oleomargarine unless branded as such. Revise the assessment laws so as not to exempt the lawyer's library while taxing the farmer's cows, or exempting the city gentleman's bicycle while taxing the farmer's horse.

Reciprocity with countries which will take our meat and farm products. Remonetize silver, an international agreement if possible; if not, let this country try it alone.

My experience is that farming was most profitable while the tariff was high. This was because then there was plenty of work throughout the whole country and the workingmen were able to buy our products, and consequently there was a strong demand for everything raised. Enforce strictly the oleomargarine and filled cheese laws. If a law was enacted that compelled the building of roads in the country it would help the farmers as well as the people generally, because then we could reach the market during all seasons of the year, and this would bring a steady market.

A settled financial policy of our government, a protective low tariff, in-

cluding reciprocity with such nations as we can advantageously trade with; maintain gold as our monetary standard.

First, a higher and more practical education. Second, co-operation, not only in production, but in distribution. Third, not to attempt to hold more land than can be tilled and utilized.

The prices on almost everything raised on a farm are below the cost of production, and I think a tariff on farm products would raise prices some.

Legislate out of existence all monopolies and trusts before they become so powerful as to do away with us. Enforce the dairy and food law. Railroads should be owned and operated by the government.

Our taxation laws need revision. A citizen should be assessed according to his ability to pay and the holder of a farm should not be made to pay taxes on the whole, if in debt for part of the land. We also need more stringent immigration laws. Much of the immigration at present is undesirable. Prohibit gambling in farm products.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

During a period of at least ten years there has been a continuous depression in agriculture. This depression has not not been confined to any particular section of this country. The west and the south have suffered as much as the middle and eastern states. The farmers say they are steadily losing ground; that they are producing the largest share of the wealth of the country while receiving the smallest share for themselves; that the receipts in farming are less in proportion to the outlay than in any other industry; that his burdens are yearly growing heavier and his gains more meager; that they are the bone and sinew of the nation. That the farmers are not complaining without cause is certain. In places where there is no market for anything outside the staple cereals they suffer the most. How to make both ends meet is a problem many farmers find difficult to solve. The profits from an average farm are not sufficient to allow the farmer and his family the same comforts or standard of living which are generally enjoyed by those who employ the same amount of capital and labor power in other lines of industry. Those among them who with the hardest work and closest economy manage to keep out of debt, pay their taxes, and besides, give their children a fair education, are doing well.

In many sections of the United States farms are offered at the lowest rent on the most favorable terms. But even on such conditions they are found unprofitable. Tenants find it necessary to throw up leases. Many who have owned and worked farms have been compelled to let their land go and are found working as farm hands for other

farmers or as day laborers in cities, preferring common labor with the risks and uncertainties involved to the struggle on the farm.

This is the condition of the farmers in this country according to the statements of many of them. This also finds expression in the platforms of their organizations and is reiterated by the press, on the platform and in magazine articles.

The reports of the farmers in this state which are comprised in the foregoing tabulations, rather indicate that what has been said in a general way about the conditions of the farmers in the country at large is, to some extent at least true, of the farmers in Wisconsin. The opinions which appear immediately after the tables are the individual views of the farmers themselves upon these and other matters, and it will be noticed that they are voicing about the same sentiments in many respects. In the tables showing the cost of production we find that the cost of producing wheat in this state is about 38 cents per bushel. Since wheat often sells in local markets for 45 cents per bushel or thereabouts, there is but little if any left the farmer. According to the same tables many products must necessarily be selling below cost. This then agrees with what many farmers say, "that there is a loss in raising many of the staple products."

Since the depression has been general there could have been no escape from its effects. There are reasons for believing, however, that during the last three years the farmers have not suffered more disappointments than those engaged in other occupations. Although the United States census of 1890 shows a larger area under cultivation than the State census of 1895, thus indicating a falling off in agriculture in this state during the last five years, the number of farms has increased showing that not fewer but more people are engaged in farming now than five years ago. A large proportion of our farm lands are so located as not to be exclusively depending on the great staples. Good farm lands command fair prices and rents.

If this is even a fairly accurate representation of the condition of our agriculture, the situation is one that ought to receive serious consideration. It means simply this: that over forty per cent. of the working force and over one-half of the capital in this country are not as profitably engaged as they ought to be. A state of affairs that can have nothing but a most unfavorable effect on our entire economical organization.

Whatever the cause of this may be, it cannot be due to crop failures. This is evident from the increased surpluses in the markets from year to year. In fact the farms have become so numerous and productive as not only to reduce prices at home, but to glut the markets abroad. Neither can it be due to lack of industry or to extravagance on the part of the farmers themselves; because it is true and generally conceded that the farmers work harder and more hours daily; that he lives cheaper and is more frugal in his expenditures, than almost any other class.

That the farmers themselves are seriously considering the situation is plainly apparent in the opinions already referred to. But the causes to which most of them attribute the menacing influences upon their interests do not, as will be seen later, cover the ground. What they have to say, however, makes interesting reading. It reveals their own views. It goes far to show their attitude towards the different reform movements. The reasons to which the majority assign their difficulties are also interesting and therefore reproduced: "High taxes, unjustly assessed, gold standard, free trade, import duties, trusts, speculations in farm products, middlemen, exorbitant transportation rates, discriminations against their interest generally, corrupt legislators and bad laws, etc.

To explaining these reasons and to pointing out the low prices at which they are compelled to sell their products, nearly every farmer devoted considerable space. As to whether they are farming at a loss, it is evident that of late years prices on all their staple products are much lower than in the past. For want of data it is not an easy

matter to determine the extent to which the reasons given by the farmers are responsible for this. But it may be taken for granted that they account for only a small part of the trouble on the farm.

To what causes then can the prevailing agricultural depression be assigned? In order to be able to answer this question we must know under what conditions the farmers prospered, and by what changes their interests have been affected since. As this could best be done by reviewing the ratio of production to population during a period back, extending as far into the prosperous past as the time covered since the change for the worse, such review was undertaken, and to this the following pages of this part of the report have mainly been devoted.

While the causes producing the present depression were in operation prior to that time, farming was profitable up to ten or twelve years ago. It is therefore not thought necessary to go back of 1870. From 1870 to 1895, a period of twenty-six years, the annual production, both the total and the per capita, and the total value of each crop as well as the value per bushel and acre have been tabulated. These tables not only show the extent of the fall in prices but that this fall is largely if not entirely due to the fact that our power of production increases at a much greater ratio than the consuming power, resulting in what in a sense may be called overproduction.

Before attempting a detailed explanation of these tables we will briefly review the difference in prices now and twenty-five years ago; also some of the more important reasons to which the farmers assign their troubles, and the effect on the cost of production from the application of new inventions and improved methods to production and transportation.

From 1870 to 1875, the average yearly value of the product of one acre each of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and hay was \$156.34. From 1890 to 1895 it was \$91.38, a fall of \$64.96 or of about 41.5 per cent. As the value per acre is necessarily greatly affected by the

different methods and intensity of cultivation, this may not be considered a fair representation of the actual decline in prices, and the value per bushel, during the same two periods, is therefore given. The average yearly value of seven bushels, one each, of wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes from 1870 to 1875 was \$5.16 or 73 cents per bushel, and from 1890 to 1895, \$3.29 or 47 cents per bushel, a fall in value of nearly 36.2 per cent. The price of hay fell during this time from \$16.67 to \$10.13 per ton or a little over 39.2 per cent. Farm animals are also worth less now than twenty-five years ago, but on the whole their value has not changed quite as much.

The depression has been severe since about 1884. Before this it was not general. Single products were mostly affected. But while some staples were low, others brought a fair price. About this time a rapid fall set in which continued until temporarily checked by the short crops in this country in 1890 and in Europe in 1891 and 1892. The slight advance from this shortage relieved the situation somewhat at the time. This year (1895) prices are lower than ever.

We shall not even attempt to estimate how much prices are influenced by the operation of such factors as those, to which the farmers — or many of them — seem to lay most of their disappointments. But the effects of legislation affecting the currency, the tariff, our relations with foreign countries are undoubtedly felt in our home markets, although usually much less than was expected. Speculation in farm products, or rather, efforts to "corner" the products by large purchases of the visible supply and by buying futures or options, sometimes have a menacing effect. But efforts to counteract the operation of the law of supply and demand by such methods, seldom meet with success. The supply is nearly always either too large, or the operators are too numerous; and if successful for a short while, the profits temporarily made are generally more than balanced by the losses when the "corner" goes to pieces.

Most railroad corporations are burdened with fictitious capital. If the earnings of these roads from passenger and freight traffic are large enough to pay dividends on such capital, it is only natural to conclude that their charges are higher than they ought to be. Transportation rates are generally fixed at a point which is likely to bring the most business or rather the biggest profits. During the last twenty-five years, however, the percentage of the fall in freight rates is greater than that of the fall in prices generally, and the reduced cost at which grain and other merchandise can now be moved from interior points or where produced to the centers of population has undoubtedly resulted in a gain to both producer and consumer.

Middlemen or retail dealers are producers and in most cases are as indispensable to society as the farmers themselves. If an evil, they are certainly a necessary one. It could perhaps be shown that too much competition among the retail dealers might result in a loss all around.

Trusts, pools or combines are not new, but can be traced back beyond our present industrial system. Of late they seem to have developed to a much greater extent and more rapidly than in the past, owing to more favorable circumstances — not seldom to the force of natural laws. Their object is to control the market and thus to keep prices up — usually as high as consumers will stand them. When they succeed in raising prices above what would otherwise be the natural level, it follows that they are injurious to society or to consumers of their products.

Economic writers say "that prices tend towards the cost of production," or, in other words, that the price or exchange value of goods regularly produced and the production of which can be either increased or decreased without great loss will tend to be that of the cost of production.

By "cost of production" is here meant the cost of the labor and capital power which enter into the product. During the period covered here this cost has been considerably reduced. To ascertain the extent of the changes wrought in agriculture from this reduction is almost im-

possible, at least from the data thus far obtainable. It appears to us that there has been fewer practical inquiries into the results of the application of science to production on the farm than in any other industry. How different in manufacture! Concerning this reliable statistics are easily available. This lack of reliable data has been the source of much harm to agriculture. It certainly tends to retard rather than promote it, and is still the cause of much theorizing in practical problems, which in other industries were settled in a matter of fact manner long ago.

One reason why less pains have been taken to obtain statistical information relating to agriculture than to other industries may be the varying circumstances and in one sense the greater difficulties with which it must necessarily be combined. Take it in the same locality, for instance, and even there the expense varies more from one producer of farm products to another than is the case of producers in other lines. Besides the difference in the productiveness of the soil and methods of cultivation, crops are greatly influenced by atmospheric conditions. Tenant farmers and even owners cultivating their own land, who use hired help, cannot possibly produce as cheaply as farmers who till their own lands with their own hands, assisted by such help as the rest of the family may render.

To the farmers the cost of production means, of course, the cost to him. It includes such items as rent, interest on the capital invested, wear and tear of machinery and implements, the cost of hired help, a fair compensation for his own labor and efforts, etc. For these and similar expenses the farmers are as much entitled to a return as those engaged in other businesses. But does he get it? At present prices on his products it is doubtful. It is often argued, even by some of our correspondents, that, while prices on wheat, corn, oats and other products are much below what they were, they must, after all, be high enough to cover costs, otherwise in obedience to economic and even physical laws production would stop, or at least fall off until by the action of the law of supply and demand

prices increased. This would of course follow in manufacturing and many other industries, but not always in farming. Most farmers are farming for a living. A large portion of the farmers in this country are so situated that they must either raise wheat or products like corn and oats which may be turned into beef or pork, or starve, as they have absolutely no market for other products. In cases of this kind stern economic forces are at work which makes the raising of these crops compulsory, regardless of profits.

Mr. D. A. Wells in his "Recent Economic Changes" attributes the fall in prices principally to "a great multiplication and cheapening of commodities through new conditions of production and distribution, which in turn have been mainly—but not exclusively—due to the progress of invention and discovery." That it is the application of science to production which is the great price disturber in manufactures and transportation is no longer disputed. That the effect has been the same on prices of farm products when applied to agriculture is not generally admitted, especially do the farmers themselves question this. Such being the case a little of what science has done, directly and indirectly, for agriculture might properly, perhaps, be mentioned.

It is a fact, and of the utmost significance to production, that the forces of nature are being more and more completely utilized. The prosperity of the people or of a nation depends largely upon a generous and abundant nature. It is clearly inconceivable that a country in which the resources of nature are comparatively limited and which besides has a harsh or cold climate, can give a living to as dense a population as countries rich in those resources and with a favorable climate. There is, however, a great difference in the way these resources are utilized, and in this respect the progress made during this century is of the greatest importance.

Nature serves men in two principal ways: First it supplies the raw material from which things needed can be

made or manufactured. Secondly, it supplies forces which can be made to assist men in this work. Food products, trees or timber, useful plants that may be cultivated and improved, ores from which the useful metals are worked, are a few of the things classed as raw material. The active forces of nature are utilized in numberless ways. Wind and water have long been used for motive power, or to run mills, factories and other kinds of workshops, etc. Chemical forces such as produce heat have been known since far back into the past. Not till in this century, however, have men become so familiar with the nature of heat that this powerful force could be more fully used. The forces which are acting on both plants and animals have also from the earliest times been man's principal sources of support. When the grain sprouts in the field; when domestic animals increase and improve or adapt themselves to such special ends as they may be intended for,— as for instance cattle which may be so developed or improved as to give both richer milk and more nourishing and palatable beef— these forces are at work.

The manner in which these, we may say, gifts of nature, are now utilized is far superior to any in the past. It may, generally speaking, be said that the progress made in this respect of late is hardly realized. This progress is due to advances made in the knowledge of the natural sciences.

In to-day's agriculture we have many examples of methods based on a greater knowledge of nature. It is true that as yet new and improved methods have not been adopted everywhere, but more systematic—not to say scientific—farming is gaining ground. Chemistry has aided us in ascertaining what substance in the soil is the best suited to a particular crop, and that, when exhausted by crops, this substance or the fertility of the soil may be restored.

Fertilizers are therefore of the greatest importance to agriculture. In new and fertile countries they are naturally less needed and therefore not so well known. But in older countries where the soil is exhausted and where the

pressure of a rapidly growing population is being felt upon the food supply their value is fully appreciated. Well fertilized and well tilled soil is many times as productive as the same soil with less care. England is a splendid example of what land will yield under a high standard of cultivation. Although in Russia both the soil and the climate is much better adapted to wheat raising than in England, the average yield per acre in England is more than three times that in Russia.

In forestry we have another example of improved methods. Formerly the forests were cut down or destroyed without any steps being taken by the owners to provide for their restoration. In some parts of this country this is even yet the case. The value of forests to society is now known, and there is a growing demand for rational methods in their use. The forests are among the most valuable resources of any country. Besides their favorable effect upon the climate they furnish raw material. Land owners who profit by their products should see to it that the forests are preserved. It is plainly a moral obligation on their part to do this. To restore, whenever possible, all natural resources which are used and profited by is a duty living generations owe to posterity, and to this posterity has just claims. This principle applies also to agriculture.

In the dairy industry much progress has been made. Till lately it was not common to test the milk and thus determine how much of each of the different valuable substances it contained, nor had any simple instrument or method for this purpose been invented. If a modern dairy is to be managed in conformity with the times, all milk received ought to be tested with respect to its percentage of butterfat or cream. With the assistance of instruments adapted thereto such tests can now be made both quickly and with little or no expense. The value of the milk depends largely upon the percentage of cream it contains. As its quality can now easily be determined the price can be based thereon. The next step is to separate as com-

pletely as possible this fat before it is made into butter, and the methods by which this is done are far superior to any in the past. Nowadays separators are used in this process and by their use the cream is both more completely and quickly separated. Great progress has also been made in cheese making. Like butter, cheese may now be said to be factory made. By this is not intended to be understood that everywhere the most improved and latest methods have been applied to butter and cheese making. What has been said however, is generally true in this country and is one illustration of the tendencies of our industrial system.

It is hardly necessary to mention what has been accomplished by the application of science to the invention of machinery and the influence of this upon production. On the farm the work formerly done by hand is now done better and far more rapidly with machinery and animal power. The effect of this is felt more by the increased area which has been brought under cultivation by relatively the same number of hands than by a larger yield per acre. Why the progress made should have been chiefly in this direction is easily seen. A man's labor has become much more effective and valuable under this system, because of the greater amount of work he is able to do in a given time with the aid of such appliances. In the field the work has also become much easier. "The plow is no longer guided by the hand or the hay mowed by the scythe nor the harvest reaped by the sickle. Today the farm laborers ride upon the plow, the hay rake, the mowing machine, the tedder or the self-binder. The work of saving the grain has also been rendered vastly more effective and less arduous since the steam harvester and the thresher came into use."

As a proof of the extent to which men have succeeded in utilizing the forces of nature for motive power, the invention of the steam engine may be mentioned. This invention, of great use at the start, has been from time to time improved upon and perfected, and is considered, and

justly so, one of the most important inventions yet made. Thus far it has revolutionized industry and its effect upon the progress of the world is almost beyond comprehension. It is employed in most branches of production not only as a labor saving force, but to do work which without its aid would be beyond the power of men. In agriculture it is used in threshing the grain, and the harvester and plow are often pulled by a steam engine. Large mills run by steam have taken the place of the hand and wind mills. In place of the spinning wheel and loom, carefully constructed machines run by this power have come into use.

The effect of steam upon transportation is enormous. Today passengers as well as commodities can at a comparatively small cost and in a very short time be carried from one place to another, from one country to another. Distance therefore does not mean what it formerly did. The enormous changes which have taken place in our transportation system can best be seen by comparing our means of transportation today with the systems in use before the application of steam. On our railroads heavy trains are now pulled by powerful locomotives. On our waters we are carried by large and swift steamers.

Thirty years ago the railroads could offer but poor accommodations to the traveling public and to shippers; the cars were not as well adapted to either comfort or pleasure. There were no through rates. Transfer facilities, if provided for at all, were inconvenient and expensive and always the cause of much delay. The trains, compared with the speed today were slow, and running on light rails poorly fastened to a poor road bed. Both passenger and freight rates were high. Today all this is changed. Passenger as well as freight cars are now models of comfort and convenience. If transferring becomes necessary it is quickly done and with only a nominal expense. Through rates can be had almost anywhere. Fast trains are now running over a solid, unyielding and well drained roadbed, on heavy rails secure and smooth to the heaviest trains.

Freight rates have been reduced to a point not much higher than one-third of what they were twenty-five years ago.

Ocean and lake traffic have undergone similar changes. Floating palaces have replaced the sailing and old style steam vessel. A modern ocean liner now makes the trip from New York to Liverpool in as many days as it formerly took weeks or even months. When steam power first came into use so much coal was consumed that on longer trips the bulk of the space now occupied by freight had to be allowed to the necessary fuel. Rates have shared the same fate as the rates over railway routes.

As already stated, improved methods and extended facilities in transportation have been followed by lower freight rates. The report on prices, etc., by the senate finance committee offers some interesting statistics on this point. From 1870 to 1873 freight rates from Chicago to New York averaged about 60 cents per 100 pounds. In 1890 they averaged somewhat over 20 cents per 100 pounds, a fall of nearly 67 per cent. Through lake and rail rates during this period fell from about 19 cents to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds. Mr. Edward Atkinson, in his "Industrial Progress of the Nation," points out the movement of freight charges from 1865 to 1887 and the tonnage carried annually. According to his tables the average rates on merchandise on roads east of Chicago were, in 1870, 1.593 cents per ton per mile; in 1887, .718 cents per ton per mile, or 55 per cent. lower than in 1870. On lines running west from Chicago, the rates during this period were reduced even more. In 1870 the average rate per ton per mile was 2.423 cents, and in 1887 it was 1.014 cents per ton per mile, a fall of about 58 per cent.

Great as the reduction in freight charges over the principal railroad lines has been, ocean rates have become lower still. From the data at hand it seems that in 1870 the charges from New York to Liverpool were about 25 cents per bushel on wheat, while in 1895 the rates averaged close to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

In comparing present freight tariffs with the tariffs of

1890, it appears that there have been but few changes in rates during the last five years. Perhaps the increase in ocean rates to a little over 8 cents per bushel in 1891-92 owing to heavy exports caused by the short crops in Europe about this time is the most noticeable change during this period. But the rates did not remain at this point very long. A downward tendency soon set in, and at present rates are about the same as in 1890.

Only a few of the changes in the methods of production and transportation which mark our progress in the art of agriculture have been mentioned. But even from what has been said, it must be evident that these changes have greatly affected farming. A better knowledge of the soil, of plants, and of the requisites for their successful rearing is of the greatest importance, especially in thickly settled communities where land is scarce and of high value and where intensive cultivation is found necessary and, because of modern methods, profitable. With thorough systems of drainage tens of thousands acres of waste and swamp lands have been converted into our best and most productive fields. Railways with the introduction of cheaper and more rapid transportation have not only transformed millions of acres, otherwise worthless, into producing farms, but have practically moved them thousands of miles nearer the markets. Machinery and steam, brought almost to a state of perfection, are solving the all important problem to American farmers, "how to obtain the largest crop with the least amount of labor." On western farms where wheat is raised under capitalistic management, practically all the work is done by machinery and animal and steam power, and the cost of the labor needed is so small compared to the output as to be merely nominal.

Owing mostly to the law of diminishing returns in agriculture and to the opposite effect of increased capital or concentration in manufacture and transportation, the changes wrought by science and the application of capital, have not been so radical in agriculture as in these industries. This law also tends to promote competition in agriculture, and production on a large scale in manufacturing

While the result of this progress is, as already said, cheaper products, or more products with a given outlay of labor, the cost of production has evidently not been reduced in proportion to or to the same extent as the fall in values. This may be seen from the ruling prices in both our own and foreign markets, from what the farmers say about it and from what has been seen regarding the cost of raising the different products in this state.

Prices on all products of human industry are governed by the great and unchangeable law of supply and demand. Perhaps it is out of place here to refer to a law so firmly established as this. But to the operation of this law is due, to a much greater extent than to any of the causes before mentioned, the prevailing low prices on farm products. There may not have been an overproduction on the farm in the sense that no one has suffered the want of bread. But from the standpoint of the farmers and holders of ever increasing surpluses, there is certainly more wheat, corn, oats, hay, etc., produced and more horses, cattle and hogs raised than can be sold at even fairly remunerative prices.

That our consuming power is not increasing as fast as our productive power is plainly illustrated by the following table, in which is shown the percentage of increase of population and production and of the area under cultivation from 1870-74 to 1890-05.

	Percentage of increase.
Population	62.74
Production of wheat.....	81.71
Acreage of wheat	70.90
Production of corn.....	70.69
Acreage of corn	93.24
Production of oats.....	162.08
Acreage of oats.....	187.08
Production of hay	147.52
Acreage of hay.....	141.98
Number of cattle	125.64
Number of hogs	56.60

We see from this table that during the last twenty-six years production has completely outstripped population. While population increased 62.74 per cent. during this period, production of wheat increased 81.71 per cent., of corn 70.69 per cent., of oats 162.08 per cent., of hay 147.52 per cent., the number of cattle 125.64 per cent., and of hogs 56.60 per cent.—hogs alone falling behind the increase in population. During the same period the average of each crop increased at about a corresponding ratio. Of wheat the increase in the area was 70.90 per cent., of corn 98.24 per cent., of oats, 187.08 per cent., and of hay 141.98 per cent.

This is the situation in this country. With a good foreign market the farmers might be even more instead of less prosperous because of abundant crops. But his hopes in this direction are badly shattered by the outlook abroad. The Argentine Republic is threatening to become our worst competitor in the European market. In 1894 it exported over fifty million bushels of wheat, and according to Mulhall the area in wheat in 1895 was more than double that of 1893. It is also estimated that wheat is produced much cheaper in Argentine than in the United States.

Uruguay and Chili are also exporters of wheat. So is also Canada and Australia. Perhaps some of our farmers still remember the effect upon the exports of the United States of the large exports from India in 1891 and 1892. In Europe, Russia is the greatest exporter and in 1895 contributed nearly one-half of the amount necessary to supply the shortage in England and other countries in Europe. And it is thought that before long Russia will alone supply the entire shortage on the continent. Where then will the American farmers find a market for their surpluses?

The following tables have been compiled from the reports of the Secretary of Agriculture and other reports issued by the government, and it will be found that what has been said regarding production and price is fully sustained by the figures in these tables.

TABLE I—WHEAT.—*Total production and value of, yearly, from 1870 to 1896, including value per acre and bushel and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	235,884,700	18,992,591	\$245,865,045	\$1 04	\$12 90	6 09
1871.....	230,722,400	19,943,993	230,411,820	1 25	14 56	5 83
1872.....	249,967,100	20,858,359	310,180,375	1 24	14 87	6 15
1873.....	281,254,700	22,171,678	323,594,305	1 15	14 59	6 74
1874.....	309,102,700	24,967,027	291,107,895	94	11 66	7 22
Average 5 years	261,392,320	21,366,709	\$292,231,988	\$1 12.5	\$13 71	6 40
1875.....	292,136,000	26,381,512	\$294,580,990	\$1 00.0	\$11 16	6 64
1876.....	289,356,500	27,672,021	300,259,300	1 03.7	10 96	6 41
1877.....	364,194,146	26,277,546	394,695,779	1 08.2	15 08	7 85
1878.....	420,122,400	32,108,560	328,346,424	77.7	10 16	8 82
1879.....	448,756,630	32,545,950	497,030,142	1 10.8	15 27	9 17
Average 5 years	362,913,135	28,968,117	\$362,582,527	\$1 00.0	\$12 50	7 77
1880.....	498,549,868	37,996,717	\$474,201,850	\$0 95.1	\$12 48	9 94
1881.....	383,230,090	37,709,020	456,790,427	1 19.0	12 03	7 48
1882.....	504,185,470	37,067,194	444,602,125	88.2	11 99	9 60
1883.....	421,086,160	36,455,593	383,649,272	91.1	10 52	7 84
1884.....	512,765,060	39,475,885	330,862,260	64.5	9 38	9 33
Average 5 years	463,973,329	37,738,881	\$418,021,186	\$0 91.5	\$11 08	8 83
1885.....	357,112,000	34,189,246	\$275,320,390	\$0 77.1	\$9 05	6 36
1886.....	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,228,020	68.7	8 54	7 99
1887.....	456,329,000	37,641,763	310,612,960	68.1	8 25	7 77
1888.....	415,888,000	37,336,138	368,248,030	92.6	10 32	6 93
1889.....	490,560,000	38,123,859	342,491,707	69.8	9 08	8 00
Average 5 years	435,417,420	36,819,442	\$325,579,821	\$0 75.2	\$8 82	7 41
1890.....	399,262,000	36,067,154	\$334,773,678	\$0 83.8	\$9 23	6 37
1891.....	611,780,000	39,916,997	513,472,711	83.9	12 96	9 56
1892.....	515,949,000	38,554,490	322,111,861	62.4	8 35	7 83
1893.....	396,131,725	34,629,418	213,171,361	53.8	6 16	5 92
1894.....	440,267,416	34,882,436	225,902,025	49.1	6 45	6 74
1895.....	467,102,947	34,047,332	237,933,996	50.9	6 99	6 57
Average 6 years	475,062,181	36,519,611	\$307,396,112	\$0 65.8	\$8 35	7 17

The preceding table shows the total production, total average, and total value of twenty-six wheat crops, also the average value per bushel and acre and the production per capita of each crop. The table has been divided into four periods of five crops each and one period of six crops; the average of each period is also given. A careful study of this table will reveal much of vital importance not only to the farmers and those depending upon them, but to the country at large. Besides an increased production of this crop at a greater ratio than the increase in population,—the consuming power—it may be noticed that although

wheat growers do not depend on home consumption alone for a market, prices are at least largely influenced, if not fixed, by the amount produced in this country. This is evident from the fact that lower prices always follow an enlarged supply and that with growing surpluses the price is steadily going down. A medium or even short crop often brings more money in the gross than a large one. After a small crop there is nearly always a sharp advance in prices and after one or two large crops prices are seen to be falling.

The wheat crop of 1870 was estimated at 285,884,700 bushels, the crop of 1895 at 467,102,947 bushels, or 98.02 per cent. larger than that of 1870. Population during this time increased from 38,558,371 in 1870 to 69,700,000 in 1895 or 80.77 per cent. If, instead of the crops of these two years the average yearly crops of the two periods 1870-74 and 1890-95 are used for comparison the difference in the increase between production and population is still greater. The average production of the first of these periods is 261,392,230 bushels and that of the other or fifth period 475,082,181 bushels or an increase of 81.75 per cent. while population has increased only 62.74 per cent., or from 40,636,472, the average of the first period, to 66,133,541, the average of the last period.

The area in wheat has increased nearly as rapidly as production. In 1870 the acreage amounted to 18,992,591 acres, in 1895 to 34,047,332 acres, and the increase from the first to the fifth period was 70.91 per cent. In 1880 there were 37,986,717 acres in wheat, an increase of 100 per cent. during the eighth decade alone, but from this time the acreage decreased, slightly, until 1884. when the lowest point had been turned and the tendency was again upward. The highest point, or 89,916,897 acres was reached in 1891, and the average since has kept close to the thirty-six million mark.

Although the crop of 1895 was nearly 100 per cent. larger than the crop of 1870 its total market value was \$7,986,047. less, and counting the extra cost of raising

and handling the larger crop, its value must have been reduced by a much greater amount. The average price per bushel during the fifth or last period is about 71 per cent. less than during the first period. The value per bushel has varied from \$1.26 to 49 cents; the value per acre from \$15.27 to \$6.16 and the production per capita from 9.94 to 5.83 bushels. From 1870 to 1895 the mean production per capita is 7.87 bushels. The average export during this period according to the statistical abstract is about 30 per cent. of each crop or 2.26 bushels per capita. According to this about 5.61 bushels per capita are consumed at home.

TABLE II—CORN.—Total production and value of, yearly, from 1870 to 1896, including value per acre and bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	1,094,255,000	38,046,977	\$301,839,030	\$0 54.9	\$15 82	23.30
1871.....	991,898,000	34,091,137	478,275,900	48.2	14 02	25.00
1872.....	1,092,719,000	35,526,836	435,194,290	39.8	12 24	26.90
1873.....	932,274,000	39,197,148	447,183,020	48.0	11 41	22.10
1874.....	850,148,500	41,036,918	550,043,080	64.7	13 40	19.80
Average 5 years	992,258,900	37,559,803	\$502,498,064	\$0 51.1	\$13 39	24.40
1875.....	1,321,069,000	44,841,371	\$555,445,930	\$0 42.0	\$12 38	30.00
1876.....	1,283,827,500	49,033,364	475,491,210	37.0	9 69	28.40
1877.....	1,342,558,000	50,389,113	490,643,400	35.8	9 54	28.90
1878.....	1,388,218,750	51,585,000	441,153,405	31.8	8 55	29.10
1879.....	1,547,901,790	53,085,450	580,486,217	37.5	10 93	31.60
Average 5 years	1,376,715,008	49,782,859	\$506,644,032	\$0 36.8	\$10 21	29.60
1880.....	1,717,434,543	62,317,842	\$679,714,499	\$0 39.6	\$10 91	34.20
1881.....	1,194,916,000	64,262,025	759,482,170	63.6	11 82	32.20
1882.....	1,617,025,100	65,659,545	783,867,075	48.5	11 94	30.80
1883.....	1,551,066,895	68,301,989	658,051,435	42.4	9 63	28.90
1884.....	1,795,528,000	69,683,780	640,735,560	35.7	9 19	32.70
Average 5 years	1,575,194,107	66,045,016	\$704,370,177	\$0 45.9	\$10 69	29.94
1885.....	1,936,176,000	73,130,150	\$635,674,630	\$0 32.8	\$8 69	34.40
1886.....	1,665,441,000	75,694,208	610,311,000	36.6	8 06	29.00
1887.....	1,456,161,000	72,392,720	646,106,770	44.4	8 93	24.90
1888.....	1,967,790,000	75,672,763	677,561,580	34.1	8 95	31.40
1889.....	2,112,892,000	78,319,651	597,918,829	28.3	7 63	34.40
Average 5 years	1,831,692,000	75,041,898	\$631,514,561	\$0 35.2	\$8 45	30.80
1890.....	1,499,970,000	71,970,763	\$754,438,451	\$0 50.6	\$10 48	23.80
1891.....	2,060,154,000	76,402,515	836,439,228	40.6	10 98	32.20
1892.....	1,623,464,000	70,626,658	642,146,630	39.4	9 09	24.90
1893.....	1,619,496,131	72,036,465	591,625,627	36.5	8 21	24.20
1894.....	1,212,770,032	62,582,269	554,719,162	45.7	8 66	17.70
1895.....	2,151,188,580	82,075,830	567,509,186	26.4	6 91	30.80
Average 6 years	1,663,665,400	72,582,750	\$657,645,534	\$0 39.8	\$9 08	25.60

Corn is considered, and rightly so, the most important of our farm products. As animal feed it may be said to be the raw material from which the greater part of our beef and pork products are made; and the annual product of corn alone is of greater value than that of wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, oats and potatoes combined. More bushels are also harvested each year and it covers a larger area than the above crops. Its successful cultivation is with few exceptions, the real indication of our place as an agricultural nation.

The exportation of corn is very light. During the last twenty years it has averaged 3.88 per cent. of the product. The price therefore, depends wholly upon the relation of the supply to the home demands. The sharp fall in prices after every large crop as well as the enormous drop during the twenty-six year period covered by this table, indicate that production has more than equalled consumption. That this is the case may also be seen from the production per capita, which has largely increased.

During the first period, or from 1870 to 1874, prices were high, averaging 51 cents per bushel, but the production per capita was less than the average has been since. The crops of 1873-4 were considerably below the medium, but the yield of 1875 was so large as to more than make up for this, and as the four succeeding yields were of even greater magnitude, the product per capita of the second period exceeded that of the first period by 5.20 bushels, the average per capita in the second period being 29.60 bushels while in the first it was only 24.40 bushels.

That this large increase in production should have had a marked effect on the price is natural. The table also shows a decline from 51.1 cents in the first to 36.8 in the second period. The indications were that but for the large increase in the number of cattle about this time and the short crop of 1881 which brought the price up to 63.6 cents that year the fall would have continued. For these reasons, however, the fall was not only checked but though an increase of one-sixth of one bushel per capita in

production over the former period is shown, the price rose from 36.6 cents in the second to 45.9 cents in the third period.

The latter half of the ninth decade, or from 1885 to 1889, shows a larger production than either of the other periods in this table, the average of the five crops being 1,831,692,000 bushels or 30.80 bushels per capita. It exceeded the average of the preceding five crops by 256,479,893 bushels and the following six crops by 138,026,540 bushels. Yet its total value was \$70,865,616 less than the value of the former and \$24,130,973 less than the value of the later period. The yield of 1887 was 656,731,000 bushels less than that of 1889, but was worth \$48,187,941 more.

The six crops from 1890 to 1895 show a decline in the average production per capita below that of the crops from 1885 to 1890 of 5.20 bushels per capita and a rise in the average value of 4.6 cents. During this period there were several short crops. The one 1894, for instance, fell to 17.70 bushels to the person, causing an advance of 9 cents per bushel in the price. This advance, however, was more than offset by the enormous fall after the large crop of this year (1895).

TABLE III—OATS.—*Total production and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including value of crop per acre and bushel and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	247,277,400	8,792,395	\$107,136,710	\$0 43.7	\$12 18	6.41
1871.....	255,743,000	8,365,809	102,570,030	40.1	12 26	6.46
1872.....	271,747,000	9,000,767	91,315,710	33.6	10 14	6.69
1873.....	270,340,000	9,751,700	101,175,750	37.4	10 37	6.48
1874.....	240,369,000	10,897,412	125,047,530	52.0	11 47	5.64
Average 5 years	257,095,280	9,361,617	\$105,449,146	\$0 41.3	\$11 28	6.33
1875.....	354,317,500	11,915,075	\$129,499,930	\$0 36.5	\$10 86	7.85
1876.....	320,884,000	13,358,908	112,865,900	35.1	8 44	7.10
1877.....	408,394,000	12,826,148	118,661,550	29.2	9 25	8.76
1878.....	415,578,000	13,176,500	101,945,830	24.6	7 74	8.69
1879.....	363,761,320	12,683,500	120,533,294	33.1	9 50	7.44
Average 5 years	371,786,964	12,792,026	\$116,701,300	\$0 31.7	\$9 15	7.96
1880.....	417,885,380	16,187,977	\$150,243,535	\$0 36.0	\$9 28	8.33
1881.....	416,481,000	16,831,600	198,196,970	46.4	11 48	8.11
1882.....	488,250,610	18,494,691	182,978,002	37.5	9 89	9.30
1883.....	571,302,400	20,324,962	187,040,284	32.7	9 20	10.64
1884.....	583,623,000	21,300,917	161,523,470	27.7	7 58	10.63
Average 5 years	496,509,478	18,628,029	\$174,957,858	\$0 36.0	\$9 48	8.40
1885.....	629,409,900	22,783,680	\$179,631,800	\$0 29.5	\$7 88	11.21
1886.....	624,134,000	23,658,474	136,137,930	29.8	7 87	10.87
1887.....	659,618,000	25,920,906	200,699,790	30.4	7 74	11.25
1888.....	701,735,000	26,998,282	195,424,240	27.8	7 24	11.70
1889.....	751,515,000	27,462,316	171,781,008	22.9	6 26	12.22
Average 5 years	673,282,200	25,364,721	\$186,734,965	\$0 27.8	\$7 39	11.45
1890.....	523,621,000	26,431,369	\$222,048,486	\$0 42.4	\$6 40	8.36
1891.....	738,394,000	25,581,861	232,312,267	31.5	9 08	11.54
1892.....	661,085,000	27,063,835	209,253,611	31.7	7 73	10.10
1893.....	638,854,850	27,273,033	187,576,062	29.4	6 88	9.56
1894.....	662,098,928	27,023,553	214,816,920	32.4	7 10	9.69
1895.....	824,443,537	28,878,408	163,655,068	19.7	5 84	11.89
Average 6 years	674,739,252	26,875,342	\$204,943,740	\$0 31.1	\$7 50	10.20

A very rapid increase is shown in the production of oats, for the crop increased from 247,277,400 bushels in 1870 to 824,443,537 bushels in 1895, or 233 per cent. The increase of the fifth period over the first was 162 per cent. The great increase shown by the first comparison is due to the fact that the crop of 1895 was the largest in the time covered by the table. Even a greater advance has been made in the area of the crop than in production; the area in the fifth period being 187 per cent. larger than in the first. The price per bushel fluctuated from 52 cents to 19 cents but

has averaged about 83 cents. Per capita production has increased until the last period when it fell slightly, causing a corresponding rise in the price. The total value of the crop, comparing the first and fifth period, shows a gain of 94 per cent. for the latter.

TABLE IV—BUCKWHEAT.—*Total production and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including value per bushel and acre and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	9,841,500	596,662	\$7,725,044	\$0 79.5	\$14 39	.25
1871.....	8,329,700	413,915	6,900,268	82.8	16 67	.21
1872.....	8,133,500	448,497	6,747,618	82.9	15 04	.20
1873.....	7,837,700	454,132	6,382,043	81.4	14 05	.19
1874.....	8,016,600	452,590	6,477,885	80.8	14 31	.19
Average 5 years	8,431,600	461,229	\$6,846,571	\$0 81.4	\$14 89	.20
1875.....	10,082,100	575,530	\$7,166,267	\$0 71.0	\$12 45	.23
1876.....	9,668,900	666,441	7,021,498	72.6	10 53	.21
1877.....	10,077,000	649,923	6,998,810	68.7	10 76	.22
1878.....	12,246,820	673,100	6,454,120	52.7	9 59	.26
1879.....	13,140,000	689,900	7,856,191	59.8	12 25	.27
Average 5 years	11,042,944	640,978	7,099,377	\$0 64.9	\$11 12	.24
1880.....	14,617,535	822,802	\$8,682,488	\$0 59.4	\$10 55	.29
1881.....	9,486,200	828,315	8,205,705	86.5	9 90	.18
1882.....	11,019,353	847,112	8,038,862	73.0	9 49	.21
1883.....	7,668,954	857,349	6,303,980	82.0	7 35	.14
1884.....	11,016,000	879,403	6,549,020	59.0	7 45	.20
Average 5 years	10,761,608	847,096	\$7,556,001	\$0 71.9	\$8 94	.20
1885.....	12,626,000	914,364	\$7,057,363	\$0 56.0	\$7 72	.24
1886.....	11,869,000	917,915	6,465,120	54.5	7 04	.21
1887.....	10,844,000	910,506	6,122,320	65.5	6 72	.18
1888.....	12,050,000	912,630	7,627,647	63.3	8 36	.20
1889.....	12,110,349	837,164	7,680,000	63.4	9 18	.20
Average 5 years	11,899,869	885,921	\$8,992,490	\$0 60.5	\$7 80	.21
1890.....	11,800,000	830,000	\$7,434,000	\$0 63.0	\$8 95	.19
1891.....	10,600,000	825,000	6,572,000	62.0	7 96	.18
1892.....	11,600,000	820,000	6,960,000	60.0	8 48	.18
1893.....	12,132,311	815,614	7,074,450	58.3	8 67	.18
1894.....	12,663,200	789,232	7,040,238	55.6	8 92	.19
1895.....	15,341,399	763,277	6,936,399	45.2	9 09	.22
Average 6 years	12,356,968	807,187	\$7,002,847	\$0 57.3	\$8.67	.19

From a survey of the table of buckwheat it is seen that while the total production has increased slightly during each period the per capita production has fallen steadily since 1880. The average per capita production in the first period was .20 and in the last it was only .19, showing the per capita production of the fifth period to be less than that

of the first, something which does not occur in any of the other tables. The production of 1895 as compared with 1870 shows an increase of 56.36 per cent., but the large increase is due to the fact that the crop of 1895 was by far the largest in 26 years, it being estimated at 15,341,399 bushels. The average value per acre has varied from \$16.67 in 1871 to \$6.72 in 1887. The demand for buckwheat has failed by 24.41 per cent. to keep pace with the increase in population. There has been a steady fall in price from the first period, when it was 81.4 cents per bushel, to 57.3 cents per bushel in the last period.

TABLE V—RYE.—Total production and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including value per bushel and acre and production per capita.

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	15,473,600	1,176,137	\$12,612,605	\$0 81.4	\$10 72	.40
1871.....	15,365,500	1,089,531	12,145,646	79.0	11 36	.38
1872.....	14,888,600	1,048,654	11,363,693	76.3	10 83	.37
1873.....	15,142,000	1,150,355	11,548,126	76.2	10 04	.36
1874.....	14,990,900	1,116,716	12,870,411	85.8	10 52	.35
Average 5 years	15,172,120	1,112,278	\$12,108,096	\$0 79.7	\$10 89	.37
1875.....	17,722,100	1,359,788	\$13,631,900	\$0 76.9	\$10 02	.40
1876.....	20,374,800	1,468,374	13,635,826	66.9	9 28	.45
1877.....	21,170,100	1,412,902	12,542,895	59.2	8 57	.45
1878.....	25,842,790	1,622,700	13,592,826	52.6	8 38	.54
1879.....	23,639,480	1,625,450	15,507,431	65.6	9 54	.48
Average 5 years	21,749,850	1,497,842	\$13,782,175	\$0 64.2	\$9 21	.46
1880.....	24,540,828	1,767,619	\$15,564,580	\$0 75.6	\$10 50	.48
1881.....	20,704,950	1,789,100	19,327,415	93.3	10 80	.40
1882.....	29,960,037	2,227,894	18,439,194	61.5	8 28	.57
1883.....	28,058,582	2,314,754	16,000,503	58.0	7 04	.52
1884.....	28,640,000	2,343,983	14,857,040	52.0	6 34	.52
Average 5 years	26,380,879	2,088,666	\$17,497,942	\$0 68.0	\$8 59	.49
1885.....	21,756,000	2,129,301	\$12,594,820	\$0 57.9	\$5 92	.36
1886.....	24,489,000	2,129,918	13,181,330	53.8	6 19	.42
1887.....	20,663,000	2,063,447	11,283,140	54.5	5 49	.35
1888.....	28,415,000	2,364,805	16,721,869	58.8	7 07	.47
1889.....	28,421,368	2,171,604	16,220,200	57.1	7 47	.46
Average 5 years	24,754,879	2,169,815	\$14,000,271	\$0 56.4	\$6 42	.41
1890.....	27,800,000	2,160,000	\$15,290,000	\$0 55.0	\$7 07	.44
1891.....	27,200,000	2,120,000	14,471,400	53.2	6 82	.42
1892.....	26,400,000	2,040,000	13,997,200	52.3	6 86	.40
1893.....	26,555,446	2,038,485	13,612,222	51.3	6 67	.39
1894.....	26,727,615	1,944,790	13,394,476	50.1	6 84	.39
1895.....	27,210,070	1,890,345	11,964,826	43.6	6 32	.38
Average 6 years	26,982,188	2,032,268	\$13,788,826	\$0 50.9	\$6 74	.40

The production of rye as seen in above table has also more than kept pace with population. In 1882 the highest point in production was reached, and it may be noticed that the exceptionally large yield of this and the two succeeding years caused a rapid fall in prices as well as in the production and acreage of this cereal. Not till 1888-89 do we again find the same area under cultivation and since then production has kept close to the 27,000,000 point. The highest production per capita is found during the third period. The price per bushel has fallen from 79.9 to 50.9 cents from 1870 to 1895.

TABLE VI—BARLEY.—*Total production and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including value of crop per acre and bushel and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	26,295,400	1,108,924	\$22,244,584	\$0 84.6	\$20 05	.68
1871.....	26,718,500	1,117,686	21,541,777	80.6	15 30	.68
1872.....	28,846,400	1,397,082	19,837,783	73.9	14 20	.66
1873.....	32,044,491	1,387,106	29,333,529	91.5	21 15	.77
1874.....	32,350,500	1,580,626	29,983,799	92.1	18 97	.76
Average 5 years	28,891,458	1,330,280	\$24,588,278	\$0 84.5	\$18 53	.71
1875.....	36,908,600	1,789,902	\$29,982,062	\$0 81.3	\$16 73	.84
1876.....	38,710,500	1,766,511	25,735,110	66.5	14 57	.86
1877.....	34,441,400	1,614,684	22,028,044	64.0	13 64	.74
1878.....	42,248,630	1,780,400	24,493,315	58.0	13 67	.89
1879.....	40,283,100	1,690,700	23,714,444	58.9	14 11	.86
Average 5 years	38,517,846	1,728,433	\$25,182,599	\$0 65.7	\$14 54	.84
1880.....	45,168,346	1,843,329	\$30,090,742	\$0 66.6	\$16 32	.90
1881.....	41,161,330	1,967,510	33,862,513	82.3	17 21	.90
1882.....	48,953,926	2,272,103	30,768,015	62.8	13 54	.93
1883.....	50,136,097	2,379,009	29,420,423	58.7	12 38	.93
1884.....	61,203,000	2,608,815	29,779,170	48.7	11 41	1.11
Average 5 years	49,323,939	2,214,153	\$30,784,172	\$0 63.8	\$14 17	.94
1885.....	58,980,000	2,729,359	\$32,867,696	\$0 56.3	\$12 04	1.03
1886.....	59,428,000	2,652,967	31,840,510	53.6	12 00	1.03
1887.....	56,812,000	2,901,933	29,464,380	51.9	10 15	.96
1888.....	63,884,000	2,996,382	37,672,032	59.0	12 57	1.06
1889.....	78,382,976	3,220,834	45,433,000	58.0	14 10	1.26
Average 5 years	63,363,398	2,900,297	\$35,455,525	\$0 55.7	12 17	1.07
1890.....	75,200,000	3,100,000	\$85,860,000	\$0 55.0	\$11 56	1.20
1891.....	72,400,000	2,960,000	36,485,600	50.4	12 32	1.13
1892.....	69,900,000	3,200,000	30,756,000	44.0	9 61	1.06
1893.....	69,969,495	3,220,371	28,729,366	41.1	8 92	1.04
1894.....	61,400,466	3,170,602	27,134,127	44.2	8 51	.89
1895.....	57,072,744	3,299,973	29,312,413	33.6	8 88	1.32
Average 6 years	72,640,450	3,158,491	\$31,329,587	\$0 44.7	\$9.96	1.10

The above table represents twenty-six crops of barley. In form it is identical with the foregoing tables and the deductions made from it lead to practically the same conclusions. It may be noticed that both the product and acreage of barley, throughout the whole period, have steadily increased in a much greater ratio to population than wheat. Prices have been fluctuating. With one or two large crops prices have gone down; with a yield below the medium prices have risen. The fall in the prices of this product can perhaps be best seen by comparing the average price per bushel during the first and fifth period. During the first period the average price was 84 5 cents and during the fifth 44.7 cents, a fall of over 47 per cent.

TABLE VII—POTATOES.—*Total production and value of, yearly, from 1870 to 1896, including value per acre and bushel and production per capita.*

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	114, 775, 000	1, 325, 119	\$52, 068, 590	\$0 72.0	\$62 37	2.97
1871.....	120, 461, 100	1, 220, 912	71, 836, 671	59.6	58 63	3.04
1872.....	113, 516, 000	1, 331, 331	68, 081, 120	59.9	51 14	2.79
1873.....	106, 089, 000	1, 295, 139	74, 774, 890	70.5	57 74	2.63
1874.....	105, 981, 000	1, 310, 041	71, 823, 330	67.7	54 63	2.47
Average 5 years	112, 164, 420	1, 296, 508	\$73, 836, 920	\$0 65.9	\$56 98	2.76
1875.....	166, 877, 000	1, 510, 041	\$65, 019, 420	\$0 38.9	\$43 06	3.80
1876.....	124, 827, 000	1, 741, 983	83, 861, 390	67.2	48 14	2.76
1877.....	170, 092, 000	1, 792, 287	76, 249, 500	44.8	42 54	3.66
1878.....	124, 126, 650	1, 776, 000	73, 039, 125	58.9	41 14	2.60
1879.....	181, 626, 400	1, 836, 900	79, 153, 673	43.6	43 09	3.71
Average 5 years	153, 509, 810	1, 731, 422	\$75, 468, 621	\$0 50.6	\$43 59	3.30
1880.....	167, 659, 570	1, 842, 510	\$81, 662, 214	\$0 48.3	\$44 00	3.34
1881.....	109, 145, 494	2, 041, 670	99, 291, 341	90.9	48 63	2.12
1882.....	170, 972, 508	2, 171, 636	95, 304, 844	55.7	43 89	3.25
1883.....	208, 164, 425	2, 289, 275	87, 849, 991	42.2	38 37	3.88
1884.....	190, 642, 000	2, 220, 980	75, 524, 290	39.6	34 00	3.47
Average 5 years	169, 316, 799	2, 113, 212	\$87, 926, 536	\$0 55.3	\$41 77	3.21
1885.....	175, 029, 000	2, 265, 823	\$75, 153, 408	\$0 44.7	\$34 49	3.18
1886.....	168, 061, 000	2, 287, 136	78, 441, 940	46.7	34 30	2.92
1887.....	134, 108, 000	2, 357, 322	91, 508, 740	68.2	38 82	2.28
1888.....	202, 365, 000	2, 533, 280	81, 413, 589	40.2	32 14	3.37
1889.....	261, 496, 620	2, 640, 000	80, 800, 000	34.6	30 16	4.28
Average 5 years	188, 208, 924	2, 416, 712	\$81, 463, 134	\$0 46.8	\$34 07	3.20
1890.....	250, 400, 000	2, 630, 000	\$79, 900, 000	\$0 31.1	\$30 38	3.99
1891.....	230, 200, 000	2, 600, 009	80, 640, 000	35.0	31 01	3.59
1892.....	191, 400, 000	2, 580, 000	84, 500, 000	44.1	32 75	2.92
1893.....	183, 034, 203	2, 605, 186	87, 900, 000	48.0	31 43	2.73
1894.....	170, 767, 338	2, 737, 973	91, 526, 787	54.1	33 45	2.50
1895.....	297, 237, 370	2, 954, 952	78, 984, 901	26.5	26 73	3.16
Average 6 years	220, 509, 818	2, 684, 685	\$83, 908, 614	\$0 39.8	\$30 95	3.14

As one of the common food products of all classes the table on the production and value of the potato crop is of general interest. There has been a large and steady increase in production until last year the crop was estimated at 297,237,370 bushels against 114,775,000 bushels in 1870, or a gain of 159 per cent. During the same time the acreage increased 123 per cent. The mean price per bushel has been 51.6 cents, but last year it reached the lowest point at 26.5 cents per bushel. The highest price per bushel was 90 cents in 1881 when the crop was the smallest in the 20 years after 1875. The value per acre has gradually fallen from \$56.98 in the first period to \$30.95 in the fifth period. The per capita production has not shown much fluctuation and in the last four periods has varied only .16 of one bushel.

TABLE VIII—HAY.—Total production and value of, yearly, from 1870 to 1896, including value per acre and ton and production per capita.

Years.	Total production.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per ton.	Average value per acre.	Average production per capita.
1870.....	24,525,000	19,861,805	\$338,989,680	\$13 82	\$17 09	.64
1871.....	22,239,400	19,009,052	351,717,035	15 81	18 50	.56
1872.....	23,812,800	20,318,936	345,969,079	14 52	17 03	.59
1873.....	25,085,100	21,894,084	339,895,436	13 55	15 52	.60
1874.....	24,133,900	21,769,772	331,420,738	13 73	15 22	.56
Average 5 years	23,959,240	20,570,729	\$341,594,403	\$14 23	\$16 67	.57
1875.....	27,873,600	23,507,964	\$342,203,445	\$12 27	\$14 56	.63
1876.....	30,867,400	25,282,797	300,901,252	9 74	11 90	.33
1877.....	31,629,900	25,367,708	271,984,950	8 59	10 72	.52
1878.....	39,608,296	26,931,300	285,543,752	7 21	10 60	.30
1879.....	35,493,000	27,424,991	330,804,494	9 32	12 04	.72
Average 5 years	33,094,319	25,714,932	\$306,277,578	\$9 42	\$11 96	.71
1880.....	31,925,233	25,683,955	\$371,811,084	\$11 65	\$14 38	.64
1881.....	35,135,064	30,898,700	415,131,366	11 82	13 43	.68
1882.....	38,138,049	32,339,585	371,170,326	9 73	11 48	.73
1883.....	46,864,009	35,515,948	383,834,451	8 19	10 81	.87
1884.....	48,470,460	38,571,593	396,139,309	8 17	10 27	.88
Average 5 years	40,106,563	32,635,956	\$357,617,307	\$9 91	\$12 07	.74
1885.....	44,731,550	39,849,701	\$389,752,873	\$8 71	\$9 78	.90
1886.....	41,796,499	36,501,698	353,437,699	8 46	9 68	.73
1887.....	41,454,458	37,664,739	413,440,233	9 97	10 96	.71
1888.....	46,843,094	38,591,903	408,499,565	8 76	10 59	.78
1889.....	66,831,480	52,948,797	480,672,000	7 35	9 45	1.10
Average 5 years	48,291,416	41,111,365	\$411,160,484	\$8 65	\$10 09	.82
1890.....	60,100,000	46,700,000	\$513,855,000	\$8 55	\$11 00	.90
1891.....	63,600,000	49,200,000	418,200,000	6 55	8 50	1.00
1892.....	64,200,000	48,600,000	545,058,000	8 49	11 21	.98
1893.....	65,766,158	49,613,469	570,882,872	8 68	11 50	.98
1894.....	54,874,008	48,321,272	468,578,321	8 54	9 69	.80
1895.....	47,078,541	44,206,453	393,185,615	8 36	8 59	.68
Average 6 years.	59,303,184	49,777,532	\$484,959,951	\$8 19	\$10 13	.89

In area of crop and in production hay has increased each period, but since the period of 1884 the price per ton and per acre has fallen. Comparing the extreme years of the table, the gain in production has been 91.96 per cent., but the gain of the fifth period over the first was 147.55 per cent. The area has leaped from 20,570,729 acres in the first period to 49,777,532 acres in the last, making an increase of 141.98 per cent. Comparing the year 1870 with 1895, the value per ton fell from \$13.82 to \$8.35, or 39.5 per cent. The fall in the value per acre was slightly larger, being 39.8 per cent. In per capita production a substantial increase is shown in each period over the preceding one.

Owing mostly to atmospheric influence crops are subject to great variations. From the same area the yield of one year is often one-third larger or smaller than that of the preceding or following year. For comparative purposes, therefore, single crops may be very unsatisfactory and hence the foregoing eight tables covering twenty-six crops of wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay were divided into periods and the average of each period given. An examination of the tables will show that the ups and downs are fairly well represented in the divisions and the averages of these are therefore of special value.

In the following eight tables these averages are tabulated in such manner as to bring them together in a more compact form. These tables are brief and will be found interesting. As the average population of each period is also included the difference in the percentage of increase between population and production and the effect of such differences on prices can be easily ascertained.

WHEAT.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popu- lation.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	261,392,320	21,966,709	\$292,231,968	\$1 12.5	\$13 71	6.40
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	362,913,135	23,988,117	362,582,527	1 00.0	12 50	7.77
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	463,973,329	37,738,881	418,021,196	91.5	11 08	8.83
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	435,417,420	36,819,442	325,579,821	75.2	8 82	7.41
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	475,062,181	36,519,611	307,895,112	65.8	8 35	7.17

CORN.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popu- lation.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	992,258,900	37,558,803	\$502,498,084	\$0 51.1	\$13 39	24.40
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	1,376,715,008	49,782,959	506,644,032	36.8	10 21	29.60
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	1,575,194,107	66,045,016	704,370,177	45.9	10 69	29.94
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	1,831,692,000	75,041,898	633,514,561	35.2	8 45	30.90
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	1,693,665,460	72,582,750	637,645,534	39.8	9 08	25.60

OATS.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popu- lation.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	257,085,280	9,361,617	\$105,449,146	\$0 41.8	\$11 28	6.33
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	371,786,964	12,782,026	116,701,300	31.7	9 15	7.96
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	495,509,478	18,628,029	174,957,858	36.0	9 48	8.40
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	673,282,200	25,364,721	186,734,965	27.8	7 39	11.45
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	674,739,252	26,875,342	204,943,740	31.1	7 50	10.20

BUCKWHEAT.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	8,431,600	461,229	\$6,846,571	\$0 81.4	\$14 89	.20
1875 to 1879..	46,395,000	11,042,944	640,978	7,099,377	64.9	11 12	.24
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	10,761,608	847,096	7,556,001	71.9	8 94	.20
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	11,899,869	885,921	6,992,490	60.5	7 90	.21
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	12,356,968	807,187	7,002,847	57.3	8 67	.19

RYE.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	15,172,120	1,112,278	\$12,108,096	\$0 79.7	\$10 89	.37
1875 to 1879..	46,395,000	21,749,850	1,497,842	13,782,175	64.2	9 21	.46
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	26,390,879	2,068,696	17,497,942	68.0	8 59	.49
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	24,754,879	2,169,315	14,000,271	56.4	6 42	.41
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	26,962,188	2,032,268	13,788,826	50.9	6 74	.40

BARLEY.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	28,891,458	1,330,280	\$24,588,278	\$0 84.5	\$18 53	.71
1875 to 1879..	46,395,000	38,517,846	1,728,433	25,182,599	65.7	14 54	.84
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	49,323,939	2,214,153	30,784,172	63.8	14 17	.94
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	63,363,366	2,900,297	38,455,525	55.7	12 17	1.07
1890 to 1895..	66,133,541	72,640,450	3,158,491	31,329,987	44.7	9 96	1.10

POTATOES.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, bushel and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	112,164,420	1,296,508	\$73,836,920	\$0 65.9	\$56 98	2.76
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	153,509,810	1,731,422	75,468,621	50.6	43 59	3.30
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	169,316,799	2,113,212	87,926,536	55.3	41 77	3.21
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	188,208,924	2,416,712	81,463,134	46.8	34 07	3.20
1890 to 1896..	66,133,541	220,509,818	2,684,685	83,908,614	39.8	30 95	3.14

HAY.—Average production and value of, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per acre, ton and production per capita.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Total produc- tion.	Total area of crop.	Total value of crop.	Average value per ton.	Average value per acre.	Average produc- tion per capita.
1870 to 1874..	40,636,472	23,959,240	20,570,729	\$341,594,408	\$14 28	\$16 67	.57
1875 to 1879..	46,385,000	33,094,319	25,714,952	306,277,578	9 42	11 96	.71
1880 to 1884..	52,514,156	40,106,563	32,635,956	387,617,307	9 91	12 07	.74
1885 to 1889..	58,699,000	48,291,416	41,111,365	411,160,484	8 65	10 09	.82
1890 to 1896..	66,133,541	59,303,184	49,777,532	484,959,951	8 19	10 13	.89

In the three following tables we have endeavored to condense into a more compact form those figures in the foregoing tables, which relate most intimately to the movement of prices and to the production per capita since 1870. It could perhaps, be said that in these tables the final results of this investigation are shown. The first eight, which may be called the basic tables, show twenty-six crops of each product in periods of five crops. The next preceding eight tables, show the averages in the different periods

The three which appear below show the average product per capita, the average value per bushel and per acre, respectively, of each product.

The first table in order is the one which shows the average yearly production per capita in each period during the time covered. Perhaps, the most prominent feature in this table is the importance it gives to corn. In the first period corn furnished 24.40 out of the 41.17 bushels, which, as the table shows, is the average annual production during these five years, and the proportion has remained about the same since. Of buckwheat less is produced than of any of the other products. Only about one-fifth of one bushel per capita is raised annually. From 1865 to 1869 the average is the highest, having steadily increased since 1870. During the last period the average is somewhat lower, partly due to two or three short crops. The increase in production per capita from the first to the last period is 6.90 bushels or from 41.17 to 48.07 bushels, equivalent to 16.76 per cent.

The second table in order is concerned with the value per bushel. Seven staple products are included in this table also, and the average yearly value per acre of each product in the different periods is shown. The table is simple and the changes in prices from time to time appear plainly. In the footings the total and average values are given. From the first to the last period prices fell 36 per cent. or from 73.8 cents to 47 cents per bushel. The total value of one bushel of each product or of the seven bushels is seen to be \$5.16 in the first, \$4.14 in the second, \$4.32 in the third; \$3.58 in the fourth and \$3.29 in the fifth period.

The third and last table includes eight products. Hay has been added to the other seven staples. The value of one acre's yield of each of these products as well as the total and average of the eight acres yield in each period is given. According to this table the average value of an acre's product fell about 41.5 per cent. during the twenty-

six years, or from \$19.54 to \$11.42. In the first, second, third, fourth and fifth periods the average value of the eight acres is seen to be \$156.84, \$122.28, \$116.79, \$95.21 and \$91.38 respectively.

Average production of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes in bushels per capita, in periods of five years, from 1870 to 1895 inclusive.

Crops.	Average production per capita from 1870 to 1874.	Average production per capita from 1875 to 1879.	Average production per capita from 1880 to 1884.	Average production per capita from 1885 to 1889.	Average production per capita from 1890 to 1895.
Wheat.....	6.40	7.77	8.83	7.41	7.17
Corn.....	24.40	29.20	29.90	30.80	25.60
Oats.....	6.33	7.98	8.50	11.45	10.20
Rye.....	.37	.46	.49	.41	.40
Barley.....	.71	.84	.93	1.06	1.10
Buckwheat.....	.20	.24	.20	.21	.19
Potatoes.....	2.76	3.30	3.21	3.20	3.41
Total.....	41.17	49.07	52.06	54.54	48.07
Average.....	5.88	7.11	7.42	7.79	6.87

Average value of one bushel of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes during periods of five years, from 1870 to 1895, inclusive.

Crops.	Average value from 1870 to 1874.	Average value from 1875 to 1879.	Average value from 1880 to 1884.	Average value from 1885 to 1889.	Average value from 1890 to 1895.
Wheat.....	\$1 12	\$1 00	\$0 91.5	\$0 75.2	\$0 65.8
Corn.....	51.1	36.8	45.9	35.2	39.8
Oats.....	41.3	31.7	36.0	27.8	31.1
Rye.....	79.7	64.2	68.0	56.4	50.9
Barley.....	84.5	65.7	63.8	55.7	44.7
Buckwheat.....	81.4	64.9	71.9	60.5	57.3
Potatoes.....	65.9	50.6	55.3	46.8	39.3
Total.....	\$5 16	\$4 14	\$4 32	\$3 58	\$3 29
Average.....	78.8	59.1	61.8	51.1	47

Average value in periods of five years of one acre each, of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and hay from 1870 to 1895 inclusive.

Crops.	1870 to 1874.	1874 to 1879.	1880 to 1884.	1885 to 1889.	1890 to 1895.
Wheat.....	\$13 71	\$12 50	\$11 06	\$8 82	\$8 35
Corn.....	13 89	10 21	10 69	8 45	9 08
Oats.....	11 28	9 15	9 48	7 39	7 50
Rye.....	10 89	9 21	8 59	6 42	6 74
Barley.....	18 53	14 54	14 17	12 17	9 96
Buckwheat.....	14 89	11 12	8 94	7 80	8 67
Potatoes.....	56 98	43 59	41 77	34 07	30 95
Hay.....	16 67	11 96	12 07	10 09	10 13
Total.....	\$156 34	\$122 28	\$116 79	\$65 21	\$61 38
Average.....	19 54	15 28	14 52	11 90	11 42

In the following tables, farm animals, their number and value, is shown by years. The period covered is the same as in the foregoing tables dealing with the cereals and the same form of tables are used. On the whole what has been said about the cereals might also be said of farm animals. When the supply has outrun the demand lower prices have followed. With the exception of cattle, the increase in relation to population has been smaller than of other products. In hogs and sheep there is a decrease since 1870, and since 1890 there has been a decrease in all but horses. This decrease in number while prices also were falling show how much too large the supply must have been during the fourth period.

CATTLE.—*Total value and number of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.*

Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons.
1870.....	15,388,500	\$346,926,440	\$22 54	399
1871.....	16,212,200	369,940,066	22 81	409
1872.....	16,389,800	321,562,693	19 56	403
1873.....	16,413,800	329,298,755	20 06	393
1874.....	16,218,100	310,649,803	19 15	379
Average 5 years.....	16,124,480	\$334,675,549	\$20 82	386
1875.....	16,313,400	\$304,858,859	\$18 68	371
1876.....	16,785,300	319,623,509	19 04	371
1877.....	17,956,100	307,106,386	17 10	367
1878.....	19,223,300	329,541,703	17 09	403
1879.....	21,408,100	329,543,327	15 39	438
Average 5 years.....	18,337,240	\$318,134,556	\$17 46	394
1880.....	21,231,000	\$341,761,154	\$16 97	423
1881.....	20,937,702	362,861,509	17 33	408
1882.....	23,280,238	463,089,500	19 89	443
1883.....	28,046,077	611,549,100	21 80	520
1884.....	29,046,100	683,229,060	23 86	529
Average 5 years.....	24,508,223	\$492,494,062	\$19 97	464
1885.....	29,866,573	\$694,382,913	\$23 23	531
1886.....	31,275,242	661,956,274	21 16	544
1887.....	33,511,750	683,137,926	19 78	571
1888.....	34,378,363	611,750,520	17 79	573
1889.....	35,032,417	597,236,812	17 04	571
Average 5 years.....	32,812,869	\$645,692,889	\$19 80	558
1890.....	36,849,024	\$580,625,137	\$15 21	588
1891.....	36,875,648	544,127,906	14 75	576
1892.....	37,651,239	507,749,155	13 48	575
1893.....	36,854,196	547,682,304	15 23	538
1894.....	36,606,188	536,749,747	14 66	536
1895.....	34,364,216	482,999,130	14 06	491
Average 6 years.....	36,383,748	\$530,028,880	\$14 56	550

MILCH Cows.— *Total number and value, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.*

Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons.
1870.....	10,065,600	\$394,940,745	\$39 12	261
1871.....	10,023,000	374,179,083	37 33	253
1872.....	10,303,500	329,468,983	31 68	253
1873.....	10,575,900	314,358,931	29 72	253
1874.....	10,705,300	299,609,309	27 98	256
Average 5 years.....	10,340,660	\$301,499,412	\$29 16	245
1875.....	10,906,800	\$311,089,824	\$28 52	248
1876.....	11,085,400	320,348,725	28 89	245
1877.....	11,260,800	307,743,211	27 50	242
1878.....	11,300,100	298,499,866	26 41	237
1879.....	11,826,400	256,953,928	21 72	241
Average 5 years.....	11,275,900	\$298,926,711	\$26 60	242
1880.....	12,027,899	\$279,899,420	\$23 27	239
1881.....	12,368,653	296,277,060	23 95	241
1882.....	12,611,632	326,489,310	25 88	242
1883.....	13,025,685	396,575,405	30 44	242
1884.....	13,501,206	423,486,649	31 36	245
Average 5 years.....	12,707,015	\$344,545,568	\$26 98	241
1885.....	13,904,722	\$412,903,093	\$29 69	247
1886.....	14,235,368	389,985,523	27 39	248
1887.....	14,522,063	378,789,589	26 83	253
1888.....	14,856,414	366,252,173	24 65	247
1889.....	15,298,625	366,226,376	23 93	249
Average 5 years.....	14,563,446	\$382,831,350	\$26 49	248
1890.....	15,952,883	\$353,152,133	\$22 13	254
1891.....	16,019,591	346,397,900	21 62	253
1892.....	16,416,351	351,378,132	21 40	251
1893.....	16,425,087	357,299,785	21 75	245
1894.....	15,487,400	358,996,661	23 18	227
1895.....	16,504,629	362,601,729	21 97	237
Average 6 years.....	16,134,156	\$354,971,390	\$22 00	244

SHEEP.—*Total value and number, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.*

Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons.
1870.....	40,853,000	\$83,364,433	\$2 28	1,059
1871.....	31,851,000	74,035,837	2 32	805
1872.....	31,679,300	88,771,197	2 48	780
1873.....	33,002,400	97,922,350	2 90	791
1874.....	33,928,200	88,690,589	2 32	792
Average 5 years.....	34,262,780	\$87,556,877	\$2 46	835
1875.....	33,783,600	\$94,320,652	\$2 79	769
1876.....	35,935,300	93,666,318	2 60	796
1877.....	35,804,200	80,892,643	2 25	772
1878.....	35,740,500	80,608,082	2 25	750
1879.....	38,123,800	79,028,984	2 07	779
Average 5 years.....	35,877,480	\$85,701,339	\$2 39	773
1880.....	40,768,900	\$90,280,537	\$2 21	817
1881.....	43,576,899	104,070,759	2 34	849
1882.....	45,016,224	106,595,954	2 36	857
1883.....	49,237,291	124,363,835	2 52	917
1884.....	50,626,626	119,902,706	2 36	921
Average 5 years.....	45,844,588	\$109,033,158	\$2 35	872
1885.....	50,380,243	\$107,960,650	\$2 14	896
1886.....	48,322,331	92,443,867	1 91	842
1887.....	44,759,314	89,872,839	2 07	711
1888.....	43,544,755	89,279,926	2 05	726
1889.....	42,599,070	90,640,369	2 12	694
Average 5 years.....	45,917,142	\$94,039,530	\$2 05	773
1890.....	44,396,072	\$100,659,761	\$2 27	708
1891.....	43,431,136	106,397,447	2 49	678
1892.....	44,988,365	116,121,290	2 60	687
1893.....	47,278,553	125,906,264	2 64	711
1894.....	45,048,017	89,186,110	1 97	658
1895.....	42,294,064	56,685,767	1 53	639
Average 6 years.....	44,553,584	\$101,159,773	\$2 25	690

SWINE.—Total value and number of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.

Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons
1870.....	28,751,400	\$187,191,502	\$7 00	690
1871.....	29,457,500	182,602,352	6 28	740
1872.....	31,798,300	138,733,828	4 36	770
1873.....	32,632,050	133,729,615	4 10	780
1874.....	30,860,900	134,585,526	4 36	710
Average 5 years.....	30,299,630	\$150,364,564	\$5 20	740
1875.....	28,062,200	\$149,869,234	\$5 34	630
1876.....	25,728,900	175,070,484	6 80	560
1877.....	23,077,100	171,077,196	6 10	600
1878.....	32,262,500	160,838,532	4 98	690
1879.....	34,766,100	110,613,044	3 18	710
Average 5 years.....	29,778,940	\$153,493,698	\$5 28	630
1880.....	34,034,100	\$145,781,515	\$4 28	680
1881.....	36,247,603	170,535,435	4 70	700
1882.....	44,122,200	263,543,195	5 98	830
1883.....	43,270,086	291,951,221	6 75	800
1884.....	44,200,893	246,301,139	5 57	800
Average 5 years.....	40,374,976	\$223,622,501	\$5 45	760
1885.....	45,142,657	\$226,401,683	\$5 02	800
1886.....	46,062,043	196,569,894	4 27	800
1887.....	44,612,836	200,043,291	4 50	760
1888.....	44,346,525	220,811,082	4 95	730
1889.....	50,301,592	291,307,193	5 79	820
Average 5 years.....	46,099,130	\$227,026,628	\$4 90	780
1890.....	51,602,780	\$243,418,336	\$4 71	820
1891.....	50,625,106	210,193,923	4 15	780
1892.....	52,398,019	241,031,415	4 60	820
1893.....	46,094,807	295,426,492	6 41	690
1894.....	45,206,488	270,384,626	5 98	650
1895.....	43,892,708	239,857,071	4 97	640
Average 6 years.....	48,303,319	\$250,051,943	\$5 16	730

HORSES AND MULES.— *Total number and value of, by years, from 1870 to 1896, including average value per head and number per capita.*

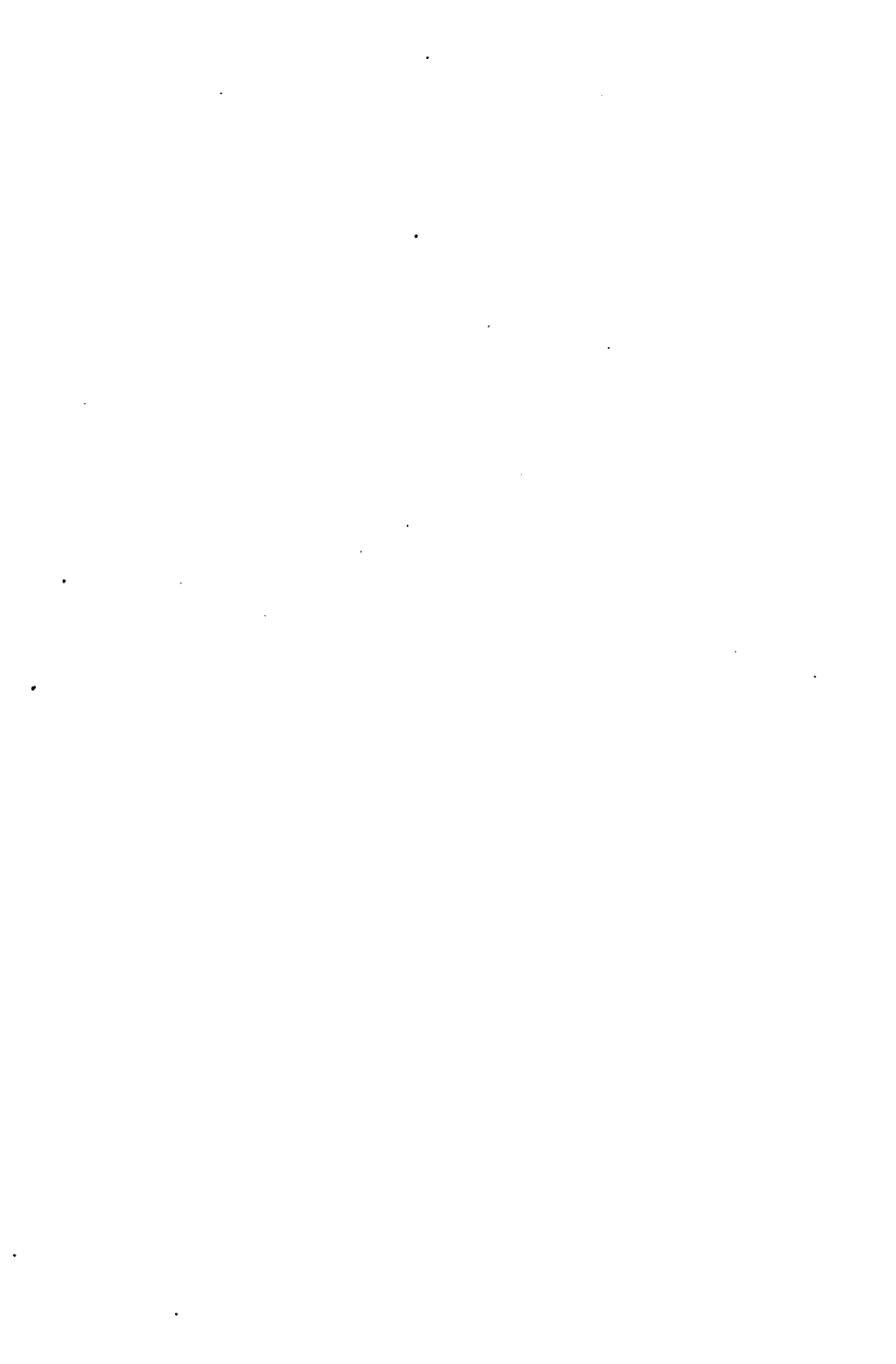
Year.	Total number.	Total value.	Average value per head.	Average number to 1,000 persons.
1870.....	9,428,300	\$796,904,257	\$84 84	244
1871.....	9,944,300	809,385,373	81 39	228
1872.....	10,287,200	780,735,232	76 04	254
1873.....	10,532,470	809,122,042	76 82	252
1874.....	10,673,150	786,429,265	73 86	249
Average 5 years.....	10,169,084	\$797,103,233	\$78 55	245
1877.....	10,897,950	\$757,873,652	\$69 54	247
1876.....	11,149,800	739,012,069	66 28	247
1877.....	11,598,900	709,687,607	61 18	250
1878.....	11,987,200	705,137,620	59 06	251
1879.....	12,651,800	669,288,779	52 98	258
Average 5 years.....	11,653,130	\$716,199,951	\$64 79	250
1880.....	12,931,300	\$719,244,930	\$55 64	257
1881.....	13,150,357	788,050,489	59 99	256
1882.....	12,356,720	746,770,292	60 43	235
1883.....	12,709,190	913,773,698	71 89	232
1884.....	13,083,809	994,949,376	76 04	238
Average 5 years.....	12,846,275	\$832,557,757	\$64 79	243
1885.....	13,537,141	\$1,014,780,044	\$74 96	241
1886.....	14,130,250	1,044,204,304	73 89	246
1887.....	14,613,885	1,068,743,293	73 13	249
1888.....	15,364,663	1,120,949,717	72 96	256
1889.....	15,920,868	1,161,639,308	72 96	259
Average 5 years.....	14,713,361	\$1,082,063,333	\$73 58	250
1890.....	16,544,664	\$1,160,910,661	\$70 16	264
1891.....	16,353,282	1,120,670,592	68 53	255
1892.....	17,812,839	1,182,475,706	66 38	270
1893.....	18,537,930	1,156,988,936	62 41	277
1894.....	18,433,370	915,457,610	49 17	269
1895.....	18,226,426	687,658,414	37 73	262
Average 6 years.....	17,651,450	\$1,037,360,319	\$59 06	266

CATTLE, MILCH COWS, SWINE, SHEEP, HORSES AND MULES.—Average value per head in each five year period from 1870 to 1895 inclusive.

	Average value per head from 1870 to 1874.	Average value per head from 1875 to 1879.	Average value per head from 1880 to 1884.	Average value per head from 1885 to 1889.	Average value per head from 1890 to 1895.
Cattle.....	\$20 82	\$17 46	\$19 97	\$19 80	\$14 56
Milch cows.....	33 16	26 60	26 96	26 49	22 00
Swine.....	5 20	5 28	5 45	4 90	5 16
Sheep.....	2 48	2 39	2 35	2 05	2 25
Horses and mules....	78 55	64 79	64 79	73 58	59 06
Totals.....	\$140 19	\$116 52	\$119 54	\$126 82	\$103 03
Average.....	28 04	23 31	23 91	25 36	20 60

CATTLE, MILCH COWS, SWINE, SHEEP, HORSES AND MULES.—Average number to 1,000 inhabitants in each five year period from 1870 to 1895 inclusive.

	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1870 to 1874.	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1875 to 1879.	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1880 to 1884.	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1885 to 1889.	Number to each 1,000 inhabitants from 1890 to 1895.
Cattle.....	386	394	464	568	550
Milch cows.....	245	242	241	245	244
Swine.....	740	630	760	780	730
Sheep.....	835	773	872	773	680
Horses and mules....	245	250	243	250	266
Totals.....	2,451	2,289	2,580	2,609	2,470
Average.....	490	458	516	522	494



PART III.

**Mechanics' and Workingmen's
Returns.**

MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMEN'S RETURNS.

In investigations concerning wages only whether daily or weekly in the different industries, the most satisfactory results can generally be had from the information obtained from employers. But when facts relating more closely to other matters than wages or to the condition of any particular person or class are desired this method is not the safest.

In such cases the most reliable data are as a rule obtained either by actual observations or from direct inquiries from the parties themselves.

As reliable statistics compiled from employers' reports of the daily money-wages received by mechanics and workers in the different industries in this state have in the past been collected and published by this bureau, it was thought advisable at this time to deviate somewhat from the former course and give more space and attention to other matters than wages. The inquiry tabulated in the following tables was therefore decided upon, and it will be noticed that these tables are made up of individual statements or reports. These reports were made out by the wage-earners themselves on blanks provided for this purpose and the tables contain much information that is both valuable and interesting.

To reach every wage-earner in the state would have required more help and a larger fund for expenses than the bureau is provided with. The blanks for the necessary information were therefore distributed only among workers in the principal manufacturing cities in this state. Over 15,000 such blanks were sent out; of this more than one-third to Trades and Labor Unions in these cities. The bal-

ance were distributed either directly by mail or in factories and shops through employers.

We regret that it is necessary to state that only a comparatively small percentage of the blanks sent out were answered and returned. The basic table shows 1,488 reports, and outside of about 100 reports received which were so incompletely made out that they could not be used, this is the total number of those returned.

The tables, however, are compact and show at a glance that the material from which they have been made up had been carefully prepared and that the figures given to each question were correct. These facts alone impart additional value to the tables especially from an economic point of view.

Special efforts were made to have these blanks so distributed that the reports received would represent the lowest as well as the highest scale of wages and living in each occupation and thus on the whole show the average standard in this state. While fairly successful in this respect, the rather small number of reports returned in some occupations may leave it an open question whether the tables in these instances can possibly show a fair average. But when these tables are examined more closely or compared with similar tables of the same occupations in other reports it will be seen that there is little cause for apprehension on this ground, as differences, if any, between the averages of these and the averages of other tables covering the same field are small and unimportant.

As already stated, the more important individual answers to the questions asked, appear or have been tabulated in table No. 1, or the first in order. The tables which follow this are deductive or analysis tables in which the deductions and conclusions drawn from the first table are shown

TABLE No. 1.—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

BLACKSMITHS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1	Norway	Eau Claire	52	4	10	10	12	\$2 25	\$13 50
2	Denmark	do	37	9	10	10	12	2 70	16 20
3	Canada	do	52	5	10	8	12	2 50	15 00
4	Norway	do	38	2	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
5	Germany	Janesville	23	1	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
6	do	do	45	3	10	...	8	2 25	13 50
7	Norway	do	32	5	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
8	Germany	Kenosha	44	10	10	10	8½	2 25	13 50
9	Prussia	do	52	9	10	8	8	2 00	12 00
10	Germany	do	...	6	9	8	10	1 50	9 00
11	Denmark	do	33	8	10	8	9	1 80	10 80
12	Wisconsin	do	20	1	10	8	7	1 16½	7 00
13	Germany	La Crosse	39	3	10	8	12	2 60	15 60
14	Illinois	do	26	4	10	8	12	1 40	8 40
15	Wisconsin	do	37	6	10	9	11	1 50	9 00
16	Norway	do	33	3	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
17	Ireland	do	29	4	9	8	12	1 50	9 00
18	Germany	Menasha	38	2	10	9	10½	1 75	10 50
19	do	do	24	2	10	9	12	1 87	11 22
20	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	29	4	10	9	11	2 33½	14 00
21	Germany	do	24	2	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
22	Prussia	do	40	8	10	10	12	2 33½	14 00
23	Germany	do	53	6	10	8	10	1 70	10 20
24	do	do	36	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
25	do	do	41	10	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
26	England	do	47	4	10	9	10	3 15	18 90
27	New York	do	40	6	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
28	Germany	do	47	2	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
29	Austria	do	39	5	10	9	8	2 50	15 00
30	New York	do	42	5	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
31	Wisconsin	do	27	...	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
32	do	do	22	...	10	10	12	1 57½	9 50
33	Prussia	Oshkosh	40	7	10	8	9½	1 00	6 00
34	Canada	do	35	4	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
35	New York	do	27	3	10	10	6½	1 00	6 00
36	Germany	do	38	5	10	8	12	1 80	10 80
37	Wisconsin	do	22	...	10	8	10	1 12½	6 75
38	do	do	20	...	10	8	6	83½	5 00
39	Denmark	Racine	30	2	10	9	11	1 75	10 50
40	Wisconsin	do	23	1	10	10	11½	1 50	9 00
41	Denmark	do	33	3	10	8	12	3 50	21 00
42	Norway	do	36	7	10	9	10	2 50	15 00
43	England	do	56	2	10	10	11	1 90	11 40
44	Wisconsin	do	20	3	10	10	9	1 25	7 50
45	Norway	do	27	3	10	9	9	1 75	10 50
46	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	41	4	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
47	Austria	do	53	...	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
48	Wisconsin	do	38	5	10	9	12	1 50	9 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

BLACKSMITHS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1	Monthly	\$712 00		\$100 00	\$280 00	\$150 00	\$50 00		\$132 00	\$612 00
2	do	750 00		350 00	300 00	175 00	25 00			500 00
3	do	720 00		100 00	340 00	110 00	50 00		120 00	500 00
4	do	\$24 00								
5	Weekly	320 00		100 00	100 00	10 00	30 00		50 00	190 00
6	do	463 75			23 00	75 00	52 00		113 75	463 75
7	Monthly	637 00		250 00						
8	Weekly	472 00	\$24 00							
9	do	408 00	32 00	40 00	500 00	400 00	48 00		150 00	1,028 00
10	do	375 00			240 00	50 00	30 00		15 00	325 00
11	do	410 00			300 00	65 00	35 00		50 00	450 00
12	do	200 00		20 00	60 00	40 00	15 00	\$60 00	5 00	120 00
13	Monthly	800 00		325 00	275 00	70 00	48 00		25 00	475 00
14	do	400 00			210 00	43 00	29 00		34 00	420 00
15	do	410 00			300 00	100 00	25 00	84 00	20 00	420 00
16	do	425 00			240 00	120 00	20 00		45 00	425 00
17	do	440 00			240 00	70 00	30 00		100 00	440 00
18	do	477 00	50 00	150 00	180 00	75 00	30 00		92 00	577 00
19	do	525 00			250 00	100 00	30 00	84 00	61 00	525 00
20	Weekly	625 00			200 00	100 00	50 00	100 00	175 00	625 00
21		600 00			250 00	50 00	14 00	118 00	178 00	610 00
22	Two weeks	696 00								
23	Monthly	445 00	221 00		420 00	200 00	33 50	120 00	50 00	723 50
24	do	750 00			470 00	120 00	38 00		120 00	748 00
25	do	450 00	38 35		365 00	50 00	40 00		43 00	438 00
26	do	800 00	600 00		600 00	180 00	70 00	150 00	400 00	1,400 00
27	do	650 00	150 00	200 00	450 00	90 00	30 00		30 00	600 00
28	Two weeks	550 00			240 00	75 00	20 00		215 00	550 00
29	Weekly	500 00		115 00	230 00	40 00	20 00	84 00	15 00	338 00
30	do	450 00	130 00	100 00	250 00	100 00		80 00	50 00	480 00
31	Two weeks	400 00	250 00	254 40						
32	Weekly	450 00		75 00						
33	do	250 00			200 00	25 00	30 00		20 00	275 00
34	Monthly	375 00			185 00	45 00	30 00	90 00	25 00	375 00
35	Two weeks	160 00	10 00		100 00	10 00	14 50	55 00	45 00	224 50
36	Weekly	500 00		100 00	180 00	100 00	30 00		90 00	400 00
37	do	290 00								
38	Irregular	130 00								
39	Two weeks	450 00		50 00	180 00	20 00	30 00	84 00	86 00	400 00
40	do	450 00		100 00	177 00	125 00	18 00		30 00	350 00
41	Monthly	1,080 00		380 00	400 00	125 00	40 00		135 00	700 00
42	Two weeks	600 00								
43	Weekly	543 00	150 00	70 00	220 00	125 00	36 00	96 00	146 00	623 00
44	Monthly	270 00			145 00	25 00	25 00	70 00	15 00	280 00
45	Two weeks	360 00			175 00	35 00	30 00	72 00	50 00	392 00
46	Monthly	490 00								
47	do	200 00			125 00	25 00	30 00	36 00	14 00	230 00
48	Two weeks	480 00		150 00	185 00	45 00	30 00		40 00	300 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

BLACKSMITHS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1						\$1,200			\$2,000	No.
2						4,500	\$1,800	7	3,000	No.
3						750	300	6	1,000	10 days.
4									1,000	No.
5						1,200	500	7		
6						1,500			5,500	No.
7	\$150 00	\$40 00	\$217 00	\$407 00		1,800				10 days.
8						6,000			2,000	No.
9					288 00	1,500				No.
10										
11					40 00	1,500	1,000	6	2,000	No.
12										No.
13						2,000			2,000	1 month.
14									2,000	1 month.
15					11 00					\$1.50 each month.
16						650				1 month.
17						1,000			500	
18						1,500	500	6		No.
19										No.
20									2,000	No.
21										No.
22						1,400	600	7		
23					157 50					Yes.
24						2,400	650	6		Two weeks.
25						900	100	7	900	15 days.
26										
27						3,800	700			15 days.
28						1,500	1,300	7	1,000	No.
29										
30										
31	300 00	45 60	50 00	395 60		4,000	900	6	1,000	One week.
32	208 00	75 00	92 00	375 00						
33					25 00	1,200	400	5	1,000	1½ days.
34									2,000	1 day.
35					54 50					No.
36						1,000				
37	182 00	45 00	63 00	290 00						Sometimes.
38	156 00	50 00		206 00	76 00					
39										
40						1,200	200	6	1,000	One day.
41						2,800	1,700	6	2,000	No.
42						1,500	1,100	6	2,000	5 days.
43									2,000	No.
44					10 00				500	10 days.
45					32 00					12 days.
46						1,600	900	7	2,000	
47					30 00					20 days.
48						1,000	300	5		No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

BOILER MAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
49	Wisconsin	Green Bay	34	5	10	10	12	\$4 17	\$25 00
50	do.	do.	38	1	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
51	England	Janesville	47	7	10	9	10	2 95	17 70
52	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	24	4	10	9	11	1 75	10 50
53	do.	Milwaukee	35	2	10	9	11	3 00	18 00
54	do.	do.	33	2	10	9	11	2 25	13 50
55	Michigan	do.	23	1	10	10	12	2 75	16 50

BOILER MAKERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual	From other sources.	Amount saved from all sources.	Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
49	Monthly	\$1200 00		\$215 00	\$300 00	\$120 00	\$40 00		\$525 00	\$685 00
50	do.	456 00			200 00	65 00	35 00	\$34 00	72 00	456 00
51	do.	780 00	\$300	60 00	500 00	160 00	60 00		280 00	1,000 00
52	Weekly	450 00			279 00	45 00	23 00	60 00	50 00	457 00
53	do.	800 00		77 00	480 00	75 00	34 00	84 00	50 00	728 00
54	Two weeks	605 75		155 00	245 00	52 00	26 80	180 00	26 95	530 75
55	do.	858 00		400 00						

BOILER MAKERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Is any of your wages withheld?	
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		Amount of life insurance.
49						\$1,000			\$4,000	One month.
50									1,000	No.
51						3,500			2,500	No.
52					\$700					No.
53									1,000	No.
54									1,000	No.
55	\$206 00	\$138	\$112 00	\$458 00						5 days.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

BOOKBINDERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
56	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	32	4	10	10	11	83%	\$20 00
57	Bohemia	do	32	4	10	10	12	83%	18 00
58	Germany	do	40	4	10	10	12	83%	18 00
59	do	do	21	4	10	10	11	83%	20 00
60	Wisconsin	do	46	4	10	10	11	83%	20 00
61	Germany	do	28	4	10	10	12	83%	11 40

BOOKBINDERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.						
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.	
56	Weekly	\$680 00									
57	do	700 00									
58	do	675 00		\$295 00	\$259 00	\$40 00	\$30 00			\$90 00	\$380 00
59	Two weeks	468 00			272 90	18 50	28 25	\$70 50		79 85	468 00
60	Weekly	900 00		200 00	430 00	100 00	50 00			70 00	700 00
61	Two weeks	550 00		150 00							

BOOKBINDERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.				Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.	Amount of life insurance.	
56						\$3,000	\$1,300	6	\$1,000	
57						5,000				No.
58						3,000	2,000	6		No.
59										
60						3,500	500	6	1,000	No.
61	\$206 00		\$194 00	\$400						No.

TABLE No. 1 continued.—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
62	Wisconsin	La Crosse	22	2	10	10	11	12	15 00
63	Austria	do	22	4	11	11	11	12	17 00
64	Germany	do	22	4	10	10	11	12	17 00
65	do	Milwaukee	22	4	10	10	11	12	17 00
66	do	do	22	4	10	10	11	12	17 00
67	do	do	22	4	10	10	11	12	17 00
68	Denmark	do	22	1	10	10	11	12	17 00
69	Germany	do	22	5	10	10	11	12	17 00
70	do	do	22	1	10	9	11	12	14 00
71	do	do	22	1	10	10	11	12	14 00
72	do	do	22	1	10	9	11	12	14 00
73	United States	Neboyan	22	1	12	12	11	12	15 00
74	Germany	Milwaukee	22	2	10	10	11	12	15 00
75	do	do	22	1	10	10	11	12	15 00
76	Wisconsin	do	22	1	10	10	11	12	15 00
77	do	do	22	1	10	10	11	12	15 00
78	do	do	22	1	10	9	11	12	14 00
79	Germany	do	22	4	10	9	10	11	14 00
80	do	do	22	6	10	10	9	10	12 00
81	do	do	22	10	10	10	11	12	12 00
82	do	do	22	10	10	10	11	12	12 00
83	do	do	22	10	10	10	11	12	12 00
84	do	do	22	10	10	10	11	12	12 00
85	do	do	22	10	10	10	11	12	12 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

BREWERY WORKERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
62						\$3,500	\$2,800	7	\$2,000	No.
63									4,000	No.
64										No.
65									2,000	No.
66						1,650	550	6	2,000	No.
67									2,000	No.
68						600	400	5		No.
69						3,500				No.
70						2,000	500	5		No.
71									2,200	No.
72	\$230 00	\$90 00	\$160 00	\$480 00						
73	156 00	50 00	35 00	241 00	\$97 00					
74	168 00	25 00	50 00	243 00	3 00					
75						6,000	1,400	6		No.
76						2,500			2,000	No.
77									2,000	No.
78									2,200	No.
79										20 per cent.
80									1,000	No.
81					200 25	1,600	800	6		No.
82										No.
83						2,200	1,600		1,000	Yes.
84						2,500	1,450	6	1,300	No.
85										No.
86						3,000	1,200		2,000	3 days.
87										Yes.
88					10 00					No.
89					254 00				1,200	No.
90									1,000	No.
91										No.
92						3,500	400	6	2,000	No.
93										No.
94	336 00	50 00	114 00	500 00						No.
95	200 00	50 00	350 00	600 00	4 00					No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

CABINET MAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
96	Germany	Eau Claire	25	10	10	11½	\$1 50	\$7 00	
97	Wisconsin	Janesville	25	2	10	8	9	1 33½	8 00
98	do	do	25	10	9	11	1 50	9 00	
99	Bohemia	Manitowoc	25	5	10	8	11	2 25	13 50
100	New York	Milwaukee	25	2	10	8	12	1 50	9 00
101	Germany	do	30	5	10	8	6	1 75	10 50
102	Bohemia	do	48	4	8	8	11	1 60	9 60
103	Wisconsin	do	22	3	10	8	10	1 80	10 80
104	Germany	do	22	7	10	8	11	2 50	15 00
105	do	do	22	4	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
106	Wisconsin	do	37	5	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
107	Germany	do	34	1	10	9	12	1 85	11 10
108	do	do	27	2	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
109	Wisconsin	do	21	10	8	11½	1 66½	10 00	
110	do	do	20	10	8	11	2 00	12 00	
111	Germany	Oshkosh	30	5	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
112	do	do	48	5	10	8	9	1 45	8 70
113	Wisconsin	do	29	3	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
114	Norway	do	22	2	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
115	Prussia	do	53	5	10	10	11½	1 75	10 50
116	Wisconsin	do	22	9	8	9	1 35	8 10	
117	Germany	Sheboygan	37	2	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
118	do	do	25	2	10	8	11	1 18½	7 00
119	Wisconsin	do	30	3	10	8	10	1 80	11 40
120	Germany	do	28	7	10	...	3	1 25	7 50
121	do	do	35	9	10	8	6	1 25	7 50
122	do	do	32	7	10	8	6	1 10	6 60
123	do	do	48	9	10	9	10	1 75	10 50
124	do	do	59	3	10	8	10½	1 00	6 00
125	do	do	44	4	10	8	10	1 37	8 22
126	Wisconsin	do	35	6	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
127	do	do	32	2	10	10	11	1 62½	9 75
128	Germany	do	42	5	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
129	do	do	36	10	10	8	3	1 00	6 00
130	do	do	23	10	9	11	1 00	6 00	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

CABINET MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
96	Monthly	\$450 00		\$50 00	\$240 00	\$60 00	\$12 00	\$48 00	\$40 00	\$400 00
97	Weekly	300 00								
98	Monthly	400 00	\$25 00	110 00						
99	do.	600 00		100 00	300 00	115 00	45 00	15 00	80 00	500 00
100	Two weeks	48 00			240 00	62 00	30 00	96 00	80 00	462 00
101	do.	250 00			300 00		12 00	60 00		272 00
102	Weekly	443 15			240 00	20 00			15 15	443 15
103	Two weeks	451 25			200 00	75 00	35 00	96 00	57 25	451 25
104	do.	720 00								
105	do.	420 00		11 00	240 00	40 00			154 00	469 00
106	do.	720 00		50 00	350 00	100 00	55 00	144 00	124 00	720 00
107	do.	500 00			150 00	50 00	40 00	144 00		500 00
108	do.	360 00			100 00	20 00	6 00	18 00	216 00	360 00
109	do.	500 00								
110	Monthly	550 00		183 00						
111	Weekly	\$33 00	14 25	1 34	146 50	44 97	39 40		175 05	366 92
112	do.	323 00			200 00					323 00
113	Monthly	297 00		100 00	120 00	35 00			52 00	197 00
114	Weekly	600 00		150 00	200 00	55 00	35 00	84 00	26 00	450 00
115	do.	550 00								
116	do.	305 00		34 00						
117	Two weeks	550 00		20 00	150 00	50 00	30 00		300 00	350 00
118	do.	350 00			144 00	46 00	30 00	36 00	74 00	350 00
119	do.	400 00		46 00	160 00	100 00	40 00	84 00	50 00	424 00
120	do.	90 00			240 00	60 00	60 00		150 00	500 00
121	Monthly	170 00			156 00	60 00	21 25		77 00	314 25
122	do.	156 00			130 00	50 00	25 00	48 00	22 00	313 00
123	Irregular	350 00	60 00							
124	Monthly	270 00	940 00		450 00	135 00	50 00	120 00	455 00	1,210 00
125	Two weeks	344 75	60 75		240 50	50 00	36 00	79 00		406 50
126	Irregular	300 00			200 00	45 00	38 00		20 00	300 00
127	Two weeks	460 00								
128	Monthly	126 00			84 00	125 00	32 25		108 00	350 25
129	do.	78 00								
130	do.	228 00		35 00						

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

CABINET MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
96										Ten days.
97						\$1,000	\$750 00	7		No.
98	\$165 00	\$50 00	\$100 00	\$315 00						
99						1,300			\$1,000	20 days.
100										
101					\$28 00					No.
102						1,500	275 00	6	1,000	No.
103										
104						2,000	1,200 00	6	4,000	One week.
105						3,500	1,300 00	6		5 days.
106									2,000	10 days.
107									1,000	2 days.
108										
109	208 00		292 00	500 00						No.
110	192 00	125 00	50 00	367 00						
111						850	150 00	6		No.
112						900	250 00	5		No.
113						1,500	600 00	7		5 days.
114									700	No.
115										
116	150 00	47 00	75 00	272 00						
117						1,200	900 00	6	2,500	Two weeks.
118										Six weeks.
119						400				Four weeks.
120					4 10	1,100	1,100 00	6		One week.
121					144 25	900	850 00	7		Ten weeks.
122					119 00					2 months.
123						3,000				Six weeks.
124										
125						1,800	700 00	7	1,000	
126						800				
127						1,550	650 00	6	1,000	20 days.
128					164 25	1,100	625 00	7		25 days.
129	168 00	90 00	50 00	248 00	170 00					Two weeks.
130	168 00	40 00	45 00	253 00						

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.
CARPENTERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
131	Norway	Eau Claire	44	2	10	8	11	\$1 75	\$10 50
132	Sweden	do.	41	10	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
133	do.	do.	45	10	10	10	12	1 80	9 80
134	Canada	do.	65	10	10	9	9	2 00	12 00
135	Ireland	do.	49	2	10	8	6	2 00	12 00
136	Norway	do.	41	2	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
137	do.	do.	35	10	10	10	9	1 75	10 50
138	do.	do.	48	6	10	10	12	1 80	9 80
139	do.	do.	36	7	10	10	12	1 80	10 80
140	do.	do.	47	5	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
141	Wisconsin	Green Bay	31	3	10	10	10½	1 50	9 00
142	Germany	do.	35	10	10	8	12	2 25	13 50
143	Canada	do.	39	2	10	8	11	2 00	12 00
144	Holland	do.	52	2	10	8	12	1 80	10 80
145	Germany	do.	46	8	10	8	9½	1 75	10 50
146	Denmark	do.	21	10	10	8	9	1 80	9 80
147	Wisconsin	Janesville	30	3	10	8	7	1 75	10 50
148	New York	do.	51	4	8	8	11	2 50	15 00
149	Wisconsin	Kenosha	45	4	10	10	12	2 25½	14 00
150	do.	do.	34	6	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
151	Denmark	do.	21	8	8	8	9	1 08	6 48
152	Wisconsin	La Crosse	35	6	10	10	7	1 75	10 50
153	Germany	do.	48	11	10	8	10	2 25	13 50
154	Wisconsin	do.	38	4	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
155	do.	do.	43	2	10	9	11	2 25	13 50
156	Maine	do.	38	2	10	9	11½	2 25	13 50
157	Norway	do.	37	6	10	8	12	1 37	8 22
158	do.	do.	55	4	10	9	6	1 80	10 80
159	Germany	do.	58	2	10	8	10	2 00	12 00
160	Wisconsin	do.	34	5	10	10	6	1 65	9 80
161	Germany	do.	38	6	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
162	Wisconsin	do.	27	2	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
163	Norway	do.	56	6	10	8	11	2 25	13 50
164	Wisconsin	do.	43	5	10	10	9	1 50	9 00
165	Norway	do.	58	3	10	8	9	2 25	13 50
166	Ohio	do.	29	10	9	12	2 00	12 00	
167	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	32	4	10	7	7	2 00	12 00
168	Illinois	do.	23	1	10	9	11	2 25	13 50
169	Wisconsin	do.	26	3	10	9	9	2 20	13 20
170	Holland	do.	52	12	12	12	12	2 50	17 50
171	Wisconsin	do.	38	6	8	8	9	2 40	14 40
172	do.	do.	41	4	10	8	11	2 50	15 00
173	Bavaria	do.	25	2	10	10	10½	2 00	12 00
174	Germany	do.	32	4	10	8	5	2 00	12 00
175	Wisconsin	do.	31	3	9	7	12	1 40	8 40
176	do.	do.	42	4	12	12	12	2 00	12 00
177	do.	do.	35	6	10	10	12	2 70	16 15
178	do.	do.	48	3	10	10	12	1 37	8 22
179	Germany	do.	45	10	9	9	9	1 61	9 08
180	Norway	do.	45	6	10	8	12	1 75	10 50
181	Germany	do.	46	7	10	9	11	2 40	14 40
182	Illinois	do.	35	3	10	8	12	2 16½	13 00
183	Wisconsin	do.	37	8	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
184	Norway	do.	32	5	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
185	Germany	do.	41	4	8	8	10	1 40	8 40
186	Wisconsin	do.	36	6	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
187	Norway	do.	32	4	10	8	9	2 00	12 00
188	Wisconsin	do.	33	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
189	do.	do.	36	6	10	9	12	2 20	13 20
190	Germany	do.	38	4	10	8	12	2 00	12 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

CARPENTERS — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
191	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	40	7	10	8	11	\$1 75	\$10 50
192	Germany	do.	25	2	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
193	Wisconsin	do.	24	...	10	8	9	2 00	12 00
194	do.	do.	30	...	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
195	Norway	do.	32	...	10	8	12	1 75	10 50
196	Canada	do.	29	...	10	8	5	2 00	12 00
197	Germany	do.	39	9	9	8	10½	1 80	10 80
198	France	do.	29	9	10	10	11	1 65	9 90
199	Germany	do.	43	9	10	9	8	2 50	15 00
200	Wisconsin	Oshkosh	28	3	10	8	8½	2 00	12 00
201	Prussia	do.	42	5	10	8	10	1 70	10 20
202	Wisconsin	do.	35	3	10	9	11	1 75	10 50
203	Europe	do.	36	3	10	9	10	1 50	9 00
204	New York	do.	37	3	10	9	10½	1 50	9 00
205	Vermont	do.	57	3	10	9	11	1 40	8 40
206	Denmark	Racine	47	3	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
207	Wisconsin	do.	48	3	10	8	8	1 70	10 20
208	do.	do.	37	3	9	9	9	1 57½	9 45
209	do.	do.	40	7	10	8	8	2 00	12 00
210	Illinois	do.	30	4	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
211	Norway	do.	59	1	9	8	12	1 66½	10 00
212	Illinois	do.	27	3	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
213	Wisconsin	do.	43	3	10	8½	12	2 25	13 50
214	Germany	Sheboygan	58	2	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
215	do.	do.	44	4	10	9	10	2 25	13 50
216	Wisconsin	do.	36	6	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
217	Germany	do.	27	3	10	10	11½	1 19	7 14
218	Wisconsin	do.	28	2	10	9	8	1 25	7 50
219	Austria	do.	29	2	10	8	10	1 10	6 60
220	Wisconsin	do.	40	5	10	8	11	1 35	8 10
221	Germany	do.	...	4	10	8	5	1 25	7 50
222	Wisconsin	do.	32	4	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
223	Germany	do.	23	1	10	8	6	1 50	9 00
224	Ohio	do.	38	3	10	10	11	1 40	8 40
225	Wisconsin	do.	35	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
226	Prussia	do.	47	9	10	9	11	1 75	10 50
227	Germany	do.	28	2	10	9	10	1 20	7 20
228	Wisconsin	do.	50	2	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
229	Germany	do.	39	6	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
230	do.	do.	38	2	10	9	10	1 50	9 00
231	do.	do.	23	...	10	8	8	95	5 70
232	Sweden	Superior	34	3	10	8½	8	2 25	13 50
233	do.	do.	32	3	8	8	10	1 00	6 00
234	Wisconsin	do.	35	6	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
235	Sweden	do.	50	4	10	8	10	1 12	6 72
236	Norway	do.	45	3	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
237	Canada	do.	28	1	10	8	9	1 75	10 50
238	Wisconsin	do.	48	1	14	14	12	1 80	10 80
239	Norway	do.	37	3	10	8	8	2 00	12 00
240	Sweden	do.	36	6	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
241	Norway	do.	29	4	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
242	Canada	do.	34	4	12	12	9	1 60	6 00
243	Sweden	do.	29	1	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
244	New York	do.	55	...	10	8	6	1 40	8 40
245	Norway	do.	34	...	10	9	8	1 50	9 00
246	Wisconsin	Appleton	36	4	10	10	11	1 80	9 00
247	New York	do.	44	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.
CARPENTERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
131	Monthly	\$500 00			\$240 00	\$90 00	\$23 00		\$147 00	\$500 00
132	Semi-month.	600 00	\$70 00	\$125 00	\$230 00	150 00	25 00		140 00	545 00
133	do.	458 80	45 00		275 00	150 00	25 00		84 80	534 80
134	Monthly	420 00	280 00		200 00	350 00	40 00		150 00	740 00
135	do.	312 00								
136	do.	600 00		200 00	250 00	40 00	25 00		85 00	400 00
137	do.	411 00			250 00	50 00	20 00		100 00	420 00
138	Semi-month.	500 00	12 00		325 00	175 00	25 00		100 00	625 00
139	do.	550 00			254 00	130 00	20 00		146 00	550 00
140	do.	500 00			280 00	100 00	30 00		110 00	500 00
141	Weekly	409 50			174 00	60 00	35 00	\$72 00	90 00	431 00
142	do.	700 00		150 00	180 00	125 00	45 00		200 00	550 00
143	do.	587 00	75 00		257 00	200 00	10 00	30 00	50 00	405 00
144	Monthly	560 00		48 00	240 00	75 00	35 00		162 00	512 00
145	do.	400 00	100 00		200 00	150 00	30 00		45 00	425 00
146	Semi-month.	374 00		50 00						
147	When want'd	325 00			150 00	40 00	14 00		120 00	324 00
148	Weekly	550 00								
149	do.	720 00								
150	do.	625 67		50 17	350 00	25 00	32 50		168 00	575 50
151	do.	250 00								
152	Semi-month.	325 00			200 00	100 00	20 00		70 00	380 00
153	Weekly	586 00	180 00		600 00	300 00	40 00		126 00	1,066 00
154	Monthly	400 00		135 00	200 00	50 00	15 00			265 00
155	do.	628 00	84 00	42 80	250 00	125 00	24 20	120 00	150 00	669 20
156	do.	650 00			180 00	100 00	25 00	120 00	225 00	650 00
157	do.	420 00			120 00	84 00	96 00	60 00	60 00	420 00
158	do.	250 00	350 00		350 00	100 00	50 00		500 00	1,000 00
159	Weekly	525 00			200 00	60 00	35 00	108 00	122 00	525 00
160	Semi-month.	267 00	43 00		161 00	28 00	15 00	96 00		300 00
161	Weekly	500 00	11 00	100 00	200 00	40 00	11 00	60 00	100 00	411 00
162	Monthly	430 00			180 00	35 00	22 00	72 00	123 00	430 00
163	Semi-month.	625 00	875 00		450 00	350 00	50 00		650 00	1,500 00
164	Monthly	360 00	21 00		192 00	48 00	30 00	60 00	60 00	380 00
165	Semi-month.	500 00	400 00	500 00	240 00	75 00	30 00		56 00	400 00
166	Monthly	620 00		28 00						
167	Semi-month.	372 00			240 00	85 65	40 00	72 00		437 65
168	do.	630 00			200 00	80 00	42 00	96 00	212 00	630 00
169	do.	510 00			290 00	96 00	30 00	84 00	16 00	510 00
170	Weekly	900 00		50 00	240 00	200 00	45 00		365 00	850 00
171	do.	526 80		23 80	192 00	200 00	15 00	96 00		503 00
172	Semi-month.	640 00								
173	do.	525 00		200 00	128 00	35 00	14 00	56 00	92 00	325 00
174	Monthly	260 00			100 00	10 00	15 00	60 00	75 00	260 00
175	do.	425 00		50 00	130 00	60 00	30 00	84 00	71 00	375 00
176	Semi-month.	625 00			265 00	75 00	40 00	96 00	149 00	625 00
177	do.	840 00		250 00	240 00	150 00	45 00		155 00	590 00
178	Monthly	410 00		20 00	168 00	80 00	24 00	84 00	54 00	360 00
179	do.	375 00			180 00	45 00	20 00	60 00	70 00	375 00
180	do.	525 00		100 00	200 00	75 00	25 00		25 00	425 00
181	Semi-month.	686 00		69 00	300 00	200 00	35 00		82 00	617 00
182	Weekly	676 00								
183	Monthly	530 00			275 00	65 00	34 00		190 00	564 00
184	do.	625 00	115 00		300 00	150 00	40 00	96 00	154 00	740 00
185	Semi-month.	365 00			250 00	38 00	32 00		80 00	400 00
186	Monthly	780 00	156 00	358 00	285 00	175 00	38 00		130 00	578 00
187	Semi-month.	450 00								
188	do.	600 00		102 50	250 00	100 00	21 50	96 00	30 00	497 50
189	Monthly	680 00			300 00	110 00	40 00		300 00	750 00
190	do.	600 00			280 00	100 00	40 00		180 00	600 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

CARPENTERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.	Amount saved from all sources.	Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
191	Monthly	\$500 00			\$200 00	\$80 00	\$20 00	\$120 00	\$80 00	\$500 00
192	Semi-monthly	460 00			208 00	50 00	20 00	75 00	107 00	490 00
193	Weekly	450 00		\$56 00						
194	Semi-monthly	700 00		200 00						
195	Monthly	540 00								
196	Semi-monthly	258 00								
197	do.	500 00			300 00	150 00	35 00		50 00	535 00
198	Monthly	475 00			192 00	35 00	49 00	75 00	124 00	475 00
199	Weekly	510 00	370 00	140 00	320 00	100 00	25 00		295 00	740 00
200	do.	448 00		10 35	112 00	48 65	28 00	66 00	185 35	438 00
201	do.	420 00		50 00	215 00	85 00	23 00		45 00	370 00
202	Monthly	480 00		30 00	300 00	40 00	20 00	72 00	18 00	450 00
203	do.	390 00			180 00	36 00	25 00		150 00	390 00
204	do.	430 00			200 00	60 00	25 00	96 00	49 00	430 00
205	do.	400 00	100 00		300 00	80 00	30 00		90 00	500 00
206	Semi-monthly	400 00	20 00							
207	do.	357 00	38 38		240 00	24 83	28 15	60 00	48 95	402 08
208	do.	385 00			275 00	75 00	35 00		60 00	445 00
209	do.	420 00			240 00	40 00	45 00	106 00		433 00
210	Monthly	500 00		100 00	275 00	60 00	40 00		25 00	400 00
211	Semi-monthly	510 00		114 00	275 00	75 00	36 00		10 00	396 00
212	do.	500 00								
213	Weekly	679 70	166 66	150 00	331 36	75 00	40 00		250 00	696 36
214	Monthly	380 00								
215	do.	600 00		100 00	200 00	160 00	40 00		100 00	500 00
216	Irregular	325 00								
217	Semi-monthly	350 00			180 00	40 00	30 00	72 00	28 00	350 00
218	do.	250 00			140 00	25 00	20 00	60 00	15 00	290 00
219	Monthly	290 00			80 00	30 00	25 00	42 00	113 00	290 00
220	Irregular	379 37								
221	do.	140 00	70 00		180 00	84 00	26 00		188 00	478 00
222	Monthly	262 00								
223	Weekly	250 00		25 00	100 00	19 00	8 00	48 00	50 00	225 00
224	Monthly	405 15		120 00	140 00	75 00	25 00		45 15	285 15
225	Semi-monthly	459 00		39 00	100 00	100 00	50 00	120 00	50 00	420 00
226	Monthly	500 00	150 00							
227	Semi-monthly	315 00	16 00		150 00	20 00	18 00	36 00	107 00	331 00
228	Irregular	210 00								
229	Semi-monthly	182 00			180 00	70 00	30 00	48 00	12 00	340 00
230	Irregular	390 00			200 00	40 00	30 00		120 00	390 00
231	Monthly	200 00								
232	Semi-monthly	450 00	350 00							
233	do.	280 00		6 00	180 00	24 00	20 00	30 00		254 00
234	do.	300 00	100 00		200 00	50 00	25 00	60 00	65 00	400 00
235	do.	295 00			160 00	29 00	10 00	66 00	30 00	295 00
236	do.	300 00	75 00	165 00	125 00	48 00	14 00		25 00	210 00
237	do.	405 00		140 00	170 00	20 00	25 00	24 00	26 00	285 00
238	Monthly	564 00		144 00	180 00	60 00	60 00	120 00		420 00
239	do.	144 00			150 00	25 00	25 00		300 00	500 00
240	Semi-monthly	396 00			145 00	10 00	15 00	30 00	196 00	396 00
241	do.	300 00			120 00	25 00	10 00		145 00	300 00
242	Weekly	389 00	80 00		300 00	32 37	30 00		490 00	832 37
243	Monthly	288 00			220 00	50 00	11 00		7 00	288 00
244	do.	218 00								
245	do.	288 00								
246	do.	429 00		150 00	180 00	40 00	30 00		29 00	279 00
247	Weekly	480 00	238 00	33 00	300 00	100 00	48 00		232 00	680 00

TABLE No. 1 continued.—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.
CARPENTERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		Amount of life insurance.
131									No.
132						1,200		2,000	No.
133						500		1,000	Yes.
134					440 00	1,500			15 days.
135						120		2,000	No.
136						900		1,000	1/2 month.
137					9 00	1,200			1/2 month.
138					113 00	900	300 00	4,000	6 days.
139						600			6 days.
140						1,000			1/2 month.
141					21 50			1,500	No.
142						900		1,500	No.
143						1,100	200 00	6	No.
144						2,500			No.
145						575	275 00	6	Yes.
146	814 00	890 00	570 00	524 00					
147						1,200			No.
148						2,500		2,000	No.
149						2,000			
150						2,000	400 00	7	1,000 2 days.
151	12 00	65 00	50 00	297 00	47 00				No.
152					65 00	1,200	300 00	6	No.
153						2,400		2,000	One week.
154						1,400	250		Two weeks.
155						1,000		2,000	No.
156								2,000	No.
157									One month.
158					400 00	1,400			No.
159								2,000	One week.
160								500	No.
161								2,500	Yes.
162									
163						1,500			
164					9 00				
165						1,500			No.
166	192 00	200 00	200 00	592 00		592		1,000	
167					55 65				
168									Two weeks.
169								1,500	Yes.
170						2,000	300 00	6 1/2	No.
171								1,000	No.
172						4,000	1,100 00	6	Ten days.
173						1,800	1,375 00	6	
174								2,200	
175								1,000	One month.
176								1,000	No.
177						1,800		1,000	Yes.
178								1,000	No.
179								1,000	Ten days.
180						2,000	150 00	7	No. One month.
181								1,000	15 days.
182						2,500	900 00	6	
183					34 00	2,000	900 00	6	1,000 10 days.
184								1,500	10 days.
185					35 00				No.
186						600	300 00	6	
187						2,300	1,050 00	6	2,000
188						2,500	1,600 00	6	800 Yes.
189					10 00	2,000	400 00	6	No. 10 days.
190						1,500	850 00	300	4 weeks.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*
CARPENTERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
191										4 weeks.
192										5 days.
193	\$260 00	\$50 00	\$24 00	\$334 00					\$1,000	No.
194	300 00	125 00	75 00	500 00					300	1 day.
195	240 00		300 00	540 00						27 days.
196	195 00	45 00	20 00	260 00	\$2 00				200	
197					35 00	\$1,600	\$700 00	7		No.
198									1,000	No.
199						7,000	1,100 00	6	2,000	No.
200										No.
201						1,200	150 00	6	1,000	½ day.
202									2,000	15 days.
203						1,000	300 00	7		Yes.
204										
205						2,000	400 00	5		15 days.
206						2,000	800 00	6	2,000	One-fourth.
207					6 65					No.
208					80 00	800	300 00	7	1,000	1 week.
209					23 00	300				No.
210						1,800	800 00	6	1,000	10 days.
211						1,200	400 00	6		
212									1,000	1 week.
213						1,500	800 00	6	2,500	No.
214						1,000			500	6 weeks.
215						2,000				No.
216						1,500	400 00	6		Two months.
217									1,000	10 days.
218					10 00					Yes.
219									200	15 days.
220						3,000	1,400 00	6	1,000	6 weeks.
221					268 00	1,200	600 00	6		Yes.
222						1,200	100 00	7		
223										No.
224						1,000				No.
225						1,500	1,000 00	7		No.
226						1,000			2,000	No.
227										6 weeks.
228						2,000	800 00	6½		No.
229					158 00					1 month, 23 days.
230						900	450 00	6		1 week.
231	160 00	35 00	5 00	200 00						15 days.
232						4,000	1,200 00	8	1,000	No.
233										
234										No.
235										No.
236						1,200	400 00	10		No.
237						300			1,000	5 per cent.
238										No.
239					356 00	1,000	100 00	6	2,000	No.
240										15 days.
241						1,000	500 00	6		No.
242					405 37	200			1,000	No.
243						100			1,000	No.
244	180 00	30 00	40 00	250 00	32 00				2,000	No.
245	192 00	50 00	46 00	288 00						No.
246						1,500	400 00	6½	2,000	No.
247						3,000	1,500 00	6½	1,500	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

CIGAR MAKERS.

Case number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
248	Germany	La Crosse	23	1	8	8	3½	\$2 50	\$15 00
249	do	do	26	1	8	7	11	2 52	15 15
250	Wisconsin	do	29	5	8	8	10	1 35	8 10
251	Saxony	do	53	3	8	8	9	1 33½	8 00
252	Wisconsin	do	33	3	8	8	9	1 66½	10 00
253	New York	do	37	3	8	8	11	1 16½	7 00
254	Illinois	do	30	3	8	8	6	1 69½	10 00
255	Germany	Milwaukee	29	3	8	8	7	1 25	7 50
256	do	do	32	3	8	8	7	2 00	12 00
257	do	do	38	5	8	8	5	1 16½	7 00
258	do	do	70	4	8	8	5	1 00	6 00
259	Wisconsin	do	40	4	8	8	9	1 00	6 00
260	Pennsylvania	do	34	3	8	8	6	1 33½	8 00
261	Bohemia	do	32	3	8	8	10	1 16½	7 00
262	Michigan	do	34	3	8	8	12	1 50	9 00
263	Wisconsin	do	33	5	8	8	5	1 60	9 60
264	do	do	31	7	8	8	12	2 00	12 00
265	do	do	29	4	8	8	10	1 60	9 60
266	Cuba	do	30	3	8	8	9	3 00	18 00
267	Germany	do	31	3	8	8	6	1 33½	8 00
268	Ohio	do	48	3	8	8	3	1 50	9 00
269	Wisconsin	do	33	3	8	8	6	1 50	9 00
270	Kentucky	do	28	3	8	8	5	1 50	9 00
271	Wisconsin	do	23	3	8	8	8	1 50	9 00
272	do	do	18	3	8	8	9	1 16½	7 00
273	Germany	do	39	3	8	8	6	1 16½	7 00
274	do	do	29	3	8	8	8	1 50	9 00
275	do	Oshkosh	35	4	8	8	12	1 66½	10 00
276	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	28	4	8	8	8	1 50	9 00
277	do	do	38	5	8	8	5½	1 33½	8 00
278	do	do	34	4	8	8	16	1 00	6 00
279	Germany	Superior	42	3	8	8	12	2 50	15 00
280	do	Milwaukee	43	3	8	8	8	83½	5 00
281	New York	do	30	4	8	8	12	1 33½	8 00
282	Germany	do	22	2	8	8	9	1 25	7 50
283	do	Racine	30	3	8	8	11	2 33½	14 00
284	Denmark	do	27	2	8	8	11	1 66½	10 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

CIGAR MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
248	Weekly	\$225 00			\$192 00	\$27 00	\$9 00	\$60 00		\$288 00
249	do	720 68			350 00	120 00	40 00	72 00	\$138 68	720 68
250	do	356 00		\$200 00	100 00		20 00		38 00	156 00
251	do	312 00			200 00	65 00	35 00		100 00	400 00
252	do	380 00	\$23 00	83 00	200 00	60 00	17 00		43 00	320 00
253	do	336 00			220 00	20 00	20 00	76 00		336 00
254	do	280 00	54 00		200 00	40 00	12 00	72 00	24 00	348 00
255	do	232 50	80 50		140 00	10 00	29 00	84 00	50 00	313 00
256	do	420 00			250 00	50 00	22 00	78 00	20 00	420 00
257	do	154 00	46 00		150 00	40 00	30 00		20 00	240 00
258	do	132 00								
259	do	284 00	60 00		185 00	25 00	6 50	60 00	17 50	294 00
260	do	200 00	90 00		190 00	24 00	28 00	84 00	75 00	401 00
261	do	308 00			150 00	50 00	30 00	72 00	23 00	325 00
262	do	466 85		6 85	200 00	80 00	30 00	90 00	60 00	460 00
263	do	211 00				100 00	50 00	60 00	40 00	250 00
264	do	600 00			300 00	150 00	20 00	108 00	22 00	600 00
265	do	410 61								
266	do	792 00			250 00	100 00	50 00	144 00	250 00	794 00
267	do	208 00								
268	do	117 00	72 00		224 00	72 00	28 00	48 00		372 00
269	do	228 00								
270	do	198 00								
271	do	315 00								
272	do	250 00								
273	do	175 00								
274	do	315 00								
275	do	500 00			280 00	72 00	45 00		108 00	500 00
276	do	315 00			208 00	25 00	50 00	84 00		367 00
277	do	224 00	105 00		208 00	15 00	30 00	84 00		337 00
278	do	264 00			160 00	20 00		84 00		264 00
279	do	800 00		204 00	280 00	90 00	55 00	96 00	75 00	596 00
280	do	175 00								
281	do	416 00			204 00	50 00	30 00	72 00	60 00	416 00
282	do	270 00	430 00		400 00	150 00	21 00	72 00	100 00	743 00
283	do	670 50		17 00	280 00	25 00	44 00	102 00	222 50	653 50
284	do	465 00		77 00	175 00	25 00	40 00	108 00	40 00	388 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued),—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

COOPERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
285	Connecticut	Green Bay	48	4	10	10	9	\$1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 00
286	Pennsylvania	do	45	4	10	10	10	1 36 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 00
287	Wisconsin	do	35	4	10	10	10	1 50	00 00
288	do	do	38	4	10	10	10	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	00 00
289	do	do	39	4	10	10	10	1 38	15 00
290	New York	do	51	4	10	10	9	1 50	00 00
291	Wisconsin	do	36	7	10	10	10	1 50	00 00
292	New York	do	37	7	10	10	9	1 50	00 00
293	Pennsylvania	do	37	4	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
294	Wisconsin	do	32	4	9	8	12	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 18
295	Norway	La Crosse	30	9	9	9	10	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	00 00
296	Wisconsin	do	30	1	10	10	11	1 50	00 00
297	do	Milwaukee	38	3	8	7	9	1 08	68 48
298	Minnesota	do	28	3	8	8	7	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	00 00
299	Canada	do	28	3	10	8	10	1 00	60 00
300	Wisconsin	do	32	3	10	10	10	83	4 98
301	do	do	34	5	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
302	Germany	do	54	3	10	9	12	1 00	8 00
303	Wisconsin	do	46	3	10	9	11	2 20	13 20
304	do	do	42	3	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
305	do	do	30	3	10	8	6	1 50	9 00
306	Germany	do	53	4	10	10	10	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00
307	Wisconsin	do	35	4	10	10	10	1 00	6 00
308	Hungary	Sheboygan	32	3	10	8	10	1 05	6 30
309	Wisconsin	Superior	38	3	10	10	7	2 35	14 10
310	Illinois	do	46	4	10	10	3	2 50	15 00
311	Wisconsin	do	33	5	10	10	7	2 50	15 00
312	Minnesota	do	31	3	10	8	9	2 30	15 00
313	Illinois	do	34	3	10	8	6	2 50	15 00
314	Canada	do	37	3	11	9	4	1 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
315	Denmark	do	36	3	10	9	6	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 00
316	Minnesota	do	26	3	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
317	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	28	4	10	10	12	1 30	8 10
318	New York	do	43	2	6	4	7	1 00	8 00
319	Germany	do	56	1	9	7	10	1 00	8 00
320	do	do	40	5	10	8	7	1 50	9 00
321	do	do	54	1	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
322	do	do	37	9	10	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 30
323	Wisconsin	do	34	8	8	8	6	50	3 00
324	do	do	19	10	10	10	12	1 00	6 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns:*

COOPERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
285						\$1,700			No.	
286									No.	
287								\$2,000	No.	
288									No.	
289									One day..	
290									No.	
291						1,200	\$240 00		No.	
292					\$22 00				No.	
293						500	280 00	7	No.	
294					163 00				Yes..	
295								3,000	No.	
296	\$200 00	\$75 00	\$120 00	\$395 00					No.	
297					20 25				No.	
298					61 50				No.	
299					50 00				No.	
300									No.	
301								1,000	No.	
302						3,350	1,800	6	No.	
303						3,000	500	6½	No.	
304					44 00				No.	
305									No.	
306						1,800			No.	
307									No.	
308					12 76				No.	
309									No.	
310								100	No.	
311					23 00				No.	
312						250		1,000	No.	
313	208 00	35 00	147 00	390 00					One day.	
314	185 00		10 00	195 00	35 00				No.	
315	215 00	76 77	111 48	403 25	43 25				No.	
316	208 00			208 00					No.	
317									No.	
318					164 00				No.	
319						4,000	1,000	6	No.	
320								1,200	No.	
321						2,600	1,000	6	No.	
322									No.	
323	50 00		25 00	75 00					No.	
324	200 00		100 00	300 00					No.	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

ENGINEERS (STATIONARY).

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
325	Norway	Eau Claire	35	5	10	10	12	\$2 75	\$16 50
326	Canada	do	30	4	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
327	Wisconsin	Janesville	28	3	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
328	do	Kenosha	35	3	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
329	Illinois	La Crosse	53	5	12	...	6	2 50	15 00
330	Norway	do	30	4	12	12	12	1 80	10 80
331	Iowa	do	24	...	10	10	12	2 33½	14 00
332	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	30	5	12	8	12	2 50	15 00
333	do	do	31	5	10	8	12	3 00	18 00
334	do	Milwaukee	29	3	12	12	12	2 00	12 00
335	Poland	do	32	2	8	8	9	2 12	12 72
336	Iowa	do	31	1	12	12	12	2 80	16 80
337	Connecticut	do	40	4	11	11	12	2 75	16 50
338	Wisconsin	do	31	5	12	12	12	2 50	15 00
339	Illinois	do	41	6	12	12	12	2 33	13 98
340	England	do	63	2	10	10	12	2 80	17 40
341	Indiana	do	33	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
342	Wisconsin	do	...	1	10	9	11	2 00	12 00
343	New York	do	55	6	12	12	12	2 13	12 78
344	Wisconsin	do	34	2	12	12	10½	2 20	13 20
345	Germany	do	...	4	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
346	Wisconsin	do	24	1	12	12	12	2 50	15 00
347	Germany	do	35	7	10	9	12	2 75	16 50
348	Scotland	do	44	6	12	12	9	2 85	17 10
349	Germany	do	27	3	10	10	12	1 80	9 60
350	Wisconsin	do	24	...	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
351	Michigan	Neenah	30	5	11	11	7	3 50	21 00
352	Wisconsin	do	46	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
353	do	Eacine	31	4	15	12	5	1 75	10 50
354	Denmark	do	45	9	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
355	New York	do	46	6	11	10	12	1 80	10 80
356	do	Sheboygan	65	2	12	12	12	2 80	15 60
357	Wisconsin	do	33	1	12	10	12	1 85	9 90
358	do	do	37	2	...	...	...	1 00	30 00
359	do	do	42	5	10	9	11	1 50	9 00
360	do	do	31	3	10	8	12	1 80	10 80
361	do	do	28	...	...	...	12	2 75	16 50
362	Sweden	Superior	26	5	10	9	9	2 00	12 00
363	Germany	do	37	3	10	...	6	2 50	15 00
364	Wisconsin	do	27	1	10	10	12	1 95	11 70
365	Canada	do	38	4	12	9	11	2 75	16 50
366	United States	do	39	2	10	10	12	3 33	19 80

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

ENGINEERS (STATIONARY)— continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.	Amount saved from all sources.	Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
325	Monthly	\$765 00		\$300 00	\$250 00	\$100 00	\$15 00		\$100 00	\$465 00
326	do	500 50		97 50	200 00	75 00		\$60 00	43 00	403 00
327	Semi-monthly	675 00			300 00	100 00	35 00			675 00
328	Weekly	900 00			400 00	85 00	55 00	100 00	260 00	900 00
329	Monthly	530 00			450 00	50 00	90 00	132 00	50 00	742 00
330	Weekly	580 00		280 00	200 00	50 00	25 00		25 00	300 00
331	Monthly	730 00		300 00						
332	do	750 00	\$25 00	262 00	186 00	75 00	50 00	120 00	100 00	513 00
333	Irregular	690 73			623 19	92 80	57 50		162 00	941 29
334	Semi-monthly	600 90		251 00	200 00	25 00	35 00		39 00	349 00
335	Weekly	525 00								
336	Semi-monthly	870 00		200 00	206 00	65 00	45 00	192 00	160 00	670 00
337	Monthly	890 00			400 00	200 00	30 00	102 00	128 00	960 00
338	Semi-monthly	780 00								
339	Monthly	720 00			400 00	100 00	45 00	120 00	55 00	720 00
340	Semi-monthly	912 50	700 00	550 00	600 00	100 00	50 00		312 50	1,062 50
341	do	600 00		36 00	300 00	65 00	24 00	120 00	55 00	564 00
342	do	550 00	490 00							
343	Monthly	650 00		60 00	250 00	70 00	50 00	132 00	88 00	590 00
344	Semi-monthly	600 00								
345	Weekly	525 00		58 00	212 00	60 00	35 00	120 00	40 00	467 00
346	Semi-monthly	720 00		30 00	350 00	50 00	40 00	100 00	150 00	690 00
347	Weekly	846 66		150 00	300 00	200 00	50 00		140 00	690 00
348	Semi-monthly	635 60			400 00	120 00	50 00		65 00	635 00
349	Weekly	520 00		5 00	204 00	50 00	30 00	96 00	135 00	515 00
350	do	620 00	130 00	200 00						
351	Monthly	629 00			360 00	100 00	48 00	72 00	200 00	790 00
352	do	790 00		100 00	380 00	140 00	60 00		100 00	680 00
353	Semi-monthly	225 00			105 00	40 00	10 00	60 00	10 00	225 00
354	do	600 00	150 00	100 00	410 00	120 00	50 00		80 00	690 00
355	do	540 00	60 00	10 00	300 00	70 00	50 00		170 00	590 00
356	do	780 00		62 83	280 00	75 00	72 00		190 00	617 00
357	Irregular	511 50			200 00	150 00	30 00		160 00	540 00
358	Semi-monthly	1,400 00		400 00	240 00	200 00	35 00	180 00	345 00	1,000 00
359	do	400 00			200 00	115 00	35 00		50 00	400 00
360	do	540 00			345 00	60 00	35 00	60 00	40 00	540 00
361	Monthly	830 00		400 00						
362	do	450 00			300 00	75 00	25 00	48 00		448 00
363	Semi-monthly	390 00								
364	do	582 00	36 00	49 25	154 00	97 50	28 50	42 00	246 75	568 75
365	Monthly	800 00		100 00	300 00	100 00	20 00	120 00	160 00	700 00
366	do	1,000 00	100 00	340 00	280 00	165 00	40 00	90 00	185 00	760 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

ENGINEERS (STATIONARY) -- continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
325						\$1,200	\$700	6	\$2,000	No.
326									\$2,000	No.
327						3,500			2,500	No.
328										No.
329					212 00				2,000	No.
330						1,600	500	7	1,500	
331	\$275 00	\$50 00	\$105 00	\$430 00						
332									3,000	20 days.
333					50 56	2,000	900	6	3,000	½ day.
334						1,100	700	6		2 days.
335										No.
336									2,000	5 days.
337									1,000	No.
338									1,000	No.
339						500			1,500	10 days.
340						4,000	1,500	6		No.
341									4,000	2 days.
342						6,000	1,500	6	1,500	No.
343										No.
344										2 weeks.
345										10 days.
346										5 days.
347						1,800				No.
348						2,500			1,000	No.
349									1,000	No.
350				550 00						½ cent on dollar.
351					151 00	800			4,000	From 10 to 15 days.
352						4,000	500	6	3,000	15 days.
353										3 days.
354						1,200	725	6	2,000	1 day.
355						2,500	650	6	1,000	2 weeks.
356						3,000	2,500	6		No.
357					29 00	700			1,000	6 weeks.
358									3,000	No.
359						1,000				No.
360										Yes.
361	180 00	70 00	180 00	430 00					1,000	No.
362									3,000	No.
363						1,000			1,000	No.
364										\$2.00.
365									1,000	No.
366									2,500	Yes.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workmen's returns.

FACTORY OPERATIVES.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
367	Wisconsin	Kenosha	30	6	10	8	10	\$1 75	\$10 50
368	Germany	do.	33	5	10	10	9	1 25	7 50
369	do.	do.	40	2	8	8	10	1 12	6 72
370	Wisconsin	do.	24	...	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
371	Missouri	La Crosse	31	2	10	10	6	1 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 00
372	Wisconsin	do.	21	...	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
373	Switzerland	do.	22	...	9	8	9	1 30	7 90
374	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	38	4	11	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75	10 50
375	do.	do.	28	3	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
376	Missouri	do.	21	...	10	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
377	Wisconsin	do.	22	...	11	9	9	1 25	7 50
378	Illinois	Milwaukee	38	6	9	8	9	1 50	9 00
379	Wisconsin	do.	41	5	9	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 60	9 60
380	Michigan	do.	21	2	10	10	6	1 10	6 60
381	Bohemia	do.	29	...	10	9	7	1 00	6 00
382	Wisconsin	do.	22	...	10	8	10	1 40	8 40
383	Austria	do.	28	...	10	10	10	1 25	7 50
384	Wisconsin	Oshkosh	28	3	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
385	do.	do.	21	1	10	10	10	1 00	6 00
386	Wales	do.	32	1	10	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 00	6 00
387	Wisconsin	do.	29	4	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
388	Germany	do.	57	5	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
389	Switzerland	do.	45	3	10	8	11	1 12	6 72
390	Denmark	do.	28	4	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
391	Switzerland	do.	34	6	10	...	10	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
392	Wisconsin	do.	38	5	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
393	Canada	do.	40	1	10	...	10	1 50	9 00
394	Austria	do.	42	10	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
395	Wisconsin	do.	37	5	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
396	Germany	do.	29	6	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
397	England	do.	38	4	10	9	11	1 25	7 50
398	Austria	do.	32	5	10	8	9	98	5 78
399	Germany	do.	46	3	10	8	12	1 00	6 00
400	Wisconsin	do.	32	4	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
401	do.	do.	31	6	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
402	Germany	do.	32	4	10	9	11	1 40	8 40
403	Wisconsin	do.	41	4	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
404	Ohio	do.	42	3	10	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 29	7 75
405	Wisconsin	do.	22	2	10	10	8	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
406	do.	do.	20	1	8	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	5 40
407	Germany	do.	28	...	10	8	10	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 25
408	Austria	do.	17	...	10	9	9	75	4 50
409	do.	do.	24	...	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
410	Germany	do.	22	...	10	8	5	1 12	6 72
411	do.	do.	20	...	10	10	3	1 00	6 00
412	Wisconsin	do.	21	...	10	8	11	1 00	4 80
413	Germany	Racine	31	3	10	8	10	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
414	do.	do.	31	2	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
415	do.	do.	31	2	10	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
416	do.	Sheboygan	27	2	10	8	9	1 20	7 20
417	do.	do.	53	8	10	10	10	1 10	6 60
418	do.	do.	36	7	10	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	5 70
419	do.	do.	28	2	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
420	Wisconsin	do.	27	1	10	8	12	1 00	6 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FACTORY OPERATIVES — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.			AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.	Number of months employed.	Per day.	Per week.
421	Germany	Sheboygan	56	4	10	10	9	\$1 15	88 90
422	do.	do.	45	10	10	10	6	1 00	6 00
423	do.	do.	38	10	10	10	6	1 00	6 00
424	do.	do.	36	9	8	8	5½	1 05	6 30
425	Wisconsin	do.	25	10	10	10	5	1 25	7 50
426	Germany	do.	58	10	10	10	10	1 25	7 50
427	do.	do.	51	10	8	8	10	1 30	7 80
428	do.	do.	54	10	8	8	4	85	5 50
429	do.	do.	37	4	10	10	10	1 12½	6 75
430	Russia	do.	40	1	10	10	8	1 15	6 90
431	Wisconsin	do.	28	2	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
432	Russia	do.	35	1	10	10	10	1 05	6 30
433	Wisconsin	do.	27	10	8	8	11	80	4 80
434	Germany	do.	47	6	10	10	9	80	4 80
435	do.	do.	28	10	8	8	9	1 25	7 50
436	do.	do.	42	3	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
437	New York	do.	51	10	8	8	10	1 00	6 00
438	Germany	do.	42	6	9	6	2	80	4 80
439	do.	do.	28	10	8	8	8	1 00	6 00
440	Austria	do.	34	5	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
441	Germany	do.	..	..	10	8	9	95	5 70
442	do.	do.	32	2	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
443	do.	do.	26	4	10	10	9	1 05	6 30
444	Austria	do.	21	10	10	10	10	1 05	6 30
445	Germany	do.	23	..	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
446	do.	do.	23	1	10	10	10	1 00	6 00
447	United States	do.	25	..	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
448	Austria	do.	28	..	10	10	10	80	4 80
449	do.	do.	27	..	10	10	10	1 05	6 30
450	Wisconsin	do.	24	..	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
451	Massachusetts	Superior	30	3	10	8	9	1 35	8 10
452	Ohio	do.	59	4	10	8	11	80	4 80
453	Sweden	do.	30	2	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
454	Wisconsin	do.	29	4	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
455	Sweden	do.	28	1	10	8	11	1 12½	6 75
456	Minnesota	do.	19	..	10	10	4	1 00	6 00
457	Norway	do.	28	..	10	8	11	1 00	6 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FACTORY OPERATIVES— continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
367	Weekly	\$440 00		\$60 00	\$240 00	\$60 00	\$22 00		\$58 00	\$380 00
368	Monthly	225 00	\$50 00		125 00	50 00	25 00		75 00	275 00
369	Weekly	290 00	30 00		275 00	150 00	40 00		50 00	515 00
370	Semi-month.	450 00	40 00	228 00						
371	do.	192 25			100 00	30 00	25 00	\$60 00	25 00	240 00
372	do.	340 00		60 00						
373	Weekly	300 00		75 00						
374	Monthly	511 00		150 00	260 00	60 00	20 00		21 90	361 90
375	do.	303 00		30 00	128 65	45 00	20 00	25 00	55 00	273 65
376	do.	240 00		65 00						
377	do.	280 00								
378	Weekly	336 00			152 00	16 00	24 00	96 00	48 00	336 00
379	do.	450 00	168 00	18 00	330 00	100 00	40 00		130 00	600 00
380	Semi-month.	160 00			185 00		48 00	60 00	20 00	313 00
381	do.	180 00								
382	Monthly	350 64	16 25	101 00						
383	Semi-month.	300 00		30 00						
384	Monthly	250 00			90 00	40 00	80 00	60 00	75 00	285 00
385	Weekly	260 00		24 00	150 00	20 00	6 00	40 00	20 00	236 00
386	do.	212 00			160 00	45 00	16 00	40 00	50 00	311 00
387	Monthly	250 00		12 00	136 00		30 00	72 00		238 00
388	Weekly	468 00	250 00	150 00	248 00	80 00	30 00		220 00	568 00
389	do.	325 00	80 00		175 00	62 80	25 00	48 00	92 25	408 05
390	Monthly	350 00			200 00		25 00		40 00	350 00
391	do.	285 00			226 00		25 00		65 00	316 00
392	Weekly	500 00			300 00	70 00	80 00		100 00	500 00
393	do.	360 00		45 00	130 00	45 00	30 00	60 00	50 00	315 00
394	do.	360 00	90 00		300 00	100 00	40 00		100 00	540 00
395	Monthly	412 00		52 00	150 00	100 00	25 00		85 00	360 00
396	do.	325 00			180 00	50 00	25 00		70 00	325 00
397	do.	360 00								
398	Weekly	244 76			200 00	30 00	40 00		80 00	350 00
399	Monthly	300 00			180 00	45 00	35 00		40 00	300 00
400	do.	316 11			168 00	60 00	35 00	36 00	16 00	315 00
401	Semi-month.	291 25			177 00	20 00	10 00	84 00		291 00
402	Monthly	400 00		50 00	200 00	60 00	40 00		50 00	350 00
403	Semi-month.	434 38	126 89		282 00	75 00	40 00		169 25	561 25
404	Monthly	387 50								
405	Weekly	250 00		20 00						
406	Monthly	170 00								
407	do.	360 00		110 00						
408	do.	160 00								
409	do.	280 00		26 00						
410	Weekly	140 50								
411	Monthly	70 00								
412	do.	246 00								
413	Semi-month.	300 00			133 43	20 00	27 90	52 80	179 34	413 47
4 4	do.	210 00			150 00	50 00	18 00	72 00	20 00	310 00
415	do.	267 97			97 40	20 00	27 00	52 80	179 30	376 50
416	do.	280 00			200 00	40 00	20 00		40 00	300 00
417	do.	290 00			230 00	40 00	20 00			290 00
418	Monthly	200 00			240 00	40 00	35 00		35 00	350 00
419	do.	209 50	30 90		87 00	43 00	17 50	54 00	80 40	261 90
420	do.	300 00			156 00	38 00	15 00	54 00	37 00	300 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FACTORY OPERATIVES—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
421	Monthly	\$250 00	300 00		\$220 00	\$150 00	\$60 00		\$125 00	\$555 00
422	do.	180 00			84 00	12 00	16 00	48 00		160 00
423	do.	240 00			160 00	25 00	20 00	15 00	20 00	240 00
424	do.	250 00		\$75 00	105 00	30 00	22 00		20 00	177 00
425	do.	240 00			144 00	28 00	10 00	36 00	14 00	240 00
426	Irregular	310 00	80 00							
427	Semi-month.	327 00		77 00	162 00	25 00	15 00	48 00		250 00
428	Irregular	80 00	85 00		200 00	40 00	25 00		55 00	320 00
429	Monthly	250 00			176 00	30 00	18 00	54 00	22 00	300 00
430	do.	240 00		50 00	100 00		20 00	60 00	10 00	190 00
431	Irregular	350 00			182 00	48 00	24 00	48 00	48 00	350 00
432	Monthly	275 00			160 00	25 00	15 00	48 00	27 00	275 00
433	do.	230 00			100 00	75 00	24 00		35 24	234 24
434	Irregular	175 00	145 00		184 00	40 00	20 00	56 00	20 00	320 00
435	do.	294 00			176 00	50 00	20 00	48 00		294 00
436	Monthly	286 00			175 00	37 00	13 00	38 00	25 00	286 00
437	do.	250 00	144 00		200 00	48 00	25 00	48 00	73 00	394 00
438	do.	35 00	150 00		124 00	25 00		38 00		185 00
439	Two months	200 00	80 00	40 00	130 00	50 00	25 00		15 00	220 00
440	Monthly	230 00			200 00	40 00	15 00		80 00	355 00
441	do.	220 00	140 00	79 00	125 00	60 00	12 00	72 00	12 00	281 00
442	do.	290 00			180 00	50 00	15 00		45 00	290 00
443	do.	250 00			180 00	28 00	12 00	42 00	18 00	280 00
444	do.	242 00		75 00						
445	Two months	210 00								
446	Semi-month.	250 00		25 00						
447	Monthly	190 00								
448	do.	210 00								
449	do.	277 20	22 00	75 00						
450	do.	220 00		19 00						
451	do.	315 00			168 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	35 00	333 00
452	do.	29 00	72 00		116 99	50 00	40 00	84 00	10 00	300 99
453	do.	248 15			153 00	35 34	13 00	18 00	38 00	257 34
454	do.	330 00			200 00	28 00	15 00	51 00	17 00	341 00
455	do.	320 00			200 00	35 00	25 00	36 00	30 00	320 00
456	do.	90 00								
457	Semi-month.	275 00								

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

FACTORY OPERATIVES—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES OF SINGLE.			Expenditure over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.		Total.	Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.			Rate of interest paid.
412				36 00	2,000				15 days.
413									No.
414						900	200 00	6	20 days.
415									20 days.
416						2,500			4 weeks.
417				153 00	2,000	1,200 00	6		40 days.
418				30 00					15 days.
419									20 days.
421									1 month.
422									No.
423				4 24	500	200 00	6		17 days.
424									2 weeks.
425								2,000	5 days.
426									20 days.
427									17 days.
428									No.
429					2,000	600 00	6	1,000	Six weeks.
430				36 00	1,200	1,000 00	6		
441									Yes.
442						750			
443				30 00					20 days.
444	3144 00	323 00		3197 00					No.
445				210 00					Two months.
446	190 00	65 00		320 00	125 00				Two months.
447	120 00	35 00	40 00	195 00	15 00				20 days.
448	144 00	30 00	96 00	370 00	30 00				One month.
449	176 00	30 00	34 00	240 00					Half month.
450	156 00	45 00		201 00					20 days.
451				18 00					10 days.
452									10 days.
453				9 19					No.
454				11 00					15 days.
455									Yes.
456	5 21 00	20 00	15 00	40 21 00					No.
457	5 21 00	20 00	75 00	100 21 00					No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

FACTORY OPERATIVES—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
421					\$5 00	\$2,000				15 days.
422										No.
423										20 days.
424						800	\$100 00	6		20 days.
425										
426						2,500				8 weeks.
427										40 days.
428					155 00	2,000	1,200 00	6		15 days.
429					50 00					20 days.
430										
431										1 month.
432										No.
433					4 24	800	200 00	6		17 days.
434										2 weeks.
435									\$2,000	5 days.
436										20 days.
437										17 days.
438										No.
439						2,000	800 00	6	1,000	Six weeks.
440					95 00	1,200	1,000 00	6		
441										Yes.
442						750				
443					30 00					20 days.
444	\$144 00	\$23 00		\$167 00						No.
445				210 00						Two months.
446	160 00	45 00	\$20 00	225 00						Two months.
447	120 00	35 00	40 00	195 00	15 00					20 days.
448	144 00	30 00	95 00	269 00	59 00					One month.
449	156 00	30 00	38 00	224 00						Half month.
450	156 00	45 00		201 00						20 days.
451					18 00					10 days.
452										10 days.
453					9 19					No.
454					11 00					15 days.
455										Yes.
456	55 00	20 00	15 00	90 00						No.
457	180 00	20 00	75 00	275 00						No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

FIREMEN (STATIONARY).

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
458	Wisconsin	La Crosse	30	4	12	12	11	\$1 75	\$10 50
459	Minnesota	do	33	3	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
460	Norway	do	33	9	10	10	12	1 66½	10 00
461	Canada	do	46	8	13	11	12	2 05	12 30
462	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	44	4	13	13	8	1 50	9 00
463	Germany	do	41	7	10	8	12	1 48	8 78
464	Wisconsin	do	23	10	10	3½	12	2 20	13 20
465	Ireland	do	27	12	12	10	12	2 50	15 00
466	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	29	5	10	10	12	1 40	8 40
467	do	do	30	2	10	10	12	1 30	7 80
468	Holland	do	30	3	11	11	11	1 25	7 50
469	Finland	do	24	1	10	9	11½	1 37½	8 25

FIREMEN (STATIONARY) — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.						
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.	
458	Weekly	\$500 00									
459	do	530 00		\$80 00	\$150 00	\$100 00	\$50 00	\$120 00	\$50 00	\$470 00	
460	do	498 00	\$48 00		290 00	120 00	25 00		111 00	548 00	
461	Monthly	636 00		36 00	300 00	85 00	35 00	78 00	102 00	600 00	
462	Semi-month.	328 00			201 00	40 00	36 00	72 00	60 00	408 00	
463	Monthly	400 00			200 00	150 00	40 00		10 00	400 00	
464	do	180 00									
465	Semi-month.	660 00	90 00	334 00							
466	Irregular	411 97			250 00	45 00	25 00	60 00	30 00	410 00	
467	Monthly	400 00			230 00	50 00	30 00		90 00	400 00	
468	do	365 00			144 00	60 00	25 00	60 00	75 00	364 00	
469	Semi-month.	415 00	35 00		108 00	75 00	72 00	48 00	192 00	450 00	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MACHINISTS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
470	Wisconsin	Appleton	37	4	10	10	12	\$2 25	\$13 50
471	Vermont	do	43	6	11	9	6	1 75	10 50
472	Ohio	do	48	6	10	10	11	2 25	13 50
473	Minnesota	Eau Claire	41	6	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
474	Wisconsin	do	30	4	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
475	Norway	do	57	10	10	8	12	2 50	15 00
476	do	do	36	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
477	do	do	34	5	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
478	Wisconsin	do	25	5	10	8	11	2 00	12 00
479	do	do	24	5	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
480	Scotland	Green Bay	37	3	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
481	Wisconsin	Janesville	26	2	10	10	11	1 65	9 90
482	do	do	33	1	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
483	do	do	27	4	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
484	do	do	24	4	10	10	9	1 65	9 90
485	do	do	23	1	10	10	9	1 75	11 50
486	Maine	La Crosse	64	5	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
487	Wisconsin	do	38	5	10	10	11½	2 75	16 50
488	Germany	do	45	4	10	8	12	2 70	16 20
489	do	do	50	5	10	10	12	2 60	15 60
490	England	do	37	4	10	9	11	2 60	15 60
491	Wisconsin	do	31	2	10	9	12	2 50	15 00
492	Iowa	do	33	6	10	9½	2 60	15 60	
493	Austria	do	34	4	10	8	11	1 90	11 40
494	England	do	29	2	10	8	10½	2 00	12 00
495	Wisconsin	do	35	5	10	10	12	2 60	15 60
496	do	do	22	2	10	8	6	2 00	12 00
497	Switzerland	do	28	2	10	9	11½	2 60	15 60
498	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	31	2	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
499	do	do	24	1	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
500	Connecticut	Milwaukee	40	3	10	10	8	2 50	15 00
501	England	do	50	6	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
502	do	do	31	7	10	10	12	3 33½	20 00
503	do	do	47	5	10	10	12	2 85	17 10
504	Wisconsin	do	40	3	10	8	10	2 50	15 00
505	Illinois	do	25	2	10	10	12	3 50	21 00
506	Wisconsin	do	42	2	9	9	11½	2 80	16 80
507	Austria	do	36	6	10	10	11½	2 25	13 50
508	England	do	44	5	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
509	do	do	27	3	10	10	10	2 75	16 50
510	Germany	do	30	4	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
511	Norway	do	34	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
512	do	do	35	7	10	10	11½	3 00	18 00
513	Germany	do	33	4	10	10	11	1 90	11 40
514	Wisconsin	do	27	3	10	10	10	1 75	10 80
515	Denmark	do	29	2	10	8	12	2 25	13 50
516	Wisconsin	do	28	10	10	10	12	3 50	21 00
517	Germany	do	44	9	9	8	12	2 25	13 50
518	do	do	33	4	8	8	12	2 25	13 50
519	do	do	34	5	10	10	10½	3 40	20 40
520	do	do	33	4	10	10	11½	2 00	12 00
521	Wisconsin	do	36	5	10	10	6	2 00	12 00
522	New York	do	45	5	9	8	12	2 25	13 38

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MACHINISTS — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
523	New York	Milwaukee	38	7	9½	9½	12	\$3 00	\$18 00
524	Germany	do	30	5	10	8	9	2 20	13 20
525	Ohio	do	37	8	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
526	England	do	27	2	10	10	11½	2 75	16 50
527	Germany	do	28	5	10	10	10	2 20	13 20
528	England	do	28	1	8½	8½	12	3 65	21 90
529	Germany	do	41	...	8	8	10	2 50	15 00
530	do	do	32	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
531	Wisconsin	do	37	3	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
532	New Hampshire	do	48	4	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
533	Wisconsin	do	35	2	10	10	9½	2 00	12 00
534	do	do	34	5	10	10	12	3 25	19 50
535	New York	do	48	4	10	10	12	2 75	16 50
536	Germany	do	27	...	10	8	11½	2 25	13 50
537	Wisconsin	do	25	1	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
538	Germany	do	22	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
539	Maine	do	25	...	10	10	11½	1 90	11 40
540	Missouri	do	28	2	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
541	Michigan	do	41	4	10	10	12	2 75	16 50
542	Ireland	do	28	...	10	10	11½	2 75	16 50
543	Wisconsin	do	22	...	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
544	Maine	Oshkosh	42	4	10	8	8	2 00	12 00
545	New York	do	31	4	10	10	12	3 20	19 20
546	Wisconsin	do	48	5	10	10	12	3 50	21 00
547	do	do	25	3	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
548	Pennsylvania	Racine	52	3	10	8	10	3 00	18 00
549	Canada	do	48	2	10	...	9	2 25	13 50
550	England	do	47	1	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
551	Michigan	do	34	1	11	11	12	2 50	15 00
552	New York	do	54	1	9	9	12	2 75	16 50
553	Wisconsin	do	35	3	10	9	11	2 25	13 50
554	Denmark	do	60	3	10	9	10	2 50	15 00
555	Ohio	do	34	2	9	9	9	2 00	12 00
556	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	40	1	10	8	10	2 50	15 00
557	Canada	Superior	45	2	10	8	10½	2 50	15 00
558	Germany	do	28	...	10	10	11½	2 50	15 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MACHINISTS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
470	Monthly	\$350 00		\$80 00	\$30 00	\$30 00	\$40 00		\$140 00	\$570 00
471	do.	275 00	100 00		180 00	150 00	55 00		20 00	585 00
472	do.	550 00	200 00	50 00	300 00	75 00	50 00	\$100 00	17 00	700 00
473	Semi-month.	675 00		75 00	320 00	80 00	50 00		150 00	600 00
474	do.	580 00			280 00	85 00	40 00		15 00	560 00
475	do.	780 00								
476	do.	600 00		100 00	240 00	75 00	25 00		18 00	500 00
477	do.	600 00		30 00	300 00	50 00	20 00		20 00	570 00
478	do.	520 00								
479	do.	386 00		15 00						
480	Monthly	60 00		20 00	250 00	100 00	40 00		19 00	580 00
481	Weekly	465 00			230 00	60 00	38 00	72 00	6 00	465 00
482	do.	472 00			290 00	47 50	50 00		34 00	771 50
483	Monthly	500 00		60 00	240 00	55 00	30 00	72 00	4 00	440 00
484	Weekly	375 00								
485	Monthly	390 00		20 00						
486	do.	600 00								
487	do.	800 00		250 00	300 00	100 00	30 00		12 00	550 00
488	do.	800 00		200 00	240 00	90 00	45 00		22 00	600 00
489	do.	850 00								
490	do.	749 32		210 51	183 99	17 50	39 00		28 32	538 81
491	do.	750 00		140 00	130 00	75 00	45 00	110 00	25 00	610 00
492	do.	626 00		35 00	320 00	90 00	32 00	96 00	5 00	591 00
493	do.	503 05	104 85	114 84	201 45	55 00	19 65		16 00	445 70
494	do.	600 00		100 00	200 00	40 00	40 00	96 00	12 00	500 00
495	do.	827 32			240 00	85 00	32 00	108 00	38 32	827 32
496	do.	300 00								
497	do.	730 00		150 00						
498	Weekly	650 00								
499	do.	520 00			240 00	60 00	30 00	96 00	9 00	520 00
500	Monthly	500 00		86 00	180 00	40 00	50 00	144 00		414 00
501	Semi-month.	500 00		200 00	180 00	60 00	40 00		20 00	300 00
502	do.	1,000 00			360 00	200 00	50 00	138 00	25 00	1,000 00
503	do.	950 00	60 00	8 00	460 00	180 00	42 00		32 00	1,002 00
504	do.	580 00	160 00	160 00	300 00	100 00	50 00		13 00	580 00
505	do.	1,029 00		217 00	390 00	150 00	40 00	132 00	10 00	812 00
506	do.	844 04		217 47	322 60	58 80	31 50		21 67	628 57
507	Monthly	663 00			363 00	100 00	51 00		15 00	664 00
508	do.	631 63		141 63	300 00	80 00	40 00		7 00	490 00
509	do.	665 00			168 00	120 00	42 00	168 00	16 00	666 00
510	do.	700 00								
511	Semi-month.	725 18	175 00	280 18	345 56	100 00	25 75	120 00	2 69	620 00
512	Monthly	828 25			420 00	120 00	40 00	144 00	10 25	828 21
513	do.	80 00		125 00	300 00	75 00	25 00		7 00	475 00
514	do.	370 00	385 00	375 00	150 00	25 00	42 00	120 00	4 00	380 00
515	do.	600 00		120 00	180 00	50 00	35 00	132 00	8 00	480 00
516	Weekly	1,000 00	85 00	400 00	325 00	150 00	25 00		28 00	785 00
517	Monthly	700 00	100 00	130 00	270 00	120 00	30 00		25 00	670 00
518	do.	680 00			325 00	125 00	30 00	108 00	9 00	680 00
519	do.	600 00			400 00	75 00	25 00	90 00	31 00	900 00
520	do.	610 00			275 00	106 00	45 00	108 00	74 00	610 00
521	Weekly	288 00			250 00	100 00	40 00			390 00
522	Monthly	610 00	100 00	124 00	400 00	47 50	58 50		8 00	586 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MACHINISTS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
523	Weekly	\$936 00			\$596 00	\$100 00	\$40 00		\$200 00	\$936 00
524	Monthly	494 75	110 00	\$110 00	273 75	50 00	28 00	\$78 00	65 00	494 75
525	do.	500 00			800 00	75 00	30 00	132 00	113 00	650 00
526	Semi-month.	853 00		197 00	300 00	130 00	45 00	126 00	80 00	661 00
527	do.	570 00			300 00	100 00	40 00	120 00	10 00	570 00
528	Weekly	1,144 00		200 00	250 00	75 00	60 00	180 00	379 00	944 00
529	Semi-month.	600 00		80 00	270 00	125 00	20 00	96 00	80 00	521 00
530	Weekly	720 00		10 00	300 00	125 00	40 00	120 00	125 00	710 00
531	Semi-month.	900 00		250 00	325 00	140 00	55 00		130 00	650 00
532	Weekly	720 00								
533	Semi-month.	500 00			260 00	85 00	25 00		255 00	625 00
534	Monthly	1,015 00			450 00	100 00	30 00	216 00	159 00	1,015 00
535	do.	910 00			300 00	75 00	70 00	204 00	251 00	900 00
536	Weekly	650 00		138 00						
537	do.	780 00	218 00	100 00						
538	Monthly	600 00								
539	Semi-month.	500 00		175 00						
540	Monthly	500 00								
541	Weekly	850 00	100 00	270 00	300 00	80 00	30 00	160 00	110 00	680 00
542	do.	800 00		300 00						
543	Monthly	700 00								
544	Weekly	420 00			263 00	80 00	25 00	72 00		420 00
545	Monthly	1,000 00		375 00	243 00	120 00	62 00		200 00	625 00
546	do.	1,050 00		300 00	300 00	100 00	50 00		300 00	750 00
547	Semi-month.	315 00			270 00	30 00	20 00	72 00		322 00
548	do.	740 00			320 00	130 00	50 00	120 00	120 00	740 00
549	do.	500 00			280 00	90 00	50 00		80 00	500 00
550	do.	670 00								
551	do.	780 00		120 00	460 00	50 00	30 00	96 00	24 00	680 00
552	do.	820 00		100 00	350 00	50 00	40 00	120 00	160 00	720 00
553	do.	450 00			280 00	80 00	40 00	120 00	130 00	650 00
554	do.	651 78	124 00	168 78	253 00	60 00	50 00		244 00	607 00
555	Semi-month.	460 00		28 00	200 00	80 00	30 00	72 00	50 00	442 00
556	Monthly	660 00			200 00	56 00	35 00		375 00	666 00
557	Semi-month.	675 00	150 00							
558	Monthly	720 00		5 00						

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MACHINISTS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
470						\$1,500			\$3,000	
471					210 00	1,500	\$500	7		5 days.
472									2,000	No.
473						1,500			2,000	No.
474						600			2,000	No.
475						1,500			2,000	No.
476						1,000			2,000	1 week.
477						1,400	400	6		1 week.
478	\$250 00	150 00	\$120 00	\$520 00					2,000	No.
479				351 00						No.
480						1,800	700	7	1,000	20 days
481										No.
482					299 50	2,500			2,000	1 day.
483										10 days.
484				375 00						No.
485	185 00		185 00	370 00						
486										
487						1,800	500	7	3,000	No.
488						2,000			2,500	25 days.
489						2,000			3,000	2 weeks.
490						1,500			1,000	
491									1,500	No.
492									550	15 days.
493									250	* 3 cts. per day.
494									2,000	* \$1.10 per month.
495									4,250	15 days.
496				300 00						15 days.
497	300 00	80 00	200 00	580 00						15 days.
498									1,000	No.
499										
500									3,000	½.
501						2,000	400	7		No.
502									2,500	2 weeks.
503						1,800				2 weeks.
504						4,000	200	6	1,000	3 to 5 days.
505									7,000	
506						3,000	300	6		
507						1,700	500	6	2,000	10 days.
508						2,200			3,000	10 days.
509					1 00					10 days.
510						3,000	1,800	6		No.
511						4,500	1,500	6	2,500	½ month.
512									3,500	10 days.
513									2,000	No.
514						6,000			3,000	10 days.
515									3,000	10 days.
516						3,000			3,000	No.
517						3,500	100		3,000	1 month.
518										No.
519										25 days.
520						700	500	5		13 days.
521					102 00	2,000	600	7	1,000	3 days.
522						5,000	500	6	1,000	

* For insurance.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MACHINISTS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
523						\$2,500	\$900	7	\$ 500	
524						3,000	1,075	6	1,000	1 month.
525					150 00				1,000	10 days.
526									1,000	No.
527										
528									1,000	No.
529										
530									2,000	No.
531						3,500	1,000	6	3,500	
532										1 day.
533					125 00	2,100				10 per cent.
534										10 days.
535						15,000	1,000	7		10 days.
536	\$288 00	\$94 00	\$150 00	\$512 00						
537	595 00		403 00	998 00					1,000	1 day.
538	300 00	170 00	130 00	600 00						
539	200 00	50 00	75 00	325 00						10 days.
540										15 days.
541	250 00	60 00	190 00	500 00					4,000	No.
542	350 00	100 00	250 00	700 00					2,000	No.
543										*5 days.
544									2,000	One day.
545						1,600			2,000	No.
546						3,000			2,000	Yes.
547					7 00				2,000	1 week.
548									3,500	No.
549						700				5 days.
550						3,600				5 days.
551									1,000	No.
552										1 week.
553										5 days.
554						1,550				
555						1,200	465 00	7		1 week.
556						1,500			1,000	10 days.
557						1,500	300 00	6		No.
558	265 00	150 00	300 00	715 00					1,000	No.

* For insurance.

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
620	Norway	Eau Claire	33	1	10	10	11	\$1 75	\$10 50
621	do	do	33	5	10	10	12	1 40	8 40
622	Germany	do	32	4	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
623	Austria	do	33	1	10	10	9	1 65	9 90
624	Norway	do	31	1	10	10	10	1 35	8 10
625	Germany	do	30	1	10	10	9	1 75	10 50
626	Wisconsin	do	32	1	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
627	Germany	do	31	1	10	10	11½	1 35	8 10
628	Canada	Janesville	31	6	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
629	Germany	do	31	3	10	10	8	1 25	7 50
630	Wisconsin	La Crosse	31	1	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
631	Wisconsin	do	33	3	10	10	10	1 25	7 50
632	Germany	do	31	1	10	10	10	1 33½	8 00
633	Wisconsin	do	30	3	9	9	11	1 75	10 50
634	Germany	do	33	5	10	10	9	1 20	7 20
635	do	do	44	6	10	10	12	2 25	13 50
636	Minnesota	do	15	1	10	9	9	1 30	7 80
637	Minnesota	do	30	1	10	10	11	1 30	7 80
638	Poland	Milwaukee	27	3	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
639	Wisconsin	do	41	3	10	10	9½	2 00	12 00
640	Germany	do	35	4	10	10	11½	1 66½	10 00
641	New York	do	28	3	10	8	9	1 30	7 80
642	Germany	do	29	7	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
643	Wisconsin	do	39	5	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
644	do	do	23	1	12	12	11	1 20	7 20
645	do	do	27	1	10	10	12	1 36	8 16
646	do	do	22	1	10	10	9	1 46	8 76
647	do	do	15	1	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
648	United States	Oshkosh	46	3	10	9	10½	1 37½	8 25
649	Germany	do	36	9	8	8	10	1 20	7 20
650	do	do	27	3	10	9	9	1 00	6 00
651	do	do	26	4	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
652	Illinois	do	24	3	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
653	Germany	do	54	7	10	2	2	1 25	7 50
654	Wisconsin	do	27	2	10	10	8	1 75	10 50
655	Germany	do	30	1	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
656	Wisconsin	do	20	1	10	10	8	1 00	6 00
657	do	do	27	1	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
658	Austria	do	20	1	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
659	Bohemia	do	19	1	10	10	11	1 00	6 00
660	Wisconsin	do	32	1	10	9	8	1 20	7 20
661	Germany	do	27	1	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
662	do	do	21	1	10	8	8	90	5 40
663	Wisconsin	do	22	1	10	8	9	65	5 70
664	Germany	do	26	1	10	8	9	90	5 40
665	do	do	36	1	10	10	11	1 33½	11 00
666	Canada	do	21	1	10	8	10	2 00	12 00
667	Bohemia	do	51	1	10	8	10	75	4 50
668	Wisconsin	do	19	1	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
669	do	Racine	38	2	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
670	do	do	37	2	10	8	10	2 00	12 00
671	Scotland	do	28	3	10	8	10½	1 75	10 50
672	Illinois	do	35	6	9	9	8	1 90	11 40

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS—continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
673	Wisconsin	Racine	29	3	10	8	4	\$2 15	\$12 90
674	Denmark	do	28	4	9	9	9	1 20	10 80
675	Bohemia	do	25	2	8	9	7	1 25	7 50
676	Austria	do	32	3	10	8	9	1 50	9 00
677	Wisconsin	do	38	5	10	8	9	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
678	Denmark	do	27	...	10	8	12	1 25	7 50
679	Germany	Sheboygan	52	...	10	8	9	1 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 00
680	Wisconsin	do	36	10	10	10	10	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
681	do	do	25	2	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
682	Germany	do	45	10	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
683	Wisconsin	do	27	3	10	8	11	1 10	6 60
684	Europe	do	26	3	10	8	9	1 05	6 30
685	Canada	do	45	4	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
686	Germany	do	59	4	10	8	9	95	5 70
687	do	do	57	4	10	8	9	85	5 10
688	do	do	28	3	10	8	9	1 10	6 60
689	Bohemia	do	31	4	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
690	Germany	do	37	5	10	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
691	Bavaria	do	48	7	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
692	Germany	do	60	5	10	10	10	1 20	7 20
693	Michigan	do	25	...	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
694	New York	Superior	35	5	10	8	11	1 40	8 40
695	do	do	33	2	10	8	9	1 57	9 42
696	Illinois	do	38	3	10	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 50
697	Sweden	do	36	7	10	8	12	1 35	8 10

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
620	Semi-month.	\$500 00			\$240 00	\$50 00	\$20 00	\$96 00	\$94 00	\$500 00
621	do	420 00		\$22 00	145 00	110 00	20 00	48 00	75 00	396 00
622	do	425 00			225 00	55 00	30 00	96 00	19 00	425 00
623	Monthly	385 00			200 00	60 00	20 00	84 00	21 00	385 00
624	do	350 00		40 00	115 00	65 00	8 00	36 00	86 00	310 00
625	do	415 00		115 00						
626	do	350 32								
627	do	408 75		251 75						
628	do	575 00			300 00	100 00	25 00	96 00	54 00	575 00
629	Semi-month.	280 00	\$72 00	25 00	200 00	60 00	8 00		40 00	308 00
630	Weekly	500 00		75 00	240 00	50 00	19 00		116 00	425 00
631	do	320 00			140 00	82 00	13 00	60 00	25 00	320 00
632	do	350 00			200 00	25 00	15 00	85 00	25 00	350 00
633	do	500 00			300 00	125 00	25 00		50 00	500 00
634	do	275 00	50 00		175 00	70 00	22 00		55 00	322 00
635	do	700 00	500 00	300 00	500 00	150 00	30 00		220 00	900 00
636	do	370 00								
637	do	340 00								
638	Semi-month.	365 00			150 00	50 00	24 00	50 00	96 00	372 00
639	Weekly	500 00		40 00	200 00	50 00	30 00	120 00	60 00	460 00
640	Monthly	485 00			225 00	95 00	31 50	72 00	62 00	485 50
641	Weekly	300 00			143 00	40 00	19 50	60 00	36 45	296 95
642	Monthly	350 00			200 00	40 00	36 00	72 00		348 00
643	Semi-month.	460 00			240 00	60 00	30 00	72 00	58 00	460 00
644	Weekly	345 60								
645	Monthly	424 00								
646	Semi-month.	330 00	50 00	100 00						
647	do	430 00								
648	Monthly	375 00	75 00		250 00	75 00	30 00	48 00	47 00	450 00
649	do	315 00	30 00		220 00	60 00	25 00		40 00	345 00
650	do	285 00			155 40	60 00	33 60	36 00		285 00
651	do	290 00			200 00	50 00		72 00		322 00
652	do	251 00		10 00	94 00	30 00	15 00	72 00	30 00	241 00
653	Weekly	65 00			300 00	50 00				350 00
654	Monthly	365 00		100 00	175 00	60 00	30 00			265 00
655	Weekly	350 00								
656	do	200 00								
657	Semi-month.	220 00								
658	Weekly	225 00								
659	do	270 00		54 00						
660	do	240 00								
661	Monthly	280 00								
662	Weekly	185 00								
663	do	211 00								
664	do	200 00								
665	do	510 00		275 00						
666	do	525 00		50 00						
667	do	198 00								
668	Semi-month.	290 00		13 00						
669	Weekly	620 00			350 00	120 00	40 00		110 00	620 00
670	Semi-month.	525 00			200 00	50 00	50 00	180 00	45 00	525 00
671	do	475 00			180 00	75 00	37 50		182 50	475 00
672	do	440 00			250 00	70 00	30 00	72 00	18 00	440 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and working men's returns.*

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.	Amount saved from all sources.	Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
673	Monthly.....	\$225 00			\$240 00	\$60 00	\$55 00	\$64 00	\$15 00	\$454 00
674	Semi-month.	425 49		\$115 00	201 00	30 49	20 00	60 00		310 49
675	do	230 00			115 00	41 50	36 00		42 05	234 55
676	Irregular....	350 00			200 00	40 00	20 00	60 00	30 00	350 00
677	Monthly.....	300 00	\$100	25 00	250 00	65 00	30 00		30 00	375 00
678	Semi-month.	378 00		60 00						
679	Monthly.....	262 90			180 00	30 00	20 00		32 90	262 90
680	Semi-month.	475 00			264 00	50 00	25 00		125 00	464 00
681	Monthly.....	210 00			125 00	25 00	10 00	48 00	75 00	288 00
682	do	330 00	305		375 00	30 00	30 00		200 00	635 00
683	Semi-month.	315 00			180 00	40 00	18 00	60 00	50 00	348 00
684	Monthly.....	245 28			180 00	61 00	27 50	48 00	20 00	336 50
685	3 months.	262 00								
686	Monthly.....	221 63			180 00	70 00	25 00		30 00	305 00
687	do	190 00			150 00	50 00	25 00		40 00	265 00
688	Irregular....	257 00			150 00	35 00	20 00	48 00	45 00	298 00
689	Semi-month.	375 00			270 00	35 00	25 00		55 00	385 00
690	Monthly.....	280 00			180 00	40 00	12 00	48 00		280 00
691	Irregular....	280 00	90		144 00	120 00	40 00		90 00	394 00
692	Monthly.....	315 00	350	100 00	280 00	120 00	30 00		185 00	565 00
693	Irregular....	396 00								
694	do	398 00			180 00	80 00	12 00	81 00	45 00	396 00
695	Semi-month.	370 52			198 90	75 45	20 00	48 00	78 50	420 75
696	do	667 00		100 00	290 00	70 00	45 00		202 00	607 00
697	do	420 00			300 00	70 00	30 00		20 00	420 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MACHINE WOOD WORKERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
673					229 00					6 days.
674								\$250		5 days.
675					104 75	\$1 800	\$250	6		One week.
676									3,000	One week.
677						1,000	125	6		One week.
678	\$182 00	\$60 00	\$71 00	\$313 00					500	One week.
679						2,500	1,200	6	200	
680						1,200	650	7	1,000	Yes.
681										17 days.
682						2,600	700	6	1,000	No.
683					33 00					Two months.
684					91 22					Yes.
685										Yes.
686					33 37	600				One month.
687					75 00	800	600	7	2,000	One month.
688					38 00					Two months.
689					10 00	600	250	7		No.
690									285	
691					24 00	875			1,000	20 days.
692						2,000	1,200	6		1½ months.
693	156 00	50 00	190 00	396 00						No.
694										Yes.
695					50 28					2 weeks.
696						1,250				No.
697						250				No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workmen's returns.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
686	Germany	Milwaukee	52	7	10	6	33	40	\$20 40
686 ¹	do.	do.	49	7	10	6	33	29	19 20
686	do.	do.	48	7	10	6	33	29	15 00
689 ²	England	do.	38	6	10	7	33	30	19 20
700	Michigan	do.	38	6	10	7	33	23	18 00
701	Wisconsin	do.	33	1	10	7	33	20	19 20
702	Ohio	do.	33	1	10	7	33	20	19 20
703	Wisconsin	Appleton	32	1	10	6	33	20	15 00
704	England	do.	32	4	10	6	33	30	15 00
705	Germany	do.	42	10	10	6	33	50	18 00
705	do.	do.	42	10	10	6	33	50	15 00
708	do.	do.	29	2	10	6½	2	50	15 00
707	Wisconsin	do.	20	2	10	5	2	20	12 00
708	do.	Kenosha	20	2	10	5	2	20	12 00
709	Bohemia	La Crosse	46	2	10	5	2	20	12½
710	Germany	Sheboygan	23	3	10	3	3	30	21 60
711	Scotland	Superior	31	3	10	4	3	30	9 00
712	Sweden	do.	44	3	10	5	1	50	13 50
712	do.	do.	44	3	10	5	1	50	9 00

MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.	Amount saved from all sources.	Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
686	Weekly	\$530 00			\$125 00	\$100 00	\$45 00		\$150 00	\$620 00
686 ²	Semi-monthly	500 00	\$250		380 00	125 00	45 00	\$120 00	77 00	750 00
689	do.	660 00			350 00	120 00	50 00		140 00	680 00
689 ²	do.	568 00			420 00	53 00	40 00	60 00	50 00	623 00
700	do.	400 00								
701	do.	568 00	800	\$170 00						
702	do.	420 00								
703	do.	380 00		100 00	200 00	40 00	20 00		30 00	290 00
704	do.	364 00								
705	Irregular	400 00			250 00	200 00	25 00		50 00	525 00
708	do.	400 00			110 00	130 00	15 00		130 00	385 00
707	Monthly	250 00	50	75 00						
708	Weekly	400 00	150	200 00						
709	Irregular	475 00			324 00	120 00	30 00		75 00	849 00
710	do.	300 00			200 00	80 00	25 00	48 00	20 00	373 00
711	do.	230 00			160 00	20 00	14 00	36 00		230 00
712	Monthly	180 00	90		192 00	68 00	10 00			270 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS— continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
698						\$2,300			\$1,000	No.
698 ^a										No.
699						3,500	\$950	6	2,000	No.
699 ^a					\$28 00					No.
700	\$200 00	\$50 00	\$150 00	\$400 00					2,000	No.
701	225 00		1,000 00	1,225 00		8,000			3,000	No.
702				420 00						No.
703						700				No.
704									1,000	No.
705					128 00	1,800			1,000	No.
706						2,200	600	6	2,000	No.
707	144 00	81 00		225 00						No.
708				370 00		2,000				No.
709					374 00	3,000	300	10		One-third.
710					78 00					
711									500	
712						300				No.

MATTRESS MAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
713	Massachusetts.....	Kenosha.....	60	4	10	8	11	\$1 16%	\$7 00
714	England.....	do.....	24	1	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
715	Bohemia.....	Milwaukee.....	35	3	8	8	10	1 50	9 00
716	Wisconsin.....	do.....	33	3	8	8	10	1 98%	8 00
717	do.....	do.....	31	1	10	8	9	1 83%	8 00
718	do.....	do.....	33	1	10	8	11	1 83%	8 00
719	Germany.....	do.....	33	1	8	8	12	1 41%	8 50
720	New Jersey.....	do.....	33	1	8	8	12	1 46	8 75

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MATTRESS MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
713	Weekly.....	\$330 00	\$100	.....	\$250 00	\$80 00	\$35 00	.....	\$65 00	\$430 00
714	do.....	280 00	.....	.....	320 00	100 00	.....	.....	121 00	581 00
715	do.....	400 00	181	.....	380 00	55 00	40 00	.....	33 00	360 00
716	do.....	380 00	.....	.....	200 00	24 00	48 00	.....	.....	360 00
717	do.....	312 00	.....	.....	200 00	35 00	20 00	48 00	9 00	312 00
718	do.....	384 00	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
719	do.....	440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
720	do.....	464 00	.....	\$75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MATTRESS MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,500	.....	.....	.....	No.
714	\$150 00	\$35 00	\$75 00	\$260 00	.....	4,000	\$1,900	6	.....	No.
715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
718	250 00	70 00	100 00	420 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
719	.....	.....	.....	440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
720	182 00	40 00	167 00	389 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MILLWRIGHTS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
721	Wisconsin	Appleton	27	3	10	10	12	\$2 50	\$15 00
722	Pennsylvania	do	36	4	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
723	Norway	Eau Claire	35	7	12	10	12	2 88	17 28
724	Canada	do	41	3	10	10	12	1 54	9 24
725	New York	do	55	3	10	8	12	2 25	13 50
726	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	37	7	10	8	8	2 00	12 00
727	New York	do	42	5	10	10	8	2 00	12 00
728	England	do	56	1	10	10	11	2 75	16 50
729	Norway	do	47	1	10	10	12	2 75	16 50
730	Pennsylvania	Neenah	59	1	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
731	Norway	do	28	4	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
732	New York	Oshkosh	42	4	10	8	12	2 66%	16 00

MILLWRIGHTS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
721	Monthly	\$780 00		\$200 00	\$330 00	\$35 00	\$45 00		\$120 00	\$580 00
722	do	550 00		100 00	210 00	100 00	40 00		100 00	450 00
723	do	800 00	50 00	200 00	240 00	175 00	50 00	120 00	115 00	700 00
724	do	480 00		100 00	240 00	50 00	25 00		80 00	375 00
725	Semi-m' thly.	700 00	400 00	500 00	380 00	100 00	35 00		115 00	600 00
726	Two months	420 00								
727	Weekly	420 00			220 00	60 00	25 00	84 00	31 00	420 00
728	do	780 00		300 00	240 00	80 00	40 00		120 00	480 00
729	do	850 00		45 00	480 00	175 00	50 00		150 00	805 00
730	Monthly	568 00	284 00	387 00	300 00	50 00	10 00		75 00	435 00
731	do	510 00	75 00	225 00	240 00	80 00	35 00		25 00	380 00
732	do	830 00	200 00	600 00	240 00	75 00	35 00		85 00	430 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MILLWRIGHTS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
721						\$1,500	\$800	6	\$2,000	10 days.
722						1,800	300	7	1,000	No.
723						800			1,000	No.
724						1,000			1,000	No.
725						\$3,000	1,300	7	1,000	10 days
726									5,000	
727						3,500				
728						1,200	200	4		No.
729						1,800	500	5	2,500	No.
730						1,850	775	5	2,000	No.
731						3,000		7	1,000	15 days.

MOLDERS (BRASS AND IRON.)

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supporting.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
733	Wisconsin	Janesville	33	3	8	8	7 1/2	\$2 66 2/3	\$16 00
734	do	do	33	3	8	8	8	2 25	13 50
735	Germany	Manitowoc	37	10	10	10	8 1/2	1 50	9 00
736	Wisconsin	do	32	2	10	10	9	1 50	9 00
737	Norway	do	22	2	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
738	Wisconsin	do	31	9	9	9	8	1 50	9 00
739	New York	do	1	1	1	1	8	1 90	11 40
740	Wisconsin	do	38	4	10	8	8	1 75	10 50
741	do	do	22	10	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
742	Germany	do	22	10	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
743	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	33	3	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
744	do	do	27	4	10	10	7	2 25	13 50
745	England	do	41	5	10	10	11	4 16 2/3	25 00
746	Wisconsin	do	51	9	10	10	11	3 00	18 00
747	Austria	do	32	7	10	8	7	2 50	15 00
748	France	do	45	4	10	10	9	3 00	18 00
749	Wisconsin	do	23	5	10	10	9	2 50	15 00
750	Denmark	do	28	3	10	10	9	3 00	18 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MOLDERS (BRASS AND IRON)—continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
751	do	do	47	5	12	12	10	\$2 50	\$15 00
752	Wisconsin	do	37	5	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
753	Holland	do	29	2	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
754	New York	do	41	4	10	10	9	2 25	13 50
755	Germany	do	34	6	11	11	7	2 00	12 00
756	Wisconsin	do	42	5	12	11	8½	2 25	13 50
757	Germany	do	50	7	10	10	9	2 50	15 00
758	Wisconsin	do	39	6	10	10	12	2 75	16 50
759	do	do	42	5	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
760	do	do	39	4	10	10	6	2 25	13 50
761	New York	do	49	4	11	11	10	2 00	12 00
762	Wisconsin	do	29	4	11	11	10	2 37½	14 25
763	do	do	26	3	10	10	8	2 66½	16 00
764	do	do	31	2	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
765	New York	do	43	7	9	8	12	2 25	14 10
766	Germany	do	28	3	10	10	12	2 58½	15 50
767	Wisconsin	do	29	3	9	9	11	2 00	12 00
768	do	do	29	4	9	9	10½	2 00	12 00
769	Holland	do	34	7	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
770	Wisconsin	do	35	2	10	8	10	2 00	12 00
771	do	do	23	3	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
772	do	do	41	4	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
773	Poland	do	41	4	10	9	12	2 18½	13 00
774	Wisconsin	do	25	3	10	10	10	2 18½	13 00
775	do	do	21	3	10	10	6	1 66½	10 00
776	Denmark	do	23	6	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
777	Wisconsin	do	21	3	10	10	9½	1 75	10 50
778	do	Oshkosh	23	3	10	8	7	2 00	12 00
779	do	Racine	24	3	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
780	Denmark	do	36	6	9	9	11	2 00	12 00
781	Wisconsin	do	25	2	10	9	10	1 66½	10 00
782	England	do	53	5	10	10	11½	2 70	16 20
783	Germany	do	26	3	10	9	11	1 80	10 80
784	do	Sheboygan	42	9	10	9	12	1 75	10 50
785	Wisconsin	do	22	4	10	10	9½	1 41½	8 50
786	France	do	35	5	10	8	12	1 50	9 00
787	Wisconsin	do	27	3	10	9	6	1 66½	10 00
788	do	do	25	3	10	8	10	1 62½	9 75
789	do	Milwaukee	27	3	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
790	Switzerland	do	28	3	11	11	10	1 66½	10 00
791	Wisconsin	do	30	3	10	10	8	2 66½	16 00
792	do	Racine	32	4	10	9	9½	2 75	16 50
793	do	do	47	4	9	9	8	2 50	15 00
794	Denmark	do	32	3	10	9	9½	2 50	15 00
795	Wisconsin	do	22	3	9	9	8	2 00	12 00
796	Denmark	do	26	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
797	Wisconsin	do	28	3	10	8	10	2 00	12 00
798	England	do	27	3	9	9	8	3 00	18 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

MOLDERS (BRASS AND IRON) — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
791	Weekly	\$50 00	.....	\$160 00	\$35 00	\$100 00	\$65 00	\$84 00	\$28 00	\$610 00
792	Semi-month	680 00	.....	50 00	250 00	.....	46 00	108 00	80 00	511 00
793	do.	500 00	\$50 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
794	do.	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
795	do.	480 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
796	Monthly	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
797	Semi-month	525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
798	do.	625 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MOLDERS (BRASS AND IRON) — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
733	\$1,000	\$350	7	\$200	No.
734	\$30 00	.....	.....	.....	4,000	No.
735	600	245	5	2,300	20 days.
736	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 days.
737	14
738	20 days.
739	3 weeks.
740	20 days.
741	\$156 00	\$125	\$103 00	\$384 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
742	120 00	30	110 00	280 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two weeks.
743	Yes.
744	No.
745	3,000	.....	.....	1,500	No.
746	5,000	.....	.....	.....	25 days.
747	162 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1 month.
748	4,000	.....	.....	1,000	No.
749	No.
750	1,000	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MOLDERS (BRASS AND IRON)—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
751					150 00					No.
752										No.
753								2,000		1 month.
754								2,000		No.
755						1,500	1,000	6		2 weeks.
756						3,500	800	6	1,150	No.
757						2,800	300	6	2,000	No.
758						4,000	900	6		15 days.
759										2 days.
760						1,800				1 week.
761									1,000	No.
762					85 24					No.
763										2 weeks.
764									1,000	Yes.
765						3,000	1,000	6	2,000	Yes.
766									1,000	No.
767										No.
768									1,000	No.
769						4,000				No.
770						2,500	1,000	6		12 days.
771										No.
772										1 week.
773						600			1,200	No.
774	240 00								1,000	10 days.
775	182 00	80	104 00	346 00	88 00					4 days.
776	245 00	80	275 00	600 00						No.
777				440 00					2,300	No.
778	208 00	33	179 00	420 00						No.
779									1,000	No.
780						900	600	6		3 days.
781									1,000	2 weeks.
782						2,500	1,400	6	2,000	10 days.
783										2 weeks.
784						1,200			2,000	
785					66 00				300	10 days.
786									1,000	10 days.
787				270 00						10 days.
788										No.
789	180 00	125	208 00	518 00					1,000	2 days.
790	208 00	50	280 00	518 00	73 00					
791	156 00	102	142 00	400 00						
792									2,000	5 days.
793									3,000	5 days.
794									2,000	5 days.
795				500 00						6 days.
796	156 00	30	284 00	450 00					1,000	6 days.
797	250 00		275 00	525 00						5 days.
798	208 00	80	187 00	475 00						No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

Office num-ber.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
799	Norway	Eau Claire	33	6	10	10	11	\$1 80	86 80
800	New Hampshire	do	47	4	10	10	12	1 80	10 81
801	Germany	Janesville	29	4	10	10	10	2 25	13 50
802	England	do	53	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
803	Ohio	La Crosse	46	3	10	9	9	2 00	12 00
804	Missouri	do	30	5	10	9	11½	2 00	12 00
805	Germany	do	37	...	12	12	9	2 16½	13 00
806	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	44	...	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
807	Germany	do	43	...	10	9	10	1 75	10 50
808	do	do	31	1	10	10	7	4 00	24 00
809	Wisconsin	do	23	2	8	8	8½	1 13½	6 80
810	do	do	50	6	10	10	8	1 75	10 50
811	do	do	32	4	9	8	9	2 20	13 20
812	Holland	do	26	1	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
813	Wisconsin	do	48	3	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
814	do	do	40	5	10	10	12	2 40	14 40
815	Germany	do	61	3	9	9	7½	1 16½	7 00
816	Pennsylvania	do	39	5	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
817	Wisconsin	do	40	8	8	8	3	1 80	10 80
818	Germany	do	65	...	10	9	9	2 25	13 50
819	Norway	do	23	3	10	8	9	1 80	11 40
820	Wisconsin	do	24	...	8	8	7	2 00	12 00
821	Germany	Oshkosh	28	3	8	8	8	1 83½	11 00
822	do	do	28	4	10	10	6	1 80	9 00
823	Denmark	do	29	...	10	10	11½	1 40	8 40
824	Ohio	Racine	26	3	10	10	7	2 00	12 00
825	Wisconsin	do	37	2	10	10	8	3 33½	20 00
826	Norway	do	38	6	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
827	Wisconsin	do	25	2	8	8	6	1 42	8 50
828	do	do	23	5	10	9	7	1 25	7 50
829	Germany	do	35	6	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
830	do	do	26	...	9	8	11	2 15	13 50
831	California	Sheboygan	31	1	10	10	12	1 43	8 58
832	Wisconsin	do	27	3	10	10	9	1 20	7 20
833	Germany	do	32	2	10	10	10	1 40	8 40
834	Wisconsin	do	27	3	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
835	Austria	do	35	1	10	10	11	1 00	6 00
836	Germany	do	28	6	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
836	do	do	45	6	10	8	9½	1 05	6 30
837	do	do	29	6	10	10	11	2 75	16 50
838	do	do	30	4	10	10	9½	1 25	7 50
839	Wisconsin	do	30	4	10	8	10	1 12½	6 75
840	do	do	24	2	10	8	10	1 12½	6 75
841	do	do	35	4	10	8	11	1 20	7 20
842	Germany	do	34	3	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
843	Wisconsin	do	23	4	10	10	10½	1 25	7 50
844	Germany	do	38	6	10	8	10	1 80	10 80
845	do	do	35	4	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
845	do	do	31	4	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
846	do	do	35	...	10	10	11	1 75	10 80
847	Illinois	do	27	...	8	8	10	1 00	6 00
848	Germany	do	20	...	10	8	8	1 64	3 84
849	do	do	44	4	14	13	11	1 92	11 52
850	Denmark	Superior	36	4	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
851	Sweden	do	36	4	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
852	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	23	...	10	4	9	1 80	10 80

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

PAINTERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
799	Semi-month.	\$460 00			\$275 00	\$70 00	\$30 00		\$35 00	\$460 00
800	do	550 00			250 00	175 00	35 00		90 00	550 00
801	Weekly	575 00			280 00	70 00	45 00	\$96 00	84 00	575 00
802	do	525 00	230 00		180 00	35 00	30 00		30 00	575 00
803	Monthly	600 00	300 00	\$300 00	250 00	150 00	26 00	72 00	102 00	600 00
804	do	600 00			240 00	150 00	20 00	84 00	106 00	600 00
805	do	500 00								
806	Semi-month.	480 00			300 00	25 00	18 00	96 00	21 00	480 00
807	do	480 00			220 00	47 00	30 00	84 00	79 00	480 00
808	do	740 00			400 00	150 00	60 00		130 00	740 00
809	do	245 00			144 00	21 50	13 00	60 00	6 50	245 00
810	Weekly	357 50			156 00	150 00	25 00	50 00	54 00	435 00
811	Monthly	500 00			300 00	50 00	35 00		115 00	500 00
812	do	576 00			250 00	75 00	40 00	108 00	108 00	576 00
813	do	575 00			300 00	85 00	35 00	108 00	47 00	575 00
814	do	609 46	412 18	443 00	360 00	100 00	70 00		48 00	578 00
815	do	227 84			120 00	70 00	30 00	48 00	15 00	283 00
816	Weekly	950 84		200 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	200 00		750 00
817	do	138 00			172 00	85 00			10 00	387 00
818	Monthly	512 00	192 00	165 00						
819	do	445 00								
820	Weekly	350 00		170 00						
821	do	370 00	45 00		182 00	60 00	20 00	96 00	57 00	415 00
822	Semi-month.	230 00			120 00	50 00	36 00	72 00		278 00
823	Monthly	410 70		87 00						
824	Semi-month.	370 00			188 00	50 00	25 00	60 00	50 00	370 00
825	Weekly	700 00		300 00	240 00	50 00	35 00		75 00	400 00
826	Semi-month.	588 00			400 00	50 00	30 00		100 00	580 00
827	Monthly	228 00			180 00	35 00	20 00	48 00	17 00	300 00
828	Semi-month.	230 00	106 00		260 00	100 00	31 00		25 00	416 00
829	Monthly	298 00			192 00	53 00	30 00		75 00	350 00
830	Semi-month.	640 00		130 00						
831	do	442 00	130 00	150 00	180 00	80 00	23 00	60 00	78 00	421 00
832	do	284 80			120 00	40 00	24 00	60 00	40 00	284 00
833	do	369 00			195 00	45 00	20 00	60 00	49 00	368 00
834	Monthly	540 00		100 00	175 00	100 00	40 00		125 00	440 00
835	do	280 00		800 00	144 00	35 00	20 00	48 00	25 00	272 00
836	do	235 00			200 00	50 00	30 00	54 00	5 00	339 00
837	Irregular	253 50	42 00		124 80	38 00	28 00		73 70	261 00
838	Semi-weekly.	790 00			375 00	115 00	40 00	108 00	152 00	790 00
839	Monthly	300 00			200 00	40 00	18 00		42 00	300 00
840	do	298 00			170 00	15 00	12 00	28 00	70 00	298 00
841	Semi-month.	345 00			195 00	50 00		48 00	52 00	345 00
842	Irregular	500 00			300 00	50 00	35 00		125 00	510 00
843	Monthly	340 00			200 00	40 00	30 00	60 00	15 00	365 00
844	do	475 00			260 00	50 00	60 00	84 00	20 00	474 00
845	Irregular	280 00			135 00	51 50	26 00		47 29	259 79
846	Monthly	290 00			144 00	50 00	22 00	48 00	20 00	284 00
847	do	600 00								
848	do	250 00								
849	do	134 00								
850	Semi-month.	550 00	150 00		368 00	162 00	30 00	72 00	48 00	700 00
851	do	370 00			70 00	216 00	60 00	24 00		300 00
852	do	420 00		70 00						

PAINTERS — continued.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
799						\$300	\$300	4	\$1,000	6 days.
800						1,200	80	6	1,500	6 days.
801									1,000	Yes.
802						1,500			4,000	
803										No.
804									1,000	No.
805	\$160 00	140 00	\$200 00	\$500 00						
806									2,000	10 days.
807										
808						1,200			3,000	
809										10 days.
810					\$78 00				3,000	6 days.
811						2,800	1,000	6	1,500	1 month.
812										10 days.
813										10 days.
814						3,200	510	8		1 month.
815					55 08					2 weeks.
816									2,000	No.
817					234 00					
818	156 00	40 00	348 00	539 00		2,000			2,000	No.
819	190 00	65 00	200 00	455 00	10 00					1 month.
820	80 00	50 00	50 00	180 00						
821										No.
822					48 00					1 week.
823	182 50	25 00	116 00	323 50						5 days.
824										5 days.
825						1,800				10 per cent.
826						1,600	800	6		1 week.
827					75 00	550	250	5		1 week.
828						1,000	80	6		Yes.
829					80 00	1,000	800	7		10 days.
830	210 00	180 00	140 00	510 00						
831									1,000	10 days.
832										30 days.
833										6 weeks.
834						900	425	5		17 days.
835										
836										2 weeks.
837						1,400	1,000	7	1,000	Yes.
838									1,000	No.
839						1,000	725	6	180	20 days.
840										17 days.
841									1,000	Yes.
842						1,200			1,000	Yes.
843										2 months.
844					1 00					2 months.
845						1,000	200	7		2 months.
846					6 00					Yes.
847						1,275			3,000	No.
848	180 00	50 00	40 00	270 00	20 00					20 days.
849	150 00	25 00	10 00	191 00						12 days.
850										
851						600				
852	208 00	78 00	64 00	350 00						No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).-- *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

PAPER MAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
853	Wisconsin	Appleton	39	7	12	12	12	\$3 00	\$18 00
854	England	do.	45	1	11	11	12	2 25	13 50
855	Canada	do.	27	4	11	13	10½	2 60	15 60
856	Scotland	do.	39	6	11	11	12	2 25	13 50
857	Missouri	do.	34	2	10	10	6	2 00	12 00
858	Wisconsin	Neenah	36	3	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
859	Denmark	do.	45	5	12	12	10	2 00	12 00
860	Wisconsin	do.	25	2	12	12	11	3 00	18 00
861	Germany	do.	27	3	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
862	Wisconsin	do.	23	...	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
863	do.	do.	24	...	13	10	x	1 50	9 00
864	do.	do.	19	...	12	12	12	1 40	8 40

PAPER MAKERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.	Amount saved from all sources.	Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
853	Monthly	\$936 00	\$114	\$150 00	\$600 00	\$50 00	\$60 00	\$120 00	\$70 00	\$900 00
854	do.	690 00	.....	120 00	250 00	75 00	45 00	108 00	62 00	570 00
855	Weekly	730 00	.....	300 00	223 00	125 00	40 00	.....	40 00	430 00
856	Monthly	700 00	.....	.....	320 00	90 00	100 00	108 00	82 00	700 00
857	do.	300 00	.....	100 00	108 00	10 00	24 00	60 00	.....	200 00
858	do.	540 00	600 00	600 00	250 00	125 00	100 00	.....	65 00	540 00
859	do.	525 00	.....	.....	230 00	70 00	30 00	96 00	49 00	535 00
860	do.	860 00	.....	300 00	265 00	75 00	35 00	108 00	82 00	560 00
861	do.	505 75	.....	50 00	156 75	75 00	40 00	.....	134 00	455 75
862	Weekly	468 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
863	Monthly	315 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
864	do.	436 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

PAPER MAKERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
853									\$3,000	No.
854										No.
855						\$1,000			2,000	No.
856									1,000	
857										No.
858						1,800			3,000	10 days.
859									1,100	3 weeks.
860									2,000	Yes.
861						900	\$650 00	6		8 days.
862	\$208 00	\$150	\$110 00	\$468 00						
863	120 00	50	145 00	315 00						
864	160 00		76 00	236 00						No.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
865	Wisconsin.....	Appleton.....	17		10	10	12	\$0 42	\$2 52
866	Iowa.....	Eau Claire.....	25		10	8	12	2 50	15 00
867	Wisconsin.....	do.....	29	2	10	8	8	2 00	18 00
868	Iowa.....	Janesville.....	21		10	8	12	2 00	12 00
869	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	30	3	10	10	6	2 65	15 90
870	Germany.....	do.....	31	4	10	8	9½	1 40	14 40
871	Wisconsin.....	Sheboygan.....	32		10	10	7	1 50	9 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.						
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.	
865	Weekly.....										
866	Semi-month.....	\$780 00		\$200 00	\$158 00	\$50 00	\$25 00			\$349 00	\$880 00
867	do.....	600 00			350 00	100 00	40 00			110 00	600 00
868	Weekly.....	233 00		300 00							
869	do.....	413 00			200 00	75 00	24 00	\$144 00		128 00	571 00
870	Monthly.....	597 18			150 00	160 00	31 00	96 00		160 00	597 00
871	do.....	280 00									

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
865									No.	
866						\$1,500		\$3,000	No.	
867						1,000			No.	
868	\$206 00	\$40 00	\$97 00	\$335 00					One day.	
869					\$158				No.	
870						1,600	\$1,225	6	1,000	
871	168 00	75 00	100 00	343 00	63				1,000	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

PRINTERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
872	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	33	1	8	3	12	\$2 45	\$14 70
873	do.....	do.....	28	3	8	3½	9	3 00	18 00
874	Germany.....	do.....	31	4	10	10	12	3 00	12 00
875	do.....	do.....	32	5	8	8	12	2 45	14 70
876	Wisconsin.....	do.....	32	5	10	10	11	2 85	16 00
877	Prussia.....	do.....	37	3	8	8	11	2 85	17 00
878	Canada.....	do.....	37	2	10	10	11	2 85	18 00
879	Wisconsin.....	do.....	30	3	10	10	12	2 85	16 00
880	Ohio.....	do.....	32	1	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
881	do.....	do.....	53	...	8½	3¼	12	3 00	18 00
882	Germany.....	do.....	50	...	8½	8	12	2 50	15 00
883	Wisconsin.....	do.....	32	...	8½	8	12	3 00	18 00
884	Switzerland.....	do.....	48	...	10	10	9½	2 16½	13 00
885	Germany.....	do.....	21	...	10	10	11½	3 00	18 00
886	Ohio.....	do.....	21	...	8½	8¼	9	3 00	18 00
887	Wisconsin.....	Oshkosh.....	38	4	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
888	do.....	Sheboygan.....	39	1	10	10	11¼	3 00	12 00

PRINTERS—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.	Amount saved from all sources.	Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
872	Weekly.....	\$762 00	.....	\$50 00	\$364 00	\$148 00	\$22 00	.....	\$178 00	\$712 00
873	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	260 00	80 00	35 00	\$102 00	123 00	600 00
874	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	210 00	80 00	60 00	120 00	130 00	600 00
875	do.....	762 00	.....	100 00	350 00	110 00	40 00	.....	122 00	662 00
876	do.....	750 00	.....	.....	340 00	100 00	50 00	108 00	152 00	750 00
877	do.....	800 00	.....	250 00	325 00	80 00	30 00	.....	105 00	550 00
878	do.....	850 00	.....	193 00	250 00	100 00	0 00	96 00	175 00	651 00
879	do.....	750 00	.....	140 00	270 00	50 00	30 00	110 00	150 00	610 00
880	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
881	do.....	920 00	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
882	do.....	750 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
883	do.....	666 00	.....	192 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
884	do.....	524 00	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
885	do.....	898 00	.....	326 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
886	do.....	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
887	do.....	780 00	.....	80 00	320 00	110 00	25 00	108 00	123 00	700 00
888	Monthly.....	580 00	\$185	350 00	20 00	100 00	30 00	.....	84 00	414 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

PRINTERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
872						\$1,800				No.
873										No.
874									\$1,000	No.
875						3,650				No.
876									1,000	No.
877						3,500	\$1,200	6	2,000	No.
878									2,000	No.
879									2,000	No.
880	\$312 00	\$190	\$550 00	\$962 00	\$62 00					No.
881				620 00		6,000				No.
882				550 00		2,000				No.
883	234 00	40	200 00	474 00						No.
884	208 00		166 00	374 00		1,500				No.
885	300 00	70	200 00	570 00						No.
886	312 00									No.
887									2,000	No.
888						1,800				No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

SHOEMAKERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.		HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
889	Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	33	2	10	10	6	6	\$2 00	\$12 00
890	Canada.....	do.....	30	10	10	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
891	Wisconsin.....	do.....	27	10	10	10	11	3	3 00	18 00
892	do.....	do.....	39	4	6	6	6	3	1 15	6 90
893	do.....	Milwaukee.....	28	1	10	10	10	3	1 25	7 50
894	Wisconsin.....	do.....	23	10	10	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
895	Germany.....	do.....	24	10	10	8	11	11	1 75	10 50
896	do.....	do.....	60	4	8	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	7 50
897	do.....	do.....	30	3	10	10	6	6	2 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 00
898	Wisconsin.....	do.....	34	4	10	10	10	9	1 42	8 52
899	Germany.....	do.....	28	4	10	8	9	2	2 00	12 00
900	England.....	do.....	25	4	10	9	11	11	1 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
901	Wisconsin.....	do.....	32	4	10	8	9	9	1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 50
902	do.....	do.....	38	6	8	8	11	11	1 25	7 50
903	Germany.....	do.....	46	7	10	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	9 00
904	Wisconsin.....	do.....	35	3	10	8	7	7	1 75	10 50
905	Poland.....	do.....	27	2	10	9	11	11	1 67	10 00
906	Germany.....	do.....	47	2	10	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	12 00
907	do.....	do.....	27	4	10	8	8	8	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
908	Wisconsin.....	do.....	32	1	10	8	9	9	1 50	9 00
909	Massachusetts.....	do.....	45	3	10	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
910	Wisconsin.....	do.....	28	4	10	8	9	9	2 50	15 00
911	do.....	do.....	29	2	10	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 00	18 00
912	Vermont.....	do.....	38	10	9	9	9	9	2 50	15 00
913	Wisconsin.....	do.....	22	10	8	8	8	8	1 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
914	Austria.....	do.....	27	10	8	7	7	7	92	5 52
915	Germany.....	do.....	21	10	8	8	8	8	1 50	9 00
916	do.....	do.....	23	10	8	12	12	12	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
917	do.....	do.....	22	10	10	11	11	11	1 50	9 00
918	Danmark.....	Neenah.....	30	2	10	10	10	10	1 75	10 50
919	Wisconsin.....	do.....	26	4	10	10	10	10	2 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50
920	Germany.....	do.....	26	1	10	10	10	10	2 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 50
921	Wisconsin.....	Racine.....	45	7	10	8	12	12	1 50	9 00
922	do.....	do.....	23	2	10	8	12	12	1 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
923	Bohemia.....	do.....	28	2	10	9	12	12	1 75	10 50
924	Germany.....	do.....	50	8	10	4	4	4	1 25	7 50
925	Illinois.....	do.....	29	10	10	9	9	9	1 00	6 00
926	Germany.....	Sheboygan.....	29	4	10	10	9	9	1 00	6 00
927	Wisconsin.....	do.....	39	3	10	10	9	9	2 00	12 00
928	Germany.....	do.....	43	3	7	7	8	8	90	5 40
929	do.....	do.....	42	4	10	10	8	8	1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 50
930	do.....	do.....	35	5	10	10	9	9	1 00	6 00
931	do.....	do.....	36	2	10	8	6	6	90	5 40

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

SHOEMAKERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
889	Weekly.....	\$288 00			\$260 00	\$85 00	\$45 00		\$260 00	\$650 00
890	do.....	460 00			235 00	50 00	25 00	\$108 00	42 00	460 00
891	do.....	860 00		\$100 00	280 00	80 00	40 00	72 00	288 00	700 00
892	do.....	275 00		22 00	160 00	20 00	45 00	120 00	80 00	353 80
893	do.....	84 00				10 45	14 00	84 00	45 00	153 45
894	do.....	440 00			280 00	20 00	50 00	96 00	25 00	451 00
895	do.....	450 00		100 00	190 00	35 00	20 00	72 00	46 00	353 00
896	do.....	247 68	\$24 00		145 00	30 00	25 00	75 00		275 00
897	do.....	328 00		29 00	75 00	75 00	25 00	84 00	50 00	309 00
898	do.....	370 00			261 28	16 50	21 00	42 00	23 33	364 11
899	do.....	450 00			200 00	54 00	30 00	96 00	70 00	450 00
900	do.....	380 00			256 00	30 00	52 00	48 00		386 00
901	do.....	260 00			208 00	35 00	30 00	78 00	15 00	366 00
902	do.....	360 00			150 00	40 00	28 50		135 00	353 50
903	do.....	403 00	140 00		300 00	100 00	30 00		110 00	540 00
904	do.....	350 00			180 00	40 00	29 25	78 00	23 00	350 25
905	Semi-month..	425 00		26 00	180 00	40 00	25 00	84 00	70 00	399 00
906	Weekly.....	490 00	108 00	200 00	200 00	35 00	30 00		133 00	398 00
907	do.....	250 00	29 00		156 00	25 00	29 25	72 00	37 00	319 25
908	do.....	350 00			144 00	30 00	35 00	84 00	57 00	350 00
909	do.....	500 00			350 00	200 00	45 00		300 00	895 00
910	do.....	577 10			289 00	35 00	20 00	103 00	150 00	577 00
911	do.....	875 00			365 00	80 00	30 00	165 00	240 00	840 00
912	do.....	592 28	36 00							
913	do.....	340 00								
914	do.....	170 00								
915	do.....	300 00								
916	do.....	558 78	9 00	100 00						
917	do.....	400 00	50 00	100 00						
918	do.....	450 00			260 00	50 00	40 00	72 00	128 00	550 00
919	do.....	500 00		100 00	200 00	25 00	40 00	72 00	63 00	400 00
920	do.....	550 00	650 00	500 00	350 00	100 00	50 00		200 00	700 00
921	do.....	460 00	340 00		340 00	150 00	50 00	120 00	100 00	900 00
922	do.....	500 00			270 00	60 00	30 00	84 00	56 00	500 00
923	do.....	540 00		50 00	280 00	70 00	35 00		125 00	490 00
924	Semi month..	135 00			340 00	110 00	45 00		90 00	535 00
925	do.....	228 63								
926	do.....	230 00			156 00	56 00	24 75		39 54	276 29
927	do.....	468 00			200 00	40 00	25 00	60 00	43 00	368 00
928	do.....	200 00	18 00		88 00	30 00	15 00		85 00	218 00
929	do.....	210 00			100 00	30 00	12 00	60 00	8 00	210 00
930	do.....	228 00			92 00	45 00	37 60	48 00	28 00	250 00
931	do.....	140 00			75 00	20 00	20 00	36 00	7 00	158 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

SHOEMAKERS— continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.			Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.		Total.	Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.			Rate of interest paid.
886				362 00	\$1,400				No.
890									No.
891								\$1,000	No.
892								2,000	One day.
893				69 45					No.
894				11 00					No.
895									No.
896				3 34					One day.
897									No.
898					1,400	\$500	7		No.
899								1,000	No.
900				6 00					Three days.
901				106 00					No.
902					3,200	1,400	6		No.
903					2,000	400	6	1,150	No.
904									No.
905					3,000				No.
906									No.
907				40 25				500	No.
908									Two days.
909				395 00	5,000	200	7	5,000	No.
910								1,500	No.
911				5 00				1,500	No.
912	\$328 00		\$300 00	\$628 00					No.
913	180 00	\$60 00	120 00	340 00					No.
914	182 00		182 00	12 00					No.
915	208 00	43 00	49 00	300 00					No.
916	250 00	50 00	167 00	467 00				100	No.
917	200 00	75 00	75 00	350 00					No.
918				100 00				2,000	No.
919								1,000	No.
920					2,800	800	6	1,000	No.
921								200	No.
922								2,000	No.
923					1,500	800	6	2,200	No.
924				450 00	1,500			1,000	No.
925	208 00		20 00	228 00					No.
926				46 29	500	500	6½		No.
927									Two weeks.
928					1,000	550	7		Two days.
929								2,000	Two weeks.
930				15 00					Four weeks.
931				18 00					

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

TAILORS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
932	Russia	Milwaukee.....	34	2	10	10	12	\$3 00	\$12 00
933	Michigan	do	33	4	10	10	11½	3 00	15 00
934	New York	do	33	3	10	10	12	3 00	7 75
935	Wisconsin	do	34	4	8	3	12	3 00	12 00
936	Russia	do	33	10	10	10	12	3 00	13 50
937	Iowa	do	33	10	10	10	12	3 00	13 50
938	Austria	Oshkosh	37	4	10	10	10	3 00	9 12
939	Germany	do	37	3	10	10	10	3 00	9 00
940	Bohemia	Sheboygan	33	3	10	10	6	2 00	12 00
941	Germany	do	34	4	10	10	10	1 66%	10 00

TAILORS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.			FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.	Amount saved from all sources.	Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
932	Semi-month.	\$300 00	.....	\$200 00	\$230 00	\$50 00	\$25 00	.....	\$35 00	\$400 00
933	Monthly.....	748 75	\$377	189 52	180 00	100 00	87 00	\$96 00	100 00	563 00
934	Irregular.....	90 00	.....	.....	120 00	4 00	15 00	84 00	19 00	242 00
935	Weekly.....	370 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
936	Semi-month	370 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
937	Weekly.....	700 00	.....	145 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
938	do	400 00	.....	.....	200 00	50 00	36 00	.....	114 00	400 00
939	do	400 00	.....	.....	214 00	50 00	36 00	.....	100 00	400 00
940	Weekly.....	312 00	.....	7 00	200 00	25 00	30 00	.....	50 00	305 00
941	do	435 00	.....	50 00	200 00	40 00	38 00	72 00	38 00	385 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
942	Holland	Kenosha	28	2	10	10	12	\$2 00	\$12 00
943	Germany	do	52	7	10	10	10	1 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
944	do	do	37	5	10	10	11	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
945	Denmark	do	34	7	10	10	12	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
946	Switzerland	do	34	5	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
947	Michigan	do	26	3	10	10	12	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 50
948	England	do	45	3	8	7	9	1 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
949	Germany	do	56	5	10	10	11	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 00
950	Sweden	do	26	8	8	8	12	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
951	Canada	do	28	2	9	9	11	1 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
952	New Jersey	La Crosse	49	5	10	10	9	2 00	12 00
953	Wisconsin	do	38	2	10	10	9	1 50	9 00
954	do	do	23	4	10	9	11	1 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
955	Norway	do	30	10	10	10	11	1 40	8 40
956	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	32	2	10	9	12	2 25	13 50
957	Germany	do	26	3	10	10	12	1 00	6 00
958	do	do	47	3	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
959	do	do	33	5	8	8	12	2 49	14 94
960	do	do	32	5	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
961	do	do	28	4	10	10	12	1 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 50
962	Wisconsin	do	35	5	5	5	10	1 50	9 00
963	Germany	do	53	3	10	9	12	2 50	15 00
964	do	do	34	5	10	10	11	1 60	9 60
965	do	do	53	2	10	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 50
966	Austria	do	32	6	10	8	11	1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 30
967	Maryland	do	51	6	10	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	15 00
968	Ireland	do	39	3	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
969	Norway	do	47	4	10	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 00
970	Germany	do	50	1	10	10	11	2 50	15 00
971	Wisconsin	do	23	1	10	8	9	2 00	12 00
972	Canada	do	48	3	10	5	9	2 75	16 50
973	Germany	do	20	2	10	10	12	1 20	7 20
974	Illinois	do	21	10	10	10	12	2 00	12 30
975	Germany	do	45	10	10	10	12	1 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
976	Wisconsin	do	24	8	8	8	10	1 20	7 20
977	do	do	28	1	10	8	9	1 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 00
978	Bohemia	do	30	10	10	8	11	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 25
979	Germany	do	24	10	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
980	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	27	3	10	10	11	1 35	8 10
981	Germany	do	40	7	10	10	8	1 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 00
982	do	do	40	7	10	10	5	1 00	6 00
983	Prussia	do	47	4	10	9	10	90	5 40
984	Germany	do	32	5	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
985	do	do	30	5	10	10	11	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 75
986	do	do	30	2	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
987	Austria	do	41	6	10	8	11	88	5 28
988	New York	do	35	4	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
989	Germany	do	50	10	10	8	9	1 08	6 48
990	do	do	31	2	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
991	Wisconsin	do	44	8	10	8	10	1 23	7 36
992	Germany	do	21	10	8	8	8	1 23	7 36
993	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	30	2	10	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	9 00
994	Germany	do	30	2	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
995	do	do	24	1	9	8	8	1 79 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 75

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

TANNERS AND CURRIERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
942	Weekly	\$620 00	\$10 00	\$140 00	\$200 00	\$70 00	\$35 00	\$36 00	\$89 00	\$490 00
943	do	440 00			280 00	60 00	35 00		95 00	440 00
944	do	384 00			275 00	40 00	40 00		29 00	384 00
945	do	570 00		100 00	280 00	55 00	30 00		75 00	470 00
946	do	728 00	55 00	318 00	250 00	65 00	35 00		115 00	465 00
947	do	410 16			170 00	115 00	40 00	72 00	13 16	410 16
948	do	390 00			300 00	240 00	26 00	84 00		390 00
949	do	376 00	190 00		300 00	150 00	30 00		86 00	566 00
950	do	570 00		150 00						
951	do	500 00			200 00	120 00	60 00	96 00	24 00	500 00
952	do	460 00			230 00	60 00	30 00	96 00	34 00	460 00
953	do	325 00		90 00						
954	do	500 00		50 00						
955	do	423 00		100 00						
956	do	700 00		50 00	400 00		19 00	96 00	15 00	650 00
957	do	300 00			183 00	40 00	20 00	72 00	25 00	340 00
958	do	624 00		200 00	243 00	65 00	20 00	96 00		424 00
959	do	777 00		55 00	416 00	144 75	28 00		131 25	722 00
960	do	360 00			200 00	40 00	35 00	72 00	13 00	360 00
961	do	490 00			210 00	60 00	35 00	96 00	89 00	490 00
962	do	396 00			245 00	55 00	45 00		51 00	396 00
963	do	780 00	229 00		550 00	150 00	38 00	132 00	175 00	1,045 00
964	do	4 0 0			186 00	100 00	29 00	60 00	85 00	460 00
965	do	450 00	650 00	100 00	540 00	140 00	40 00	100 00	180 00	1,000 00
966	do	332 00			193 00	37 00	30 00	60 00	35 00	355 00
967	do	672 00	128 00	35 00	300 00	150 00	36 00	156 00	123 00	765 00
968	do	700 00		100 00	250 00	100 00	60 00	100 00	50 00	600 00
969	do	850 00		150 00	330 00	95 00	60 00		215 00	700 00
970	do	680 00		100 00	400 00		20 00	84 00	76 00	580 00
971	do	464 00	132 00	50 00	200 00	91 00	25 00	84 00	150 00	550 00
972	do	628 00	25 00	9 00	260 00	150 00	46 00	111 00	75 00	642 00
973	do	374 40			180 40	40 00	25 00	84 00	45 00	374 40
974	do	620 00								
975	do	520 00								
976	do	315 00		5 00						
977	do	380 00		12 00						
978	do	358 00								
979	do	380 00		112 00						
980	Monthly	388 00			195 00	60 00	25 00	60 00	48 00	388 00
981	do	240 00			210 00	30 00	25 00		45 00	310 00
982	do	130 00			175 00	60 00	60 00		160 00	495 00
983	do	245 00	180 00		200 00	50 00	33 00		150 00	433 00
984	do	210 00			104 00	40 00	25 00	36 00	60 00	255 00
985	do	325 00			166 00	40 00	32 50		84 50	325 00
986	do	260 00			110 00	90 00	20 00	42 00	15 00	277 00
987	do	250 00			180 00	40 00	20 00	48 00	32 00	320 00
988	do	360 00			180 00	40 00	20 00	60 00	60 00	360 00
989	do	250 00	50 00		170 00	30 00	25 00		125 00	350 00
990	do	260 00			150 00	25 00	20 00	48 00	37 00	280 00
991	do	325 00	135 00		260 00	100 00	25 00		75 00	460 00
992	do	241 00								
993	Weekly	443 45	108 00	56 00	260 00	55 00	30 00		150 00	495 00
994	do	300 00	100 00		250 00	60 00	20 00	60 00	60 00	450 00
995	do	375 00	24 00		250 00	125 00	18 00	48 00		441 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
942								\$1,000	1 day.	
943						\$1,200	\$300	1,000	No.	
944						1,250	300		No.	
945						1,500	700			
946						300		1,000	No.	
947						1,500		500	No.	
948									\$10.75.	
949						600			No.	
950				\$120 00					No.	
951								3,000	No.	
952								2,000	No.	
953	\$170 00	\$85 00		\$255 00					No.	
954	180 00	40 00	230 00	450 00					No.	
955	156 00	67 00	100 00	323 00				3,000	No.	
956					40 00				Yes.	
957									2 days.	
958								1,000	No.	
959						2,500	500	6	3,000	
960									No.	
961										
962						1,500	500	7		
963									No.	
964									No.	
965								1,000		
966					23 00				No.	
967								1,250	No.	
968								2,000	2 days.	
969						3,000	1,450	11	1,000	
970						1,000	270	7	1,300	
971								1,000	No.	
972									No.	
973										
974	208 00							1,000	No.	
975										
976	200 00	50 00	60 00	310 00						
977	208 00	50 00	90 00	348 00						
978	200 00	50 00	200 00	450 00	92 00					
979	165 00	45 00	35 00	245 00				1,000		
980									20 days.	
981					70 00	600	200	6	No.	
982					385 00	2,000	300	6	1,000	
983					8 00	1,500	1,000	6	10 days.	
984					55 00			1,000	\$20.00.	
985					17 00	900	600	6½	20 days.	
986					70 00				10 days.	
987					70 00				10 days.	
988									No.	
989					50 00	1,000	800	7	2,000	
990									No.	
991						2,400	1,600	5	1,000	
992	144 00	48 00	50 00	242 00	1 00	1,200	880	4	10 days.	
993						3,000	1,600	7	550	
994					50 00				No.	
995					42 00				No.	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

TEAMSTERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
996	Sweden	La Crosse	49	5	10	9	10	\$1 35	\$8 10
997	Wisconsin	do	27	3	12	9	12	1 20	10 80
998	Norway	do	22	1	10	9	12	1 25	8 10
999	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	27	4	10	9	12	1 90	11 40
1000	do	do	33	1	10	10	11	1 30	7 80
1001	Austria	do	48	3	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1002	Wisconsin	do	45	6	11	11	12	1 32	7 92
1003	do	do	31	1	10	10	12	4 16%	25 00
1004	Germany	do	37	1	10	9	10	1 15	6 90
1005	Wisconsin	Oshkosh	31	2	10	9	11	1 37%	8 25
1006	Germany	Menasha	46	6	10	9	11	1 25	7 55
1007	Canada	do	38	10	10	10	12	1 54	9 24
1008	Sweden	do	23	1	10	10	11	1 50	9 00

TEAMSTERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
996	Weekly	\$110 17			\$225 00	\$35 00	\$8 00		\$72 17	\$340 17
997	Semi-monthly	560 00		\$43 40	260 00	68 30	15 00	\$96 00	77 60	516 60
998	Weekly	400 00								
999	Semi-monthly	550 00		100 00	230 00	60 00	25 00	84 00	51 00	450 00
1000	do	350 00			200 00	33 00	20 00	72 00	24 00	350 00
1001	do	390 30	190 00		264 00	50 00	19 25	72 00	175 20	590 45
1002	do	410 84			290 00	90 00	35 00		90 00	485 00
1003	do	1,300 0		200 00	346 00	135 00	45 0	132 00	440 00	1,100 00
1004	do									
10 5	Weekly	390 00		22 00	180 00	70 00	20 00		98 00	368 00
1006	Monthly	360 00		50 00	190 00	45 00	25 00		50 00	310 00
1007	Weekly	480 48			300 00	75 00	35 00		70 48	480 48
1008	Monthly	428 00			208 00	45 00	20 00	96 00	54 00	428 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued),—Mechanics' and workmen's returns.

TINSMITHS.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1013	Scotland	La Crosse	40	3	10	9	12	\$2 50	\$15 00
1014	Germany	do	27	5	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
1015	Prussia	Milwaukee	36	5	10	10	11	2 00	12 00
1016	Wisconsin	do	25	1	10	10	9	2 00	12 00
1017	do	do	22	1	10	10	12	2 40	14 40
1018	Germany	do	22	1	10	10	8	1 50	9 00

TINSMITHS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1013	Monthly	\$780 00			\$312 00	\$30 00	\$36 00	\$108 00	\$294 00	\$780 00
1014	Weekly	579 18	\$2 15	\$131 94	139 30	59 40	22 85	72 00	185 84	479 39
1015	do	580 00			300 00	75 00	40 00	96 00	69 00	580 00
1016	do	460 00		80 00	195 00	45 00	20 00	96 00	24 00	380 00
1017	Monthly	740 00								
1018	Weekly	300 00								

TINSMITHS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expeditious over earnings.	HOME.				Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.	Amount of life insurance.	
1013						\$800	\$500	7	\$1,000	No.
1014									1,000	No.
1015									2,000	3 days.
1016									2,000	3 days.
1017									1,000	Yes.
1018	\$192 00	\$36 00	\$72 00	\$300 00						3 days.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Office number.	Where born.	Locat'on.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1019	Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	29	3	10	10	12	\$2 50	\$15 00
1020	Norway.....	do.....	33	10	10	8	12	2 50	15 00
1021	New Jersey.....	do.....	28	10	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
1022	United States.....	do.....	4	10	10	8	12	2 16%	13 00
1023	Germany.....	do.....	46	10	10	8	12	1 50	9 00
1024	Wisconsin.....	do.....	29	10	10	8	12	1 66%	10 00

UPHOLSTERERS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1019.	Weekly.....	\$780 00	.....	\$100 00	\$240 00	\$80 00	\$35 00	\$120 00	\$205 00	\$880 00
1020	do.....	760 00	.....	.....	300 00	110 00	35 00	120 00	195 00	790 00
1021	Monthly.....	624 00	.....	.....	250 00	65 00	25 00	96 00	190 00	624 00
1022	Weekly.....	650 00	\$200	.....	350 00	150 00	35 00	.....	465 00	1,000 00
1023	do.....	333 00	317	.....	72 00	150 00	35 00	120 00	273 00	650 00
1024	do.....	500 00	.....	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UPHOLSTERERS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.				Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.	Amount of life insurance.	
1019	No.
1020	No.
1021	No.
1022	\$150	\$6,000	\$300	6	2,000	No.
1023	1,000	No.
1024	\$208 00	\$30 00	\$200 00	\$458 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

WAGONMAKERS—continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Is any of your wages withheld?	
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		Amount of life insurance.
1025	No.	
1026	\$1,200	.....	.....	No.	
1027	1,000	.....	\$2,000	No.	
1028	\$218	2,000	.....	.....	No.	
1029	73	1,800	\$250	7	2,000	No.
1030	1,600	.....	.....	3,000	No.
1031	1,000	.....	.....	.....	No.
1032	1,300	No.
1033	Yes.
1034	2,000	1 week.
1035
1038	1,000	150	7	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1037	Germany	Appleton	36	4	11	11	9	\$1 50	\$9 00
1038	Wisconsin	do	34		11	11	9		
1039	Switzerland	Eau Claire	47	10	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
1040	Wisconsin	do	23		10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1041	Scotland	do	45	3	10	8	11½	1 27	7 62
1042	Minnesota	do	39	2	10	9	12	1 35	8 10
1043	Sweden	do	35		15	15	12	1 50	9 00
1044	Norway	do	35	2	10	8	10	1 15	6 90
1045	Ohio	do	38	2	10	10	12	1 00	6 00
1046	Norway	do	41	2	10	9	10	1 15	6 90
1047	Denmark	do	48	5	10	8	12	1 50	9 00
1048	Germany	do	40	4	10	8	7	1 50	9 00
1049	Norway	La Crosse	47	10	10	9	10*	1 35	8 10
1050	do	do	28	4	10	9	10	1 35	8 10
1051	do	do	28	4	11	12	9	1 50	9 00
1052	do	do	61	2	11	10	12	1 50	9 00
1053	Denmark	do	29		10	8	10	1 44	8 64
1054	Germany	do	28	2	10		7	1 44	8 40
1056	Norway	do	38	8	12	16	9	1 50	9 00
1056	Sweden	do	48	4	10		5	1 25	7 50
1057	Prussia	do	34	6	10	10	11	1 50	9 00
1058	Wisconsin	do	34	2	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
1059	Norway	do	21		10	10	12	1 50	9 00
1060	Prussia	do	41	7	10		7	1 50	9 00
1061	Norway	do	36		10	10	4	1 25	7 50
1062	Austria	do	60	2	10		2	1 25	7 50
1063	do	do	43	6	10	7	9	1 40	8 40
1064	Norway	do	30		10		6½	1 25	7 50
1065	New York	do	51	6	12	12	7	1 20	8 40
1066	Austria	do	41	4	10	8	9	1 33½	8 00
1067	Germany	do	46	9	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1068	Wisconsin	do	3	2	10	14	10	1 23	7 38
1069	New York	do	44	3	10		3	1 25	7 50
1070	Austria	do	55	1	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
1071	Norway	do	28		10	9	8½	1 25	7 50
1072	Canada	do	42	3	11	11	12	1 50	9 00
1073	England	do	38	1	13	13	12	1 75	10 50
1074	Norway	do	27	5	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
1075	do	do	28	7	10	9	11	1 50	9 00
1076	United States	Green Bay	30	6	10	10	12	1 66½	10 00
1077	New York	do	45	2	10	8	12	1 25	7 50
1078	Wisconsin	do	30	5	12	11	12	1 13	6 78
1079	do	Janesville	50	2	10	10	12	1 35	8 10
1080	Michigan	do	28		10	10	11	1 25	7 50
1081	Germany	Kenosha	37	6	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1082	Wisconsin	do	21	2	10	10	9	1 16½	7 00
1083	Germany	do	43	3	10	10	12	1 16½	7 00
1084	do	do	34	4	10	10	12	1 66½	10 00
1085	do	do	31	5	10	10	12	1 33½	8 00
1086	Poland	Menasha	43	7	10	9	11	1 37½	8 25
1087	do	do	34	9	10	9	11	1 12½	6 75
1088	Ireland	do	45	7	10	9	12	1 37½	8 25
1089	Germany	do	35	5	10	10	12	1 20	7 20
1090	Wisconsin	do	30	2	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1091	do	do		8	10	9	10	1 33½	8 25
1092	Germany	do	47	7	10	13	7	1 30	7 80
1093	Germany	do	35	7	10	9	10	1 50	9 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*
UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1094	Wisconsin	Menasha	27	1	10	8	7	\$1 00	8
1095	Germany	do	21	1	10	8	11	1 00	6
1096	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	19	1	10	8	10	1 12	6 00 ⁺
1097	do	do	27	1	10	8	10	1 50	9 20
1098	do	do	19	1	10	8	12	1 20	7 00
1099	do	do	38	4	10	10	7	1 10	6 00
1100	Germany	do	41	8	10	10	12	1 35	8 10
1101	Wisconsin	do	40	1	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
1102	do	do	42	4	8	8	5	1 20	7 20
1103	Germany	do	31	6	10	10	11	1 10	6 60
1104	Wisconsin	do	27	1	10	10	6	1 10	6 00
1105	Canada	do	45	1	10	10	11	1 10	6 60
1106	United States	do	34	1	10	8	8	1 50	9 00
1107	Germany	do	44	7	10	8	10 ¹ / ₂	1 37 ¹ / ₂	8 25
1108	do	do	19	1	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1109	Wisconsin	do	39	3	10	10	11	1 75	10 50
1110	do	do	51	10	13	13	9	1 50	10 50
1111	Poland	do	48	5	10	10	2	1 25	7 50
1112	do	do	35	4	10	9	6	99	5 94
1113	Germany	do	30	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
1114	Wisconsin	do	29	1	10	8	6	1 25	7 50
1115	do	do	36	8	8	8	10	1 50	9 00
1116	New York	do	46	9	10	10	10	1 35	8 10
1117	Poland	do	52	6	10	9	11	1 10	6 60
1118	Austria	do	22	5	10	9	9	1 10	6 60
1119	Wisconsin	do	45	5	12	10	12	1 20	7 20
1120	Germany	do	53	4	10	10	12	1 10	6 60
1121	do	do	35	4	10	9	12	1 10	6 60
1122	do	do	47	10	9	9	11	1 57 ¹ / ₂	9 45
1123	Wisconsin	do	45	6	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
1124	Germany	do	31	2	10	10	10	1 50	9 00
1125	Norway	do	47	2	10	10	12	1 60	9 60
1126	Germany	do	31	6	10	8	10	1 37 ¹ / ₂	8 25
1127	do	do	27	1	10	10	12	1 50	9 00
1128	do	do	40	8	10	10	12	1 83 ¹ / ₂	11 00
1129	New York	do	56	1	8	8	9	1 25	7 50
1130	Wisconsin	do	23	1	9	8	9	1 08 ¹ / ₂	6 50
1131	Germany	do	39	5	8	8	11	1 90	11 40
1132	Wisconsin	do	24	5	9	9	10	1 16 ³ / ₄	7 00
1133	Germany	Oshkosh	20	3	10	8	4	1 00	6 00
1134	Bohemia	do	45	5	10	8	9	90	5 40
1135	Germany	do	32	6	16	8	8	1 50	9 00
1136	do	do	49	10	10	10	4	90	5 40
1137	Wisconsin	do	28	3	12	10	10	1 25	7 50
1138	Germany	do	36	4	10	9	10 ¹ / ₂	1 25	7 50
1139	do	do	23	1	10	9	11	1 35	8 10
1140	Switzerland	do	34	5	10	9	11	1 12 ¹ / ₂	6 75
1141	Germany	do	30	5	10	9	10	1 12 ¹ / ₂	6 75
1142	Wisconsin	do	24	2	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
1143	Kansas	do	24	1	10	9	11	1 10	6 60
1144	Wisconsin	do	24	2	10	8	10	1 37 ¹ / ₂	8 25
1145	do	do	26	3	10	10	11 ¹ / ₂	1 25	7 50
1146	do	do	35	5	10	9	10	1 50	9 00
1147	do	do	26	1	10	9	9	1 00	6 00
1148	Illinois	do	37	3	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
1149	Wisconsin	do	27	1	10	8	10	1 20	7 20
1150	Prussia	do	56	4	10	8	6	1 50	9 00
1151	Wisconsin	do	18	1	10	9	3	90	5 40
1152	Denmark	do	55	5	10	10	7	1 25	7 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1153	Pennsylvania	Oshkosh	22	10	10	9	11	\$1 00	\$8 00
1154	Wisconsin	do.	22	10	10	9	11	85	5 10
1155	do	do.	21	2	10	8	8	75	4 50
1156	do	do.	29	4	10	10	12	1 90	11 40
1157	Denmark	do.	38	5	10	9	11½	1 25	7 50
1158	Germany	do.	40	6	10	9	12	1 30	7 90
1159	Bohemia	do.	21	1	10	8	7	75	4 50
1160	do	do.	31	8	10	9	12	1 12½	6 75
1161	Wisconsin	do.	19	10	8	11	1 12½	6 75	
1162	France	do.	49	9	10	9	1 10	6 60	
1163	Germany	do.	35	10	8	10	1 25	7 50	
1164	Illinois	do.	22	10	8	10	90	5 40	
1165	Wisconsin	Racine	50	3	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
1166	England	do.	35	3	10	10	8	1 25	7 50
1167	Denmark	do.	45	4	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1168	Germany	do.	56	1	10	10	11	1 25	7 50
1169	Holland	do.	50	4	10	10	10	1 35	8 10
1170	Wales	do.	55	1	10	9	9	1 25	7 50
1171	Wisconsin	do.	36	4	10	10	8	1 80	10 80
1172	Ireland	do.	66	2	10	10½	1 35	8 10	
1173	Denmark	do.	40	10	10	10	1 33½	8 00	
1174	Wisconsin	do.	37	3	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
1175	Illinois	do.	35	9	7	1 50	9 00		
1176	Germany	do.	42	6	10	10½	1 30	7 80	
1177	Wisconsin	do.	30	4	10	6	1 50	9 00	
1178	Germany	Sheboygan	42	3	10	10	11	1 00	6 00
1179	Norway	do.	52	6	10	8	10	1 10	6 60
1180	do	do.	35	4	12	12	8	1 50	9 00
1181	Wisconsin	do.	42	4	10	8	10	1 25	7 50
1182	Massachusetts	do.	28	3	10	8	12	1 00	6 00
1183	Germany	do.	31	5	10	8	9	1 10	6 60
1184	do	do.	63	10	8	10	1 00	6 00	
1185	do	do.	56	2	10	8	5	75	4 50
1186	do	do.	39	10	10	7	1 12½	6 75	
1187	Wisconsin	do.	31	4	10	8	7	1 00	6 00
1188	Germany	do.	37	5	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1189	do	do.	30	5	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1190	Illinois	do.	24	10	8	11	1 00	6 00	
1191	Germany	do.	50	5	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1192	do	do.	55	6	10	4	90	5 40	
1193	do	do.	26	3	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1194	do	do.	30	3	10	8	8	1 25	7 50
1195	do	do.	31	5	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
1196	do	do.	31	7	6	6	1 25	7 50	
1197	do	do.	45	6	10	8	80	4 80	
1198	do	do.	23	10	8	9	95	5 70	
1199	do	do.	36	4	10	8	10	1 20	7 20
1200	Wisconsin	do.	26	10	8	9	1 25	7 50	
1201	Germany	do.	53	3	10	7	1 00	6 00	
1202	do	do.	26	3	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1203	do	do.	57	4	10	10	7	95	5 70
1204	do	do.	49	5	10	8	10	1 10	6 60
1205	do	do.	26	3	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1206	do	do.	50	5	10	10	1 00	6 00	
1207	do	do.	30	7	10	8	85	5 10	
1208	do	do.	34	4	10	9	1 00	6 00	
1209	do	do.	42	4	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
1210	Canada	do.	58	2	10	8	11	1 00	6 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1211	Germany	Sheboygan	47	6	10	8	8	\$1 00	\$6 00
1212	do.	do.	39	4	10	8	6	1 05	6 30
1213	do.	do.	38	5	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1214	do.	do.	45	7	10	8	8	1 80	4 80
1215	do.	do.	35	5	10	8	7	1 25	7 50
1216	Wisconsin	do.	17	1	10	8	11	40	2 40
1217	do.	do.	21	1	10	8	10	70	4 20
1218	Germany	do.	40	3	10	8	6	1 25	7 50
1219	do.	do.	54	5	10	8	3	1 25	7 50
1220	do.	do.	50	3	10	10	6	80	4 80
1221	do.	do.	40	8	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1222	do.	do.	33	9	10	8	10	1 35	8 15
1223	do.	do.	46	4	10	8	5	1 25	7 50
1224	do.	do.	33	5	10	8	6	1 50	9 00
1225	do.	do.	28	1	10	8	10	95	5 70
1226	Bavaria	do.	51	5	8	8	6	64	3 84
1227	Germany	do.	45	4	10	8	9	90	5 40
1228	do.	do.	37	9	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1229	do.	do.	39	6	10	8	10	1 20	7 20
1230	do.	do.	45	7	10	8	10	80	4 80
1231	do.	do.	29	5	10	10	6	1 12½	6 75
1232	Wisconsin	do.	38	2	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1233	Germany	do.	62	3	10	8	3	1 25	7 50
1234	do.	do.	46	7	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
1235	do.	do.	50	3	10	8	10	1 05	6 30
1236	Bohemia	do.	36	4	10	8	8	90	5 40
1237	Germany	do.	40	5	10	8	6	1 25	7 50
1238	do.	do.	36	6	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1239	do.	do.	64	2	10	8	3	90	5 40
1240	do.	do.	24	3	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1241	do.	do.	49	3	10	8	7	80	4 80
1242	do.	do.	59	5	10	8	10	1 10	6 60
1243	Wisconsin	do.	38	10	10	8	5	1 00	6 00
1244	Germany	do.	56	4	10	10	8	80	4 80
1245	do.	do.	56	9	10	8	10	80	4 80
1246	do.	do.	43	1	10	10	7	1 00	6 00
1247	do.	do.	23	4	10	10	9	80	4 80
1248	do.	do.	22	1	10	9	7	1 37½	8 25
1249	do.	do.	46	10	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1250	do.	do.	40	9	10	10	6	1 25	7 50
1251	do.	do.	66	2	10	10	1½	85	5 10
1252	do.	do.	37	9	9	8	9	1 00	6 00
1253	do.	do.	57	2	10	8	7	96	5 76
1254	do.	do.	47	2	10	10	7	68	4 08
1255	do.	do.	50	1	10	10	9	1 00	6 00
1256	do.	do.	44	3	10	8	3	1 05	6 30
1257	do.	do.	53	4	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
1258	Wisconsin	do.	26	3	10	10	11	1 45	8 70
1259	Germany	do.	61	9	10	8	9	76	4 56
1260	do.	do.	35	7	10	8	9½	1 10	6 60
1261	do.	do.	25	1	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1262	do.	do.	36	3	10	10	9	76	4 56
1263	Wisconsin	do.	26	3	10	8	11	1 30	7 80
1264	do.	do.	30	2	10	10	4	1 00	6 00
1265	Germany	do.	45	6	10	10	7	1 15	6 90
1266	Austria	do.	45	7	10	8	10	1 20	7 20
1267	Bohemia	do.	34	2	10	8	9	1 00	6 00
1268	Germany	do.	30	5	10	8	9	1 20	7 20

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1269	Germany	Sheboygan	33	1	10	8	11	\$1 20	7 20
1270	do	do	34	3	10	10	10	1 25	7 50
1271	do	do	39	6	10	10	9	1 05	6 30
1272	do	do	34	8	10	8	10	1 08	6 48
1273	Wisconsin	do	30	4	10	9	12	1 50	9 00
1274	do	do	35	6	10	10	8	1 25	7 50
1275	do	do	48	6	10	10	10	1 10	6 60
1276	England	do	30	10	10	8	10	1 20	7 20
1277	Wisconsin	do	33	3	10	10	10	1 00	6 00
1278	Germany	do	25	2	10	8	11	1 00	6 00
1279	do	do	31	3	10	8	9	1 10	6 60
1280	do	do	58	4	10	10	6	80	4 80
1281	do	do	45	5	10	8	3	1 12½	6 75
1282	do	do	22	1	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1283	Wisconsin	do	28	5	10	8	10	1 27½	7 65
1284	do	do	26	8	10	8	12	1 00	6 00
1285	Germany	do	41	8	10	10	6	1 12½	6 75
1286	Illinois	do	27	8	10	8	5	1 00	6 00
1287	Germany	do	40	5	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1288	do	do	42	9	10	8	10	1 23	7 38
1289	do	do	33	4	11	8	6	1 00	6 00
1290	do	do	29	10	10	10	4	1 05	6 30
1291	do	do	45	10	10	8	8	1 00	6 00
1292	do	do	24	10	10	8	9½	1 00	6 00
1293	Ohio	Superior	45	6	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1294	Wisconsin	do	24	4	10	10	8	1 50	9 00
1295	New Jersey	do	48	8	10	10	7	1 25	7 50
1296	Norway	do	45	5	10	10	9	1 50	9 00
1297	do	do	31	2	10	8	12	1 25	7 50
1298	do	do	38	1	10	8	10½	1 25	7 50
1299	Ireland	do	29	1	10	10	7	1 70	10 20
1300	Canada	do	25	3	10	10	4	1 50	9 00
1301	Sweden	do	33	3	10	8	11	1 25	7 50
1302	do	do	49	8	10	9	3	1 25	7 50
1303	do	do	31	2	10	10	12	1 91½	11 50
1304	do	do	42	8	10	9	7	1 50	9 00
1305	do	do	45	4	10	9	10½	1 50	9 00
1306	do	do	33	1	10	9	1	1 50	9 00
1307	Canada	do	43	4	10	6	6	1 00	6 00
1308	Norway	do	29	10	10	8	8½	1 00	6 00
1309	Sweden	do	22	2	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1310	do	do	27	10	10	8	9	1 12	6 72
1311	Norway	do	36	10	10	9	4	1 50	9 00
1312	do	do	47	7	10	8	11	1 12½	6 75
1313	Denmark	do	41	4	10	8	10	1 00	6 00
1314	Sweden	do	31	1	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
1315	do	do	38	1	7	5	10½	1 75	10 50
1316	Canada	do	39	3	10	8	11	1 12½	6 75
1317	Wisconsin	do	29	12	12	11	11	1 80	10 80
1318	do	do	24	2	10	8	7	1 12	6 72
1319	Norway	do	38	3	10	6	8½	1 75	10 50
1320	do	do	29	10	10	9	8	1 50	9 00
1321	Sweden	do	37	6	10	8	11	1 35	8 10
1322	United States	do	21	10	10	10	12	1 25	7 50
1323	Sweden	do	36	4	10	6	8	1 75	10 50
1324	Wisconsin	do	15	8	8	8	6	50	3 00
1325	Norway	do	29	3	10	10	7	1 25	7 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Age.	Number of persons supported.		HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1326	Germany	Milwaukee	36	2	10	10	9	\$2 00	\$12 00	
1327	do	do	40	6	10	10	10	1 75	10 50	
1328	do	do	35	10	10	10	9	2 00	12 00	
1329	Wisconsin	do	43	3	10	10	12	1 50	9 00	
1330	Germany	do	35	7	12	10	4	1 00	6 00	
1331	Sweden	do	43	4	8	8	9	1 44	8 64	
1332	Germany	do	40	4	10	7	12	2 00	12 00	
1333	do	do	43	3	10	10	12	2 33½	14 00	
1334	Wisconsin	do	33	3	11	11	8	1 25	7 50	
1335	Austria	Racine	52	3	10	9	10	1 25	7 50	
1336	Denmark	do	33	1	10	10	6½	1 33½	8 00	
1337	Austria	Sheboygan	36	5	10	8	8	90	5 40	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.						
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.	
1037	Weekly	\$360 00		\$60 00	\$180 00	\$50 00	\$20 00		\$50 00	\$300 00	
1038	do	410 00			122 00	144 00	48 00	15 00	60 00	55 00	318 00
1039	Monthly	318 50			140 00						
1040	Two weeks	360 00									
1041	Monthly	386 00		50 00	200 00	75 00	25 00			50 00	330 00
1042	do	410 00			122 00	144 00	48 00	14 00		28 00	288 00
1043	do	540 00		150 00							
1044	do	280 00			150 00		8 00	72 00		50 00	280 00
1045	do	312 00			165 00	30 00	12 00	84 00		21 00	312 00
1046	Twice a Mo.	298 00	\$70 00	95 00	175 00	35 00	9 00	24 00	31 00	31 00	274 00
1047	do	468 00		60 00	240 00	80 00	20 00			68 00	408 00
1048	do	350 00	75 00	50 00	200 00	70 00	20 00			85 00	375 00
1049	Weekly	325 00									
1050	do	260 00			160 00	20 00	10 00	60 00	20 00		270 00
1051	Monthly	324 00		16 00	150 00	50 00	20 00	48 00	40 00		308 00
1052	Weekly	547 00									
1053	do	230 00		75 00							
1054	do	240 00			150 00	30 00	15 00	60 00	40 00		295 00
1055	Monthly	300 00			225 00	60 00	15 00				300 00
1056	Weekly	125 00	175 00		200 00	30 00	12 00			58 00	300 00
1057	do	418 00			200 00	125 00	18 00			75 00	418 00
1058	do	320 00			175 00	25 00	15 00	72 00	33 00		320 00
1059	do	460 00		135 00							
1060	Monthly	275 00	72 00		172 00	95 00	20 00	60 00			347 00
1061	Weekly	128 00	50 00								
1062	do	52 50	60 00		145 50	8 00	9 00		50 00	212 50	
1063	do	333 00	88 00		240 00	75 00	18 00		88 00	421 00	
1064	do	177 00									
1065	Monthly	200 00	114 00		300 00	75 00	30 00	60 00		465 00	
1066	Weekly	250 00	150 00		208 00	70 00	19 00		111 00	408 00	
1067	Monthly	400 00	50 00		300 00	100 00	20 00		40 00	460 00	
1068	Weekly	320 00			95 00	45 00	12 00	60 00	108 00	320 00	
1069	Two weeks	198 75	35 00		104 00	6 00	7 00	54 00		171 00	
1070	do	400 00	84 00	234 00	150 00		15 00		85 00	250 00	
1071	Weekly	273 00		7 00							
1072	Monthly	450 00		80 00	215 00	75 00	20 00		60 00	370 00	
1073	Two weeks	540 00		300 00	150 00	30 00	20 00		40 00	240 00	
1074	Weekly	232 50			172 00	33 00	15 00	60 00	12 50	232 50	
1075	Monthly	300 00			180 00	60 00	20 00		40 00	300 00	
1076	Weekly	500 00			200 00	150 00	40 00	72 00	50 00	512 00	
1077	Monthly	428 25		50 00	120 00	90 00	25 00	54 00	87 25	376 25	
1078	do	420 00			200 00	100 00	20 00	60 00	40 00	420 00	
1079	do	400 00	100 00		200 00	90 00	35 00		175 00	500 00	
1080	do	357 50		85 00							
1081	Weekly	316 00			195 00	55 00	40 00		26 00	316 00	
1082	do	250 00			1 00	20 00	20 00	48 00	32 00	250 00	
1083	do	362 84	100 00		250 00	100 00	50 00		75 00	475 00	
1084	do	475 00		50 00	225 00	65 00	35 00		100 00	425 00	
1085	do	400 00		50 00	135 00	60 00	29 50	72 00	54 00	350 50	
1086	Monthly	368 00	120 00		324 00	100 00	30 00		49 00	543 00	
1087	do	327 35			151 50	123 20	32 75		38 87	346 32	
1088	do	380 00	280 00		280 00	200 00	50 00		140 00	670 00	
1089	do	366 00			195 00	46 75	35 00		120 00	396 75	
1090	do	380 00		80 00	150 00	75 00	25 00		50 00	300 00	
1091	do	420 00			210 00	180 00			31 00	420 00	
1092	do	214 00	191 00	32 00	200 00	100 00	43 00		50 00	393 00	
1093	do	378 00		50 00	160 00	60 00	48 00		60 00	328 00	

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
1094	Monthly	\$182 00	\$88 00	\$75 00						
1095	do	275 00		70 00						
1096	do	304 40		20 00						
1097	do	398 47								
1098	Weekly	362 40		125 00						
1099	Twice a Mo.	200 00	145 00	20 00	\$180 00	\$40 00	\$20 00	\$60 00	\$25 00	\$325 00
1100	Monthly	400 00	75 00	10 00	250 00	140 00	15 00		80 00	465 00
1101	Weekly	380 00		60 00						
1102	Two weeks	176 00			120 00	28 00	27 00			176 00
1103	do	310 00								
1104	do	171 00								
1105	do	310 00		5 00	157 00	35 00	18 00	60 00	35 00	305 00
1106	do	340 00								
1107	do	380 00			215 00	68 00	27 00		40 00	360 00
1108	Monthly	380 00		8 00						
1109	Weekly	500 00			200 00	100 00	50 00	100 00	50 00	500 00
1110	do	400 00	300 00		300 00	50 00	30 00	150 00	170 00	700 00
1111	do	655 00	38 00		462 00	125 00	44 25	42 00	36 75	710 00
1112	Monthly	150 00			240 00	75 00	50 00	48 00		413 00
1113	Weekly	520 00		\$100 00	150 00	60 00	25 00	68 00	119 00	420 00
1114	Two weeks	193 00								
1115	Weekly	385 00			220 00	55 00	25 00	72 00	33 00	405 00
1116	do	360 00	288 00	210 00	252 00	53 45	36 00	96 00		437 45
1117	Monthly	310 00			200 00	60 00	20 00		45 00	325 00
1118	Two weeks	243 00			156 00	15 00	24 00	60 00		265 00
1119	do	375 00			239 00	20 00	24 00	72 00		375 00
1120	do	343 00			180 00	28 00	22 00	72 00	41 00	343 00
1121	Monthly	350 00			200 00	45 00	30 00	48 00	27 00	350 00
1122	do	453 00	277 00		360 00	180 00	42 00		148 00	730 00
1123	Two weeks	400 00			250 00	75 00	24 00		51 00	400 00
1124	do	400 00		62 00	180 00	35 00	25 00	78 00	20 00	328 00
1125	Weekly	475 00	75 00	10 00	250 00	30 00	40 00	120 00	100 00	540 00
1126	Two weeks	300 00			195 00	25 00	20 00	60 00		300 00
1127	do	445 00		252 00	125 00	20 00		48 00		193 00
1128	Weekly	572 00	28 00		300 00	100 00	40 00	84 00	96 00	620 00
1129	do	400 00								
1130	Two weeks	250 00		50 00						
1131	Monthly	550 00			280 00	100 00	35 00	84 00	51 00	550 00
1132	do	280 00			208 00	35 00	37 70		43 50	324 20
1133	do	96 00								
1134	do	260 00	109 20		200 00	60 00	30 00		110 00	400 00
1135	do	300 00			170 00	25 00	20 00	60 00	25 00	300 00
1136	Weekly	85 00			200 00	50 00	25 00		75 00	350 00
1137	do	307 50			250 00	50 00	50 00	78 00	134 00	562 00
1138	Monthly	325 00	25 00		300 00	50 00	50 00		50 00	450 00
1139	do	350 00								
1140	do	298 00			190 00	30 00	25 00		53 00	298 00
1141	do	282 88			162 00	52 00	25 00	48 00	33 00	320 00
1142	Weekly	240 00								
1143	do	288 78			160 00	30 00	20 00	36 00	42 78	288 78
1144	do	314 00			200 00	20 00	25 00		69 00	314 00
1145	Monthly	375 00			200 00	40 00	25 00	75 00	35 00	375 00
1146	do	400 00			225 00	90 00	35 00		65 00	415 00
1147	do	210 00			100 00	20 00	10 00	60 00	20 00	210 00
1148	Weekly	180 00			90 00	30 00	20 00	36 00	40 00	216 00
1149	do	288 00								
1150	Two weeks	180 00			114 00	10 00	20 00		36 00	180 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
1151	Weekly	\$75 00								
1152	do.	210 00	\$258		\$260 00	\$55 00	\$30 00		\$121 00	\$466 00
1153	Monthly	260 00								
1154	do.	220 00		\$16 00						
1155	do.	146 00	180		175 00	85 00	40 00		200 00	500 00
1156	Weekly	600 00		200 00	200 00	150 00	35 00		15 00	400 00
1157	Monthly	300 00			260 00	50 00			25 00	335 00
1158	do.	392 34			150 00	50 00	30 00	\$70 00	92 34	392 34
1159	do.	200 00								
1160	Weekly	324 00			240 00	40 00	25 00		19 00	324 00
1161	do.	300 00		10 00						
1162	do.	237 00			182 00	52 00	26 00		26 00	286 00
1163	do.	300 00			170 00	45 00	20 00		65 00	300 00
1164	Monthly	46 80								
1165	Two weeks	575 00	175	175 00	270 00	75 00	25 00	120 00	85 00	575 00
1166	Monthly	225 00			100 00		30 00	96 00		226 00
1167	Two weeks	250 00			160 00	35 00	20 00		15 00	250 00
1168	Monthly	366 00	300	160 00	240 00	75 00	35 50		150 00	500 00
1169	do.	349 00			190 00	45 00	25 00	72 00	17 00	349 00
1170	Two weeks	315 00			168 00	35 00	25 00		87 00	315 00
1171	do.	374 40			225 00	45 00	30 00		75 00	375 00
1172	Monthly	340 20	100	100 00	240 00	70 00	50 00			340 00
1173	do.	345 00			240 00	10 00	20 58	47 20	54 02	371 80
1174	do.	500 00		133 00	200 00	40 00	30 00		97 00	367 00
1175	Two weeks	270 00			100 00	25 00	60 00	60 00	25 00	270 00
1176	do.	360 00			190 00	35 00	25 00	78 00	83 00	360 00
1177	do.	270 00			160 00	60 00	24 00	99 00	33 00	375 00
1178	do.	252 00								
1179	do.	245 00			168 00	30 00	20 00	42 00	25 00	285 00
1180	do.	305 00			200 00	50 00	25 00	60 00		335 00
1181	Monthly	300 00			185 00	35 00	20 00	36 00	24 00	300 00
1182	Irregular	312 00			178 00	30 00	22 00	42 00	40 00	312 00
1183	Monthly	225 06			108 00	25 00	22 50		68 64	224 14
1184	do.	242 00								
1185	do.	100 00			48 00	10 00	12 00	42 00	20 00	132 00
1186	Two weeks	204 75			150 00	75 00	35 00	72 00	40 00	372 00
1187	Monthly	206 00	48		150 00	20 00	12 00	60 00	14 00	254 00
1188	do.	200 70								
1189	Irregular	294 00			165 00	33 00	22 00	60 00	26 50	306 50
1190	Monthly	288 00								
1191	do.	225 00			200 00	55 00	28 00		67 00	350 00
1192	do.	90 00	35		360 00	120 00	45 00		60 00	585 00
1193	do.	250 00			150 00	30 00		40 00	10 00	280 00
1194	Two weeks	200 00			110 00	20 00	15 00	48 00	100 00	293 00
1195	Monthly	235 00	105		150 00	35 00	22 50		153 60	361 10
1196	do.	180 00			116 00	25 00	22 50	48 00	35 00	246 50
1197	do.	184 00			105 00	40 00	22 50	60 00	30 00	257 50
1198	do.	220 00								
1199	do.	225 00								
1200	do.	225 00		15 00						
1201	do.	170 00	120		230 00	45 00	25 00		90 00	380 00
1202	do.	240 00			142 00	50 00	30 00	42 00	30 00	294 00
1203	do.	180 00	70		122 00	20 00	18 00	60 00	10 00	240 00
1204	Two months	275 00			155 00	65 00	40 00		90 00	350 00
1205	Monthly	250 00			154 00	40 00	20 00	36 00		250 00
1206	do.	256 00			300 00	100 00	30 00		35 20	465 20
1207	do.	180 00	85		160 00	35 00	30 00	60 00	16 00	301 00
1208	do.	243 00			150 00	27 00	18 00	36 00	12 00	243 00

TABLE NO. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workmen's returns.

UNSKILLED LABOR—continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					Total.
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	
1209	Monthly	\$200 00			\$145 00	\$25 00	\$20 00		\$10 00	\$200 00
1210	Two months.	300 00			156 00	34 00	28 00	\$46 00	36 00	300 00
1211	Irregular	208 00			230 00	64 00	36 00	66 00	84 00	480 00
1212	Monthly	163 80			124 80	35 00	22 50		70 02	252 82
1213	do.	211 12			122 70	30 00	22 50		57 48	282 68
1214	do.	168 00		\$6 00	122 00	12 00			28 00	162 00
1215	do.	307 50			140 00	40 00	22 50	60 00	37 50	300 00
1216	do.	114 40		9 40						
1217	do.	172 00		2 00						
1228	Two weeks.	180 00			130 00	20 00	15 00	48 00	17 00	230 00
1229	Monthly	100 00	\$50 00		150 00	60 00	50 00	60 00	50 00	370 00
1220	do.	125 00	100 00		150 00	30 00	18 00	48 00	29 00	275 00
1221	do.	250 00	130 00		160 00	90 00	70 00	60 00	90 00	470 00
1222	do.	340 00			240 00	100 00	40 00	80 00	10 00	450 00
1223	Two weeks.	160 00			200 00	20 00	30 00		50 00	300 00
1224	Weekly	156 00	70 00		96 00	40 00	30 00	60 00		228 00
1225	Monthly	245 00								
1224	do.	100 00	25 00					60 00	80 00	140 00
1227	Two months.	220 00			144 00	24 00	22 00		30 00	220 00
1238	Monthly	275 00			200 00	30 00	48 00	60 00	42 00	360 00
1239	do.	315 00			180 00	40 00	25 00	48 00	22 00	315 00
1230	do.	200 00			150 00	80 00	30 00	48 00	5 00	313 00
1231	Two weeks.	175 00		10 00	72 00	12 00	16 00	60 00	5 00	165 00
1232	Monthly	375 00								
1233	Weekly	90 00			81 00		16 00			100 00
1234	do.	200 00			130 00	20 00	11 00	36 00	10 00	207 00
1235	Monthly	262 00	155 00	110 00	230 00	40 00	30 00		17 00	307 00
1236	do.	200 00			192 00	5 45	20 00	54 00		271 45
1237	Two weeks.	195 00	22 00		120 00	15 00	15 00	60 00	7 00	217 00
1248	do.	290 00			230 00	40 00	20 00	60 00	20 00	370 00
1249	Monthly	70 00			50 00	10 00	8 50	24 00	2 50	95 00
1240	do.	210 00			120 00	76 00	25 00	54 00	15 00	290 00
1241	Two months.	148 00								
1242	Monthly	280 00	50 00		200 00	30 00	20 00	48 00	12 00	310 00
1243	Irregular	135 00	195 00		228 00	60 00	42 00			330 00
1244	Monthly	170 00	40 00		144 00	25 00	20 00		11 00	210 00
1245	Irregular	210 00	365 00	16 00	270 00	220 00	39 00		30 00	539 00
1246	Monthly	175 00	80 00		205 00	30 00	36 00		75 00	349 00
1247	Six weeks.	180 00			120 00	35 00	14 00	60 00		229 00
1258	Two weeks.	25 00		50 00						
1259	Monthly	200 00	200 00		280 00	70 00	30 00		40 00	420 00
1250	do.	160 00			200 00	50 00	35 00	60 00	15 00	360 00
1251	do.	30 00	60 00		110 00	10 00	20 00		10 00	150 00
1252	do.	216 00			200 00	75 00	40 00		10 00	325 00
1253	do.	175 00			145 00	15 00	20 00		20 00	200 00
1254	do.	120 00			120 00	20 00	22 00	36 00	12 00	210 00
1255	Irregular	225 00			120 00	30 00	20 00		55 00	225 00
1256	Monthly	75 00			125 00	25 00	20 00		30 00	200 00
1257	do.	400 00			230 00	65 00	30 00		75 00	400 00
1268	Two weeks.	375 00		43 00	100 00	80 00	30 00	72 00	50 00	332 00
1269	Monthly	160 00			120 00	20 00	20 00			160 00
1260	do.	264 00			160 00	35 00	30 00	54 00	35 00	314 00
1261	do.	300 00		7 00	150 00	25 00	23 00	45 00	50 00	293 00
1262	do.	150 00			110 00		40 00			150 00
1263	do.	223 83			140 00	60 00	40 00	60 00	20 00	320 00
1264	do.	100 00			125 00	75 00	25 00	60 00		285 00
1265	do.	210 00	141 60		200 00	80 00	31 25		75 00	366 25

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1323	Monthly	\$120 00			\$300 00	\$30 00	\$18 00	\$60 00	\$12 00	\$420 00
1324	do	72 00								
1325	Two weeks	240 00			200 00		25 00	36 00	19 00	280 00
1326	Semi-month	480 00		\$100 00	180 00	40 00	30 00		100 00	360 00
1327	do	451 50		100 00	200 00	100 00	50 00		1 50	351 50
1328	do	450 00			312 00	63 00	34 00	60 00		469 00
1229	Monthly	468 00		100 00	298 00	80 00	40 00		10 00	368 00
1330	Weekly	108 00			280 00	75 00	35 00	96 00	100 00	566 00
1331	Semi-month	335 00			190 00	40 00	30 00	60 00	15 00	335 00
1332	do	624 00			230 00	72 00	38 00	120 00	164 00	624 00
1333	do	728 00								
1334	Weekly	260 00								
1335	Monthly	320 00	360 00		240 00	175 00	40 00	72 00	250 00	777 00
1336	Semi-month	250 00								
1337	Monthly	189 00			160 00	30 00	22 00	48 00		260 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.			Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.		Total.	Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.			Rate of interest paid.
1037					\$1,000	\$400	6		
1038								\$2,000	Fifteen days.
1039									No.
1040	\$208 00		\$152 00	\$360 00					
1041					1,000				Ten days.
1042					800				Ten days.
1043	144 00	\$100	146 00	360 00					No.
1044									No.
1045					300			1,000	Eight days.
1046					800	300	7	2,000	No.
1047					500	200	6	1,000	No.
1048									No.
1049				\$10 00					No.
1050					700				No.
1051									No.
1052									No.
1053	125 00	20 00		145 00					No.
1054				55 00					Six days.
1055					700				Ten days.
1056					300	200	8		No.
1057					1,200	800	6		No.
1058									No.
1059	182 00	45 00	98 00	325 00					No.
1060					1,400	1,000	6		No.
1061	156 00		122 00	178 00					No.
1062				160 00	1,150			2,000	No.
1063					1,100			700	No.
1064	160 00	70 00		53 00	230				No.
1065				121 00				2,000	No.
1066				8 00	1,000	100	7	2,000	No.
1067				10 00	1,000	400			No.
1068									Six days.
1069				37 25					
1070					1,350			2,200	
1071	156 00	65 00	45 00	266 00					25 cents per month
1072					1,200	700	7	1,000	No.
1073					1,500				
1074									Six days.
1075					1,000	450	7		Fifteen days.
1076				12 00					
1077									25 cents a day.
1078									One month.
1079					1,800	1,000	6		Two days.
1880	153 00	40 00	79 50	272 50					Ten days.
1081					1,800				No.
1082									
1083				12 16	1,500	175	7		No.
1084					1,200	575	7		No.
1085									No.
1086				20 00	700	200	8		No.
1087				18 97	700	200	6		No.
1088									No.
1089				30 75	1,000	650	6		No.
1090								1,300	Two weeks.
1091					1,800				No.
1092					1,800	175	8	1,150	No.
1093					1,000			3,000	Ten days.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other ex-pen-sa.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1094	\$130 00	\$25 00	\$40 00	\$195 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1095	144 00	50 00	11 00	205 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
1096	180 00	90 00	4 40	274 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two weeks.
1097	182 00	80 00	166 47	408 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1098	156 00	35 00	46 40	237 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	Twelve days.
1099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,800	\$200	6	.....
1101	180 00	75 00	35 00	290 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	800	5	.....
1103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	600	7	.....
1104	.....	.....	.....	208 00	\$37 00	.....	.....	.....	Two weeks.
1105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two weeks.
1106	208 00	30 00	100 00	338 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	Yes.
1108	182 00	.....	.....	182 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$300	No.
1111	.....	.....	.....	.....	616 00	.....	.....	.....	No.
1112	.....	.....	.....	.....	263 00	.....	.....	.....	No.
1113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1114	175 00	75 00	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1115	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	No.
1116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1117	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	1,800	600	6½	No.
1118	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	No.
1119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	Yes.
1120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 days.
1121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,400	6	No.
1123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	1,100	6	No.
1124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	3 days.
1126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 days.
1127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1129	200 00	50 00	150 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1130	.....	25 00	175 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	600	7	4 days.
1132	.....	.....	.....	44 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1133	180 00	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1134	.....	.....	.....	84 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1135	.....	.....	.....	30 80	.....	950	300	7	1,000
1136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1137	.....	.....	.....	285 00	.....	800	200	7	No.
1138	.....	.....	.....	254 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1139	144 00	30 00	175 00	350 00	.....	750	300	6	10 days.
1140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	400	7	10 days.
1141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
1142	182 00	80 00	35 00	277 00	37 00	1,000	528	6	15 days.	
1143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	800	7	No.
1145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	1,000	6	No.
1146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	1,600	6	No.
1147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1148	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00	.....	.....	.....	15 days.
1149	156 00	.....	132 00	288 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.
1150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	600	6	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1209						\$900	\$300			Six weeks.
1210										Six weeks.
1211					27: 00			\$1,000		Yes.
1212					88 52	1,100	750	5	500	15 days.
1213					21 56	850	500		500	15 days.
1214						500				10 days.
1215					92 50					No.
1216		\$25 00	\$90 00	\$105 00						20 days.
1217	\$144 00	20 00	6 00	170 30						18 days.
1218					50 00					No.
1219					220 00					10 days.
1220					50 00					No.
1221					90 00					20 days.
1222					110 00					10 days.
1223					140 00	1,000				No.
1224										Yes.
1225	120 00	80 00	75 50	245 50						20 days.
1226					15 00					No.
1227						750				
1228					105 00					Yes.
1229										2 weeks.
1230					113 00					15 days.
1231										No.
1232						1,300	200	6		
1233					10 00	1,000	600	7		
1234					7 00					No.
1235						1,500				
1236					71 45					16 days.
1237										No.
1238					80 00					Two weeks.
1239					25 00					12 days.
1240					80 00					20 days.
1241										
1242										1 month.
1243						2,400	1,600	6	300	1 month.
1244						1,000	525	6		20 days.
1245						1,800	950			Six weeks.
1246					94 00	1,500	300	7		Yes.
1247					49 00					1 month.
1248	144 00	30 00	30 00	204 00						No.
1249					20 00	1,200	500	7		Yes.
1250					170 00					Two weeks.
1251					80 00	1,500				Two weeks.
1252					108 00	1,300	300	6		20 days.
1253					22 00	1,200	400	6		20 days.
1254					90 00				200	2 weeks.
1255						1,000	500	7		2 months.
1256					125 00	66			1,000	15 days.
1257						2,000				
1258									1,000	No.
1259						2,000	1,300	6		10 days.
1260					80 00					10 days.
1261										Yes.
1262						1,000				15 days.
1263					86 17					10 days.
1264					185 00					15 days.
1265					35 25	600	500			28 days.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1266						\$1,550	\$700	6	\$2,000	6 weeks.
1267					\$46					Yes.
1268						1,000				
1269						1,500	400	6	1,000	Irregular.
1270										No.
1271					75	900	650	6		15 days.
1272						900	700	6		15 days.
1273						350	25	6		No.
1274						5,500	800	6		Yes.
1275						1,100	700	6		15 days.
1276	\$168 00	\$98 00	\$27 80	\$291 80						Two months.
1277						1,000	250	6		Six weeks.
1278									200	4 weeks.
1279						1,500	500	7	2,000	
1280					85	1,500	30	7		4 weeks.
1281					198					15 days.
1282					28					
1282					35					20 days.
1284	180 00	75 00	300 00	555 00	255				1,000	Two months.
1285										No.
1286	60 00	20 00	45 00	125 00						6 weeks.
1287					300	1,225	700	7		10 to 20 days.
1288										10 days.
1289					65	1,700	150	7		10 days.
1290	156 00	50 00	10 00	216 00	110					20 days.
1291					50	1,300	750	6		2 weeks.
1292	180 00	30 00	30 00	240 00						2 & 3 months
1293										
1294										No.
1295						600	100	8		1/4
1296										
1297						800	200	8		Ten days.
1298						450	150	8		
1299	192 00	50 00	34 00	276 00						No.
1300					226	175				Two days.
1301					584	500			500	No.
1302										No.
1303										No.
1304						100				No.
1305										No.
1308	208 00	40 00	40 00	288 00						No.
1307						1,000			1,000	No.
1308	185 00	25 00		190 00						No.
1309	180 00	45 00		225 00						No.
1310	168 00	22 00	10 00	200 00						No.
1311	100 00	40 00	4 00	144 00						No.
1312										No.
1313						200	50	7		10 days.
1314	180 00	75 00	33 00	288 00						No.
1315	200 00	60 00	40 00	300 00						No.
1316									1,000	No.
1317	200 00	75 00	100 00	375 00						No.
1312	182 00	30 00	75 00	287 00	82					10 days.
1319										5 days.
1320	200 00	50 00	38 00	288 00						No.
1321						500	100	8	500	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).— *Mechanics' and workmen's returns.*

UNSKILLED LABOR — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1322	\$192 00	\$75 00	\$123 00	\$390 00					No.	
1323									No.	
1324					\$40 00				No.	
1325						2,600 00	1,500 00		No.	
1326						3,500 00	2,000 00	6	No.	
1327					19 00			6	No.	
1328						2,800 00			\$500 00	
1329									No.	
1330					458 00				2,000 00	
1331									1,000 00	
1332									2,000 00	
1333						2,500 00			500 00	
1334	182 00								No.	
1335					97 00					
1336	156 00									
1337					71 00					

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Occupation.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1338	Wisconsin	Appleton...	Foreman.....	24	2	10	10	9%	\$2 00	\$12 00
1339	New York	do.....	Mfg. pulp, wood, etc.	23	1	9	8	12%	4 00	24 00
1340	do	do	Foreman.....	25	1	10	10	11%	4 32	25 92
1341	Michigan.	Eau Claire.	do.....	29	2	10	10	9	2 90	17 40
1342	Denmark.	do	Contractor.....	29	4	10	8	8	3 00	18 00
1343	Canada	do	Supt. electric light..	31	1	12	12	12	2 75	16 50
1344	Wisconsin	do	Millwright.....	31	6	10	8	11%	3 33%	20 00
1345	do	do	Lumber grader.....	29	2	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1346	Norway...	do	do.....	38	4	10	8	12	1 60	9 60
1347	Sweden	do	do.....	29	7	10	8	9	1 25	7 50
1348	Norway...	do	Lumber Salesman....	40	10	10	12	12	1 75	10 50
1349	England	do	Foreman.....	5	5	10	10	12	3 25	23 10
1350	Norway...	do	Contractor.....	36	5	10	8	11	2 50	15 00
1351	Germany.	Green Bay..	Lumber sorter.....	39	8	10	8	12	2 00	12 00
1352	Wisconsin	do	Foreman.....	27	1	10	9	10	2 00	12 00
1353	England...	Janesville..	Cloth finisher.....	31	2	10	10	12	2 50	15 00
1354	Canada...	do	Carder and spinner..	35	2	10	10	11%	3 00	18 00
1355	Wisconsin	do	Locomotive engineer	33	5	10	11	11	3 70	22 20
1356	do	do	Foreman.....	34	2	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
1357	Mass.	Kenosha...	Organ reed tuner....	28	3	10	10	12	3 50	21 00
1358	Wisconsin	do	Mason contractor....	46	7	10	9	7	4 50	27 00
1359	New York	do	Foreman.....	29	1	10	10	12	3 50	21 00
1360	Mass.	La Crosse..	Tanner.....	43	4	10	10	12	3 24	23 00
1361	Canada	do	Foreman.....	63	3	10	10	12	3 20	19 30
1362	Wisconsin	do	do.....	31	3	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
1363	do	do	Shingle sawer.....	44	4	10	9	2%	2 25	13 50
1364	Iowa.	do	Sawyer.....	30	3	10	8	7	4 06	24 00
1365	Germany..	do	Lumber scaler.....	37	6	10	8	10	1 50	9 00
1366	Norway...	do	Lumbering.....	43	5	10	9	12	1 65	9 90
1367	do	do	Lumber grader.....	35	5	10	9	12	1 75	10 50
1368	New York	do	Saw fler.....	46	5	10	9	6	5 45	32 70
1369	Penn.	do	Harness maker.....	46	3	9	8	11	2 00	12 00
1370	Iowa	do	do.....	32	3	10	8	11	1 50	9 00
1371	Germany..	do	Butcher.....	46	8	10	10	12	2 00	12 00
1372	Prussia...	do	Car inspector.....	35	6	10	10	12	1 75	10 50
1373	Wisconsin	Manitowoc.	Foreman.....	39	5	10	8	11	1 75	10 50
1374	Canada...	do	do.....	47	6	10	10	12	2 90	17 40
1375	Wisconsin	do	do.....	32	2	13	13	12	1 50	9 00
1376	Vermont...	do	do.....	45	7	10	9	12	2 87	17 22
1377	New H....	Milwaukee.	Tanner and currier..	52	6	10	9	11	3 75	22 50
1378	Germany..	do	Foreman.....	42	11	10	10	12	4 25	25 50
1379	Wisconsin	do	do.....	35	5	10	10	12	3 25	23 10
1380	Germany..	do	do.....	25	3	10	10	12	3 00	18 00
1381	Illinois...	do	do.....	22	13	10	10	11	1 83%	11 00
1382	Michigan.	do	do.....	34	5	9	9	11	3 00	18 00
1383	Wisconsin	do	do.....	36	5	10	10	12	3 66%	22 00
1384	Switzerl'd	do	do.....	30	1	10	10	10	4 00	24 00
1385	Ohio.....	do	do.....	42	8	10	10	11	4 00	24 00
1386	Canada...	do	do.....	54	4	10	10	12	4 80	28 80
1387	Wisconsin	do	do.....	29	4	10	10	11	2 16%	13 00
1388	Canada...	do	do.....	53	4	10	10	12	1 60	9 60
1389	Wisconsin	do	do.....	40	4	10	9	11	2 50	15 00
1390	Michigan.	do	do.....	33	3	10	10	12	2 06%	12 50
1391	Wisconsin	do	Contractor.....	44	3	10	10	12	4 90	28 80
1392	do	do	Foreman.....	28	4	10	10%	12	2 50	15 00
1393	England...	do	do.....	58	3	10	9	12	3 21	19 26
1394	Illinois...	do	Inspector of work...	36	4	10	10	12	2 00	12 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workmen's returns.

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Occupation.	Age.	Number of persons supported.	HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
						In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1395	Ohio	Milwaukee.	Foreman	45	2	10	12	12	\$2 00	\$12 00
1396	Wisconsin	do.	Stonecutter	46	1	8	10	10	1 50	9 00
1397	Germany	do.	Marblecutter	47	5	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
1398	Poland	do.	do.	48	1	5	9	9	1 25	7 50
1399	Germany	do.	Harnessmaker	49	3	8	11	11	1 25	7 50
1400	Wisconsin	do.	do.	50	6	10	10	9%	3 16%	19 00
1401	do.	do.	do.	51	5	10	11	11	2 50	15 00
1402	Illinois	do.	Hatter	52	3	9	10%	10%	2 50	15 00
1403	England	do.	do.	53	4	10	11	11	2 50	15 00
1404	do.	do.	do.	54	5	9	11	11	2 25	13 50
1405	Ohio	do.	do.	55	4	10	12	12	2 50	15 00
1406	England	do.	Butcher	56	5	10	12	12	2 00	12 00
1407	Germany	do.	do.	57	6	8	10	10	2 00	12 00
1408	do.	do.	do.	58	6	10	9%	9%	2 25	13 50
1409	Wisconsin	do.	do.	59	4	10	12	12	3 20%	19 25
1410	Scotland	do.	Miller	60	1	11	10	10	2 50	15 00
1411	Switzerl'd	do.	Grain elevator	45	4	10	12	12	2 50	15 00
1412	Ohio	do.	Lithographer and E.	46	6	8	10	10	3 00	18 00
1413	Prussia	do.	do.	47	4	8	10%	10%	4 16%	25 00
1414	Germany	do.	do.	48	4	8	10	10	3 00	18 00
1415	do.	do.	do.	49	9	8	11	11	3 00	18 00
1416	Wisconsin	do.	do.	50	3	9	11	11	3 20	19 00
1417	do.	do.	do.	51	3	10	10	9	3 00	18 00
1418	Ohio	do.	Civil engineer	52	4	8%	12	12	5 00	30 00
1419	New York	do.	Oil-grease comp'nder	53	1	9%	12	12	3 85	23 10
1420	Germany	do.	Rope maker	54	3	10	11	11	1 50	9 00
1421	Wisconsin	do.	Metal polisher	42	2	9	4	4	2 33%	14 00
1422	do.	do.	Designer	43	7	8	10	10	4 16%	25 00
1423	Norway	do.	Miller	44	2	10	12	12	3 00	18 00
1424	Wisconsin	do.	do.	45	4	12	11	11	2 00	12 00
1425	Germany	do.	Puddler	46	5	12	8	8	3 00	18 00
1426	England	do.	Draughtsman	47	7	9	11	11	5 00	30 00
1427	Wisconsin	do.	Glove cutter	48	3	10	12	12	2 00	12 00
1428	do.	do.	Confectioner	49	3	10	10	10	2 50	15 00
1429	do.	do.	Glove maker	50	4	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
1430	Germany	do.	Sausage maker	51	4	10	12	12	3 00	18 00
1431	New York	do.	Glover	41	3	10	12	12	5 75	34 50
1432	Scotland	do.	Puddler	42	7	11	9	9	3 08	18 18
1433	do.	do.	Catcher in iron work	43	4	11	11	11	4 00	24 00
1434	Conn.	do.	Jappanner	44	2	9	12	12	4 16%	25 00
1435	Tenn	do.	Lithographer	45	6	8	11%	11%	4 58	27 50
1436	Canada	do.	Street car conductor	46	3	10	7	7	2 00	12 00
1437	Wisconsin	do.	Stoker	47	5	8	12	12	2 15	12 90
1438	Ohio	do.	Printer	48	5	9	11%	11%	3 83%	23 00
1439	Scotland	do.	Roll turner, iron	49	4	10	11%	11%	7 00	42 00
1440	Wisconsin	do.	Door maker	50	5	10	12	12	1 25	7 50
1441	do.	do.	Silver plater	26	10	8	12	12	2 00	12 00
1442	do.	do.	Butcher	27	10	10	12	12	2 50	15 00
1443	Germany	do.	Brick maker	28	10	10	10	10	2 00	12 00
1444	New York	do.	Marble cutter	29	10	6	10	10	1 50	9 00
1445	Wisconsin	do.	Lumber scaler	30	10	8	11	11	1 85	11 10
1446	New York	do.	Foreman	31	10	10	12	12	3 85	23 10
1447	Ireland	do.	Furnace worker	32	12	12	3	3	3 33%	20 00
1448	New York	Oshkosh	Foreman	42	7	10	12	12	2 50	15 00
1449	do.	do.	File	50	3	10	12	12	2 50	15 00
1450	Ohio	do.	Contractor and b'ldr	40	5	10	8	7	3 23	19 38

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Office number.	Where born.	Location.	Occupation.	Age.	Number of persons supported.		HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Number of months employed.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
					In summer.	In winter.	In summer.	In winter.		Per day.	Per week.
1451	Indiana	Oshkosh	Foreman	37	1	10	8	11		\$2 25	\$13 50
1452	New York	do	do	43	3	10	10	11		2 25	13 50
1453	Wisconsin	do	do	34	4	10	8	10½		3 00	18 00
1454	do	do	do	40	3	9	8	10		1 60	9 60
1455	New York	do	Warehouseman	33	5	10	9	12		1 35	8 10
1456	Wisconsin	Onalaska	Beef packer	33	1	10	10	10½		2 00	12 00
1457	Canada	Stanley	Sawyer	48	4	10	10	12		3 85	23 10
1458	Wisconsin	do	Scaler	22	3	10	10	11		1 25	7 50
1459	do	Sheboygan	Bookkeeper	35	4	10	10	12		3 00	18 00
1460	do	do	Foreman	39	3	10	10	12		2 25	13 50
1461	do	do	do	36	4	10	10	12		1 75	10 50
1462	Germany	do	do	42	5	10	8	9½		2 37½	14 25
1463	Ohio	do	Lumber sorter	45	5	10	8	11		1 10	6 60
1464	Germany	do	Foreman	45	9	10	8	11		2 00	12 00
1465	Wisconsin	do	do	32	3	10	10	9		2 00	12 00
1466	Germany	do	do	38	5	10	8	10½		1 75	10 50
1467	Wisconsin	do	Tinner	39	5	12	10	12		3 55	23 10
1468	Germany	do	Butcher	55	1	10	10	3½		1 00	6 00
1469	England	do	Lumberman	57	1	10	8	11		2 00	12 00
1470	Illinois	do	Foreman	22	1	10	8	11½		1 95	11 70
1471	Wisconsin	Racine	do	23	3	10	8	10		2 25	13 50
1472	New York	do	do	44	4	10	10	11		2 70	16 20
1473	Canada	do	do	36	4	10	11	12		3 50	21 00
1474	Germany	do	do	32	5	10	8	12		1 80	10 80
1475	Wisconsin	do	Purchasing agent	33	2	10	10	12		4 00	24 00
1476	do	do	Inspector	37	7	10	10	12		1 80	10 80
1477	Canada	Superior	Cook	47	7	12	12	6		1 00	6 00
1478	Wisconsin	do	Brakeman	34	6	10	10	6½		2 50	15 00
1479	Sweden	do	Elevator man	33	2	10	10	12		3 00	18 00
1480	Michigan	do	Civil engineer	42	5	10	10	12		1 92	11 52
1481	Switzerl'd	do	Stone cutter	23	6	9	5	5		3 50	21 00
1482	Scotland	do	Foreman	29	1	12	8	12		2 25	13 50
1483	Maine	do	do	56	4	10	9	12		2 50	15 00
1484	Ohio	do	Sawyer	53	6	10	8	12		2 00	12 00
1485	Michigan	do	Foreman	50	3	12	10	12		3 85	23 10
1486	Canada	do	Ship builder	33	1	10	9	7		2 00	12 00
1487	Minn	do	Flour packer	24	1	12	12	8		2 25	13 50
1488	Norway	do	Miller	28	1	12	12	7		1 75	10 50

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1333	Weekly	\$475 00		\$250 00	\$150 00	\$50 00	\$25 00			\$225 00
1339	Monthly	1,200 00	\$1,200 00	1,200 00	500 00	300 00	75 00			1,200 00
1340	do	1,271 00	600 00	1,481 00						
1341	do	675 00		130 00	280 00	75 00	35 00	\$100 00	75 00	545 00
1342	do	800 00	155 00	550 00	120 00	40 00	20 00		25 00	205 00
1343	do	840 00			345 00	120 00	35 00	95 00	244 00	840 00
1344	do	1,000 00		250 00	400 00	100 00	30 00	84 00	136 00	750 00
1345	do	380 00		100 00	144 00	60 00	12 00		64 00	290 00
1346	do	500 00		50 00	250 00	80 00	15 00	84 00	21 00	425 00
1347	do	300 00			200 00	75 00			50 00	325 00
1348	do	545 00		80 00	240 00	120 00	20 00		85 00	465 00
1349	Semi-month.	1,200 00	250 00	500 00	250 00	300 00	50 00		350 00	950 00
1350	do	700 00		300 00	180 00	100 00	25 00		145 00	400 00
1351	Weekly	620 00			400 00	100 00	30 00		90 00	620 00
1352	Irregular	500 00		170 00						
1353	Monthly	750 00		50 00	300 00	100 00	35 00	132 00	133 00	700 00
1354	do	880 00		548 00	150 00		40 00	144 00		334 00
1355	do	1,000 00	100 00	600 00	300 00	80 00	20 00		100 00	500 00
1356	do	500 00		100 00						
1357	Semi-month.	1,050 00		400 00	320 00	75 00	35 00		220 00	650 00
1358	do	830 00			500 00	150 00	50 00		130 00	630 00
1359	Semi-month.	1,085 00		500 00						
1360	Weekly	1,200 00		250 00	400 00	180 00	70 00		300 00	950 00
1361	do	1,000 00	36 00	36 00	410 00	120 00	38 00	150 00	282 00	1,000 00
1362	do	800 00		150 00	240 00	55 00	40 00	98 00	19 00	450 00
1363	do	125 00	75 00				12 00	72 00	116 00	200 00
1364	do	751 00		280 00	230 00	50 00	20 00	120 00	51 00	471 00
1365	do	370 00	87 00		280 00	100 00	20 00		75 00	475 00
1366	do	514 00			300 00	100 00	40 00		74 00	514 00
1367	do	540 00			315 00	120 00	38 00		67 00	540 00
1368	do	850 00			225 00	100 00	40 00		500 00	850 00
1369	do	585 00			200 00	50 00	25 00	120 00	200 00	595 00
1370	do	430 00			200 00	75 00	25 00	78 00	50 00	428 00
1371	do	624 00	300 00		256 00	325 00	26 00	78 00	197 00	882 00
1372	Monthly	550 00	50 00	100 00	250 00	100 00	30 00		120 00	500 00
1373	do	500 00			190 00	100 00	35 00	90 00	85 00	500 00
1374	do	900 00		100 00	375 00	185 00	50 00	120 00	90 00	800 00
1375	do	488 37	40 73		204 46	35 87	38 93	90 00	134 84	508 10
1376	do	900 00			420 00	180 00	50 00		250 00	900 00
1377	Weekly	1,050 00		50 00	400 00	200 00	60 00	144 00	226 00	1,680 00
1378	Semi-month.	1,320 00								
1379	Weekly	1,200 00			450 00	250 00	72 00	168 00	280 00	1,200 00
1380	do	900 00			300 00	100 00	50 00	156 00	294 00	900 00
1381	do	545 00		25 00	225 00	50 00	22 00	60 00	163 00	520 00
1382	Semi-month.	850 00		50 00	380 00	50 00	45 00	180 00	185 00	800 00
1383	Weekly	1,082 00		192 00	400 00	185 00	68 00		249 00	900 00
1384	Semi-month.	1,036 00		320 00	300 00	52 00	49 00		315 00	736 00
1385	Weekly	1,100 00		175 00	500 00	150 00	50 00	180 00	45 00	925 00
1386	Monthly	1,500 00	180 00	100 00	450 00	400 00	70 00	490 00	150 00	1,580 00
1387	Weekly	618 00		50 00	200 00	80 00	30 00		278 00	568 00
1388	Semi-month.	500 00	550 00		380 00	175 00	40 00		600 00	1,175 00
1389	Monthly	700 00			200 00	150 00	35 00	120 00	195 00	700 00
1390	do	650 00			300 00	100 00	50 00	144 00	56 00	650 00
1391	do	1,500 00	50 00	350 00	480 00	250 00	63 00	240 00	167 00	1,200 00
1392	do	680 00			360 00	50 00	50 00	120 00	80 00	680 00
1393	Semi-month.	1,000 00	60 00		380 00	200 00	65 00		415 00	1,080 00
1394	Monthly	607 92			215 00	35 00	52 00	127 50	178 20	607 70

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1385	Monthly	\$600 00	288 00	\$175 00	\$300 00	\$100 00	\$30 00	\$156 00	\$107 00	\$693 00
1386	Weekly	392 65		45 00	199 00	23 00	12 00	36 00	27 65	347 65
1387	do.	650 00		72 00	255 50	70 00	23 37	96 00	130 13	578 00
1388	do.	280 00			182 00	75 00	24 00	48 00	25 00	354 00
1389	do.	349 20			192 00	32 00	15 50	78 00	31 70	349 20
1400	do.	750 00			350 00	110 00	48 00	108 00	134 00	750 00
1401	do.	712 00		40 00	338 70	75 00	24 00		234 30	672 00
1402	Semi-month.	682 00		150 00	284 00	92 50	32 00	144 00		532 50
1403	do	700 00		100 00	300 00	90 00	30 00	132 00	58 00	600 00
1404	do	650 00	150 00	150 00	402 00	80 00	50 00	138 00		650 00
1405	do	771 88			310 00	90 00	50 00	192 00	129 00	771 00
1406	Weekly	618 00	154 00	328 00	200 00	55 00	28 00	144 00	17 00	444 00
1407	Semi-month.	520 00		10 00	200 00	80 00	30 00	120 00	100 00	510 00
1408	Weekly	550 00		50 00	200 00	100 00	35 00	165 00	105 00	500 00
1409	do	1,000 00	300 00	150 00	500 00	200 00	30 00	120 00	300 00	1,150 00
1410	do	650 00			240 00	70 00	45 00	180 00	115 00	650 00
1411	Semi-month.	780 00			580 00	170 00	50 00		200 00	780 00
1412	Weekly	750 00		150 00	290 00	70 00	50 00	120 00	80 00	600 00
1413	Monthly	1,150 00	250 00	400 00	350 00	150 00	40 00	300 00	280 00	1,100 00
1414	Semi-month.	775 00	300 00	485 00	200 00	150 00	50 00		190 00	590 00
1415	Weekly	880 00			520 00	100 00	50 00		190 00	860 00
1416	do	89 67	211 60	389 10	200 00	100 00	35 00	174 00	204 17	713 17
1417	do	700 00			250 00	38 00	100 00	144 00	170 00	700 00
1418	Monthly	1,500 00			350 00	200 00	55 00	240 00	655 00	1,500 00
1419	Semi-month.	1,200 00		300 00	300 00	125 00	85 00	300 00	90 00	900 00
1420	Weekly	405 00		16 00	200 00	50 00	15 75	84 00	40 00	389 75
1421	do	235 00	175 00		240 00	150 00	44 00	156 00	300 00	860 00
1422	do	1,100 00		75 00	500 00	175 00	50 00	200 00	100 00	1,025 00
1423	Monthly	936 00		200 00	390 00	100 00	40 00	120 00	90 00	730 00
1424	Weekly	550 00	168 00		390 00	50 00	35 00		243 00	718 00
1425	Semi-month.	630 00	330 00		450 00	200 00	70 00		240 00	960 00
1426	Weekly	1,440 00	200 00	100 00						
1427	do	600 00	84 00	300 00	290 00	40 00	20 00		34 00	384 00
1428	do	645 00			250 00	50 00	25 00	96 00	224 00	645 00
1429	do	510 00			300 00	90 00	32 00	96 00	50 00	568 00
1430	do	900 00								
1431	do	1,700 00		100 00	600 00	200 00	95 00	300 00	405 00	1,600 00
1432	Semi-month.	698 45		250 00	280 00	70 00	55 00		51 45	436 45
1433	do	1,150 00		400 00	330 00	120 00	55 00		245 00	750 00
1434	do	1,300 00	800 00	1,100 00	350 00	250 00	45 00	168 00	187 00	1,000 00
1435	Monthly	1,350 00			600 00	150 00	40 00	192 00	364 00	1,350 00
1436	Semi-month.	372 00		18 00	192 00	35 00	23 00	84 00	20 00	354 00
1437	Monthly	660 00	13 50	143 50	201 71	80 00	40 70	120 00	87 59	530 00
1438	Weekly	1,150 00		350 00	250 00	100 00	38 00		412 00	800 00
1439	Semi-month.	2,100 00		900 00	900 00	100 00	60 00		140 00	1,200 00
1440	do	380 00	710 00	400 00	300 00	200 00	45 00		155 00	700 00
1441	Monthly	620 00		250 00						
1442	Weekly	780 00		30 00						
1443	Semi-month.	500 00								
1444	Weekly	397 80		80 80						
1445	Semi-month.	500 00		40 00						
1446	Monthly	1,200 00		600 00						
1447	Semi-month.	240 00								
1448	Weekly	780 00			380 00	140 00	40 00	120 00	100 00	780 00
1449	do	750 00	192 00	472 00	280 00	50 00	35 00		95 00	500 00
1450	do	600 00			300 00	100 00	100 00		100 00	600 00

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—*Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	How often paid.	EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.		Amount saved from all sources.	FAMILY EXPENSES.					
		Individual.	From other sources.		Living expenses.	Clothing and dry goods.	Fuel.	Rent.	All other expenses.	Total.
1451	Semi-month.	\$640 00			\$450 00	\$15 00	\$53 00	\$80 00	\$183 00	\$761 00
1452	Weekly	625 00			300 00	90 00	60 00		175 00	625 00
1453	Monthly	800 00		\$300 00	250 00	100 00	25 00		125 00	500 00
1454	Weekly	386 00	120 00	50 00	240 00	80 00	35 00		111 00	486 00
1455	Monthly	405 23		50 00	160 00	40 00	15 00		140 00	355 00
1456	Weekly	546 00	250 00	\$39 00						
1457	Monthly	1,200 00	100 00	600 00	400 00	50 00	15 00		235 00	700 00
1458	do.	850 00		50 00	120 00	125 00	25 00		30 00	300 00
1459	do.	930 00			230 00	300 00	150 00	150 00	50 00	700 00
1460	Semi-month.	700 00		250 00	300 00	75 00	25 00		50 00	450 00
1461	do.	546 00		236 00	170 00	25 00	15 00	84 00	16 00	310 00
1462	Monthly	583 70	60 00	160 00	240 00	75 00	45 00		123 70	483 70
1463	Irregular	315 00			180 00	55 00	25 00	48 00	7 00	315 00
1464	Monthly	543 00	350 00	6 00	551 00	175 00	51 00		110 00	887 00
1465	do.	430 00			400 00	50 00	50 00		119 00	619 00
1466	do.	485 28		15 00	168 30	156 78	35 00	72 00	38 50	470 28
1467	do.	1,200 00								
1468	Weekly	77 50			96 00	25 00	9 00		50 00	180 00
1469	Monthly	550 00			240 00	50 00	30 00	96 00	136 00	552 00
1470	do.	550 00		300 00						
1471	Semi-month.	550 00			208 00	150 00	40 00		150 00	548 00
1472	Monthly	710 00	120 00	200 00	300 00	110 00	40 00		240 00	690 00
1473	Semi-month.	1,075 00			450 00	200 00	60 00	150 00	215 00	1,075 00
1474	Monthly	555 00			300 00	108 00	50 00		100 00	555 00
1475	Weekly	1,200 00		800 00	238 00	50 00	30 00	84 00		400 00
1476	Monthly	540 00	60 00	100 00	300 00	100 00	40 00		60 00	500 00
1477	do.	156 00								
1478	do.	400 00			150 00	125 00	25 00	60 00	40 00	400 00
1479	do.	924 00		400 00	300 00	100 00	25 00		99 00	524 00
1480	Semi-month.	600 00			400 00	75 00	36 20	60 00	248 00	619 20
1481	do.	440 00			310 00	50 00	30 00		50 00	440 00
1482	do.	700 00			280 00	100 00	50 00	150 00	120 00	700 00
1483	Monthly	780 00	520 00	529 00	365 00	150 00	50 00	156 00	50 00	771 00
1484	Semi-month.	620 00	340 00		450 00	200 00	60 00		250 00	960 00
1485	Monthly	1,200 00		300 00	400 00	75 00	30 00	120 00	275 00	900 00
1486	Semi-month.	350 00	30 00	118 00						
1487	do.	450 00	10 00	130 00						
1488	do.	300 00		60 00						

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and work ingmen's returns.

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.				Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld.
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other ex- penses.	Total.		Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.	Rate of interest paid.		
1395									\$1,500	No.
1396										Yes.
1397									1,000	No.
1398					\$64 00					No.
1399										No.
1400										No.
1401						\$2,300	\$1,400	6	2,000	No.
1402										10 days.
1403									3,000	10 days.
1404										Yes.
1405									1,000	Yes.
1406						2,500	1,224	6		1 day.
1407										
1408						2,000			1,000	
1409									4,200	
1410									2,000	No.
1411										No.
1412						3,000	2,250	6	1,500	No.
1413									4,000	No.
1414						\$3,750	1,500	6		No.
1415						\$5,000	1,300	6	1,000	No.
1416									4,000	No.
1417									2,000	No.
1418									2,000	No.
1419									1,000	No.
1420									1,000	No.
1421					480 00					No.
1422									5,000	No.
1423									2,000	No.
1424						4,800	1,700	6		No.
1425						2,000			2,400	12 days.
1426						13,000	5,100	10	2,500	1 day.
1427						3,000	1,400	6		No.
1428									1,000	No.
1429										No.
1430					58 00	10,000				No.
1431										
1432						1,700				2 weeks.
1433						1,600	700	6	4,000	2 weeks.
1434									5,000	No.
1435										No.
1436									2,000	5 days.
1437									1,000	No.
1438						2,000	700	6	1,000	No.
1439						6,000			3,000	No.
1440						4,800	500	6	6,000	No.
1441	\$180 00	\$20 00	170 00	\$370 00					1,000	1 month.
1442	250 00	200 00	300 00	750 00					1,000	No.
1443	280 00	200 00	39 98	499 98						No.
1444	184 00	68 00	85 00	317 00					500	No.
1445	240 00	120 00	100 00	460 00					1,000	No.
1446	280 00		340 00	620 00						No.
1447	240 00	60 00	100 00	400 00	160 00				2,000	Two weeks.
1448										No.
1449						1,800			3,000	No.
1450						3,000			3,500	No.

TABLE No. 1 (continued).—Mechanics' and workingmen's returns.

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.

Office number.	EXPENSES, IF SINGLE.			Expenditures over earnings.	HOME.			Amount of life insurance.	Is any of your wages withheld?
	Board and room.	Clothing.	All other expenses.		Total.	Value of same.	Amount if mortgaged.			Rate of interest paid.
1451					121 00				No.
1452						\$3,000		\$2,000	No.
1453						2,500		2,000	15 days.
1454						1,400	700	2,000	No.
1455						1,400	900	2,000	10 days.
1456	\$156 00	\$83 00	\$168 00	\$407 00	5,000	1,300	6	2,000	No.
1457					1,200			4,000	No.
1458					400		100	8	15 days.
1459					5,000		3,000	7	10 days.
1460					4,000				No.
1461									Two weeks.
1462						2,500		1,000	10 days.
1463									Yes.
1464						1,800	500	2,200	No.
1465					189 00	1,000		1,000	2 weeks.
1466								30	15 days.
1467						3,000		3,000	No.
1468					102 50	800	50	8	No.
1469									No.
1470	144 00	55 00	50 00	249 00					10 days.
1471						1,800		4,000	One week.
1472						1,200		1,250	5 days.
1473									5 days.
1474						800			No.
1475								2,000	No.
1476						1,000			10 days.
1477									One month.
1478									8 days.
1479						1,000	500	8	3,000
1480					219 00				15 days.
1481						2,000	1,200	10	1,000
1482									Sometimes.
1483									No.
1484						3,000	700	7	1,000
1485						750			No.
1486	118 00	93 50	50 00	262 00				1,250	10 days.
1487	200 00	75 00	55 00	330 00					2 days.
1488	180 00	45 00	15 00	240 00					No.

Among the many problems which to-day confront society and await solution, none is more important nor of greater significance to our social and industrial development than the "Labor Question."

The question is not new. It is a strife between classes. In earlier times it was the poor against the rich. Now, or with the advent of production under capitalistic management and consequently of the wage system it is a conflict between the wage earners and capital or capitalists.

Capital and Labor look upon each other with suspicion and seem to forget their common interests. The breach between the two classes is widening. Society is in vain as it seems looking for the missing coupling. Meanwhile the question is growing and affects the economic welfare of the nation as much as of any particular class. It affects every industry and every home. It concerns science as much and more than it does the practical philanthropist. Although primarily and from its nature an economic question, that is, growing out of the conditions which determine and follow production and the distribution of these products, it has because of its consequences becomes a social one.

The problem as we see it to-day is chiefly a question of wages or of distribution. Labor is one of the factors of production, and as such is entitled to a part of the joint output of all the factors. The share which falls to labor is usually fixed for the time being at a certain amount per day and paid the workers as wages for work done. Under normal conditions competition is supposed to determine the just share of each of those factors which takes part in production. Perfect competition, however, implies so much that there are good reasons to believe it seldom, if ever, exists. Labor claims that in the division they are steadily getting the worst of it; that they get less than justly and rightly belongs to them. As to whether the wage-earners are right in their claims and are cheated out of a part of their share it is not the purpose of this investigation to show. The persistence with which this agitation is carried on at least indicates their own confidence in the justness of their cause; and to many, the drift of our industrial tendencies is evidence enough to satisfy them that something is wrong.

Although wealth is increasing at a much greater ratio than population, there seems to be as much misery and want as ever. And even in those industries in which production is carried on under the best possible management, and with the latest and most improved machinery,

and in which, consequently, a man's labor has become much more effective, there is as much complaint of low wages and bad conditions in other respects, as in industries which have not benefited by advantages of this kind. Even when conditions warrant higher wages an increase is not always granted voluntarily. Just demands on the part of the workers are not seldom stubbornly resisted by employers and in such instances, often leads to conflicts, during which, production is at a standstill, men thrown out of work, and sometimes property or the material factors of production destroyed. With this we do not mean to say that all strikes and other struggles between wage-earners and wage-payers are based on a just cause. To do this would be getting away from the truth. Workingmen in pushing their claims or in seeking redress for some grievance, often fail to consider whether the surrounding conditions are favorable to their success. A manufacturer, for instance, cannot increase wages when the state of the market is such as to seriously impair both his profits and the interest on his capital. Conditions such as mentioned have, however, greatly contributed towards the gravity of the situation and toward imparting the great social importance to this problem.

That many efforts should have been made to solve this question is not to be wondered at. Even legislation has been invoked. And the discussions and stir brought about by these efforts are hardly second to that caused directly by the question itself.

While as yet the progress made in adjusting social and economic differences is not great, the task should not be considered hopeless. Although our industrial system is attended by many abuses and is much more complicated as to its organization than former systems, it has also been of much good. It presupposes a greater intelligence on the part of all classes, and with it we have men who read and think, and who, therefore, are capable of judging the merit of their claims and of their duties. With a higher standard of education such men will increase in number, and therein lies our hope of the ultimate adjustment of in-

dustrial difficulties. No intelligence, however great, would be likely to judge rightly and act wisely in these matters without a thorough knowledge of existing conditions and the causes of their development.

Statistics, by showing the condition from time to time, will some day be of even greater value than at present, and it was with the hope that we might be able to throw some light upon the condition of the workers in this state, at present that this investigation was begun. As to our success we cannot say. Our efforts did not meet with much encouragement. The information most desired was seldom given in the returns. In by far the most instances the blanks were not even returned. With the information and facts received, however, we have endeavored to make as good use as possible, and we have, at least, some reason for thinking that our work will not be wholly without value.

It must be admitted that the working classes to-day are in most respects better off than formerly. They enjoy better and more nutritious food, live in healthier and more comfortable houses and dress much better than they could possibly afford to do some years ago. Their necessaries of life are of greater variety, better quality and cheaper, and the workingday much shorter. It is not such a great while ago since sixteen to eighteen hours constituted a days work; to-day a ten hour day is considered too long, and there are at present both national and international movements favoring an eight hour day.

A late writer says that during the last fifty years, the economic condition of the working classes in England has improved on the average from fifty to one hundred per cent.; in France from forty to seventy-five per cent., and in the United States a worker can at present with the earnings of ten hours work buy between four and five times as much as he could half a century ago. Besides this there is less suffering in other ways. Medical help and medicines are now easily obtained and sanitary regulations benefit all. Protective legislation in favor of the masses is enacted nearly everywhere.

Since what has just been said is in accordance with facts,

a true account of the condition of the poorer classes of to-day, is, in many respects, a much brighter one than any that could have been truthfully given a generation or more ago. Still their present condition is marred by many black spots. Evils unknown under other conditions have crept in with the changes, and the dark sides of this problem are as dark as ever.

One cannot read these tables without feeling that the condition of, at least, a large proportion of the wage-earners in this state is not what it ought to be. With a general advancement their wants have increased and articles which were luxuries before are necessities now. But the tables show that the total earnings or income of many families does not equal the outlay for such necessities. In cases of this kind there can be but little choice. They either have to fall back on what they have saved in the past or run in debt. When men who are both willing and able to work are forced to this because unable to obtain work, conditions are not normal.

The causes of this state of things are often attributed to our present industrial organization. To-day, it is often said, capital is master and by it labor has been transformed into a commodity, the price of which is determined by the demand for it, the same as of goods in the general market, and which when the supply is greater than the demand, is often unable to find a buyer. The workers have but little to say, as to the conditions under which they are to render their services, and can be thrown out of work at the pleasure of the employer or capitalist.

Other causes, inherent in the system, render employment uncertain. When, as is often the case, a new line of commodities comes into use or the demand for some old commodity is increasing, capital and consequently labor are attracted by the prospects of better profits; soon, more is produced than there is a demand for; the result is a fall in prices, factories close down and workmen are thrown out of work. Of this we have many examples. The crises which follow, however, do not affect the working classes alone, but the whole community.

There are many other features about the capitalistic system of production that are held to be injurious to labor. Among these is the use of machinery, by taking the place of man and by enabling children and women to do the same, which, in turn, tend to reduce wages; the concentration of work in great establishments, by depriving workers of home life, etc. Most of the objections raised against the use of machinery, however, and the evils supposed to have grown out of it, are not well taken. Machinery, instead of making less work, has been the means by which new avenues of production, impossible without it, have been opened up, providing additional employment to thousands of men, and the advantages derived in other ways from the use of machinery greatly overbalance the possible harm it may have inflicted in single instances.

The earnings and expenditures shown in these tables are those of 1895, and from what is generally known about wages both of skilled and unskilled labor it is plain that the average, at present, is somewhat lower than a few years ago. The average yearly working time has also failed to reach the usual point. The returns give "Hard times" as a reason for this. And certain it is that the late depression, whatever its causes may have been, has seriously affected earnings. Many state that they have found it necessary to reduce living expenses and to go without things, which they formerly enjoyed. On the other hand quite a number say, their earnings last year had slightly increased, and that in their opinion the effects of the "Hard times" on their occupation was less than estimated, and largely imaginary.

As already stated the blanks were distributed among both skilled and unskilled workmen, but it may be noticed that the majority of those reporting, belong to some trade or have a fixed occupation. Since this class of workers, as a rule, are better paid, the average earnings and also expenditures, as shown here, are higher than the average would be if all male persons in the state who work for wages were included. Of each of the occupations represented, however, the average shown is fairly accurate.

The next table or table No. 2, shows the averages by

cities. These averages are based upon the number reporting, as to the particular fact inquired about, but do not include instances in which less than ten reports were received. The reason for imposing this limit is, that less than this number could hardly be considered a safe basis from which fairly reliable results could be obtained. This limit also accounts for the fact, that some of the occupations which appear in table No. 1 do not appear in this table.

Table number 3 is a summary of what is shown in detail in the first or basic table. It shows the average age of those reporting in each occupation; the average number of persons supported to each family and the average hours of a day's work both in summer; winter; the average number of months employed during year and amount of daily and weekly wages paid; the percentage owning homes and average value of same with indebtedness and rate of interest paid on such indebtedness; the percentage carrying life insurance and the average amount of each policy; the percentage reporting as to weekly, semi-monthly and monthly payment of wages, also percentage of those who report part of their wages withheld.

The figures showing the results enumerated above, have, in each instance been obtained from the total sum of all the answers and facts in all the returns received, relating to that particular point or fact which they represent in this table. This table therefore may be said to be a summary of the whole.

In table number 4 is shown the average individual earnings and the income from all other sources last year of each family in the different occupations here represented; also the average cost of living to each family during the same period. This is one of the most important tables in connection with this investigation, dealing as it does with facts, which vitally affect the condition in life of every individual, and uppermost in the mind of every wage earner. For this reason and in order that it might be so arranged as to be more easily read or understood, separate space was allowed this table.

TABLE No 2.—Recapitulation and averages (by cities).

LOCATION.	OCCUPATION.	Average age.	Per cent. of American born.	Per cent. of foreign born.	Avg. No. persons supported, per capita.	Average No. months employed.	Av. wages per day.	Av. wages per week.	Average earnings for the year.	Average total family expenses.	HOMES.				LIFE INSURANCE.				
											Per cent. owning.	Per cent. not owning.	Average value.	Average amount in mortgage.	Average interest paid.	Per cent. having.	Per cent. not having.	Average amount carried.	
Appleton	Paper makers	37	40	60	4	10	2 42	\$14 52	\$671 20	\$225 00	20	80	\$1,000 00	..	..	..	60	50	\$2,000 00
	Carpenters	45	100	..	4 1/2	10 1/2	1 85	11 10	488 26	539 22	100	28 57	872 00	8	..	..	50	50	1,800 00
	Machinists	35	57	42	4 1/2	11 1/2	2 03 1/2	12 21	5 3 06	516 83	71 43	75	1,200 00	80 00	..	..	28	57	2,000 00
	Machine wood workers.	28	12	50	2 1/2	11	1 50	9 00	4 02 26	351 67	25	50	1,650 00	650 00	7 1/2	..	12	50	2,000 00
Eau Claire	Unskilled labor	40	30	70	4	11 1/2	1 23	7 74	674 00	371 75	50	50	640 00	230 00	7	..	60	60	1,500 00
	Carpenters	37	16	67	4 1/2	10 1/2	1 82	10 92	505 08	441 16	66 67	33 33	1,283 75	238 00	6	..	50	50	1,383 33
	Coopers	40	100	..	4 1/2	9 1/2	1 47	8 82	346 94	410 56	30	70	1,133 33	230 00	7	..	20	80	2,500 00
	Machinists	27	100	..	1 1/2	10 1/2	1 71	10 26	440 40	434 30	20	90	2,570 00	..	..	..	20	80	2,000 00
Green Bay	Blacksmiths	38	20	80	7	8 1/2	1 75	10 50	373 19	412 60	80	20	2,700 00	250 00	6	..	60	60	2,000 00
	Tanners and curriers	37	10	90	5	11	1 74	10 44	498 81	453 51	60	40	1,058 33	533 33	6	..	50	50	1,166 66
	Unskilled labor.	38	20	90	4	11	1 37	8 22	360 65	363 30	60	40	1,520 00	375 00	7	..	..	..	..
	Blacksmiths.	33	40	60	4	11	1 70	10 20	495 00	432 50	60	40	1,216 00	..	..	..	40	40	1,500 00
La Crosse.	Carpenters	42	53	46	4 1/2	10 1/2	1 98	11 34	369 52	366 96	50	38	1,374 00	33 33	6	..	53	33	1,531 25
	Cigar makers	34	57	42	4	9 1/2	1 74	10 40	369 52	366 96	42	56	1,776 66	200 00	7	..	7	42	2,566 66
	Machinists	37	50	50	4	11	2 40	14 40	677 97	529 21	33 33	66 67	1,700 00	125 00	7	..	75	25	2,007 10
	Machine hands.	36	100	..	3	10	1 36 1/2	8 19	388 14	358 62	42 96	57 14	1,233 33	216 66	6 1/2	..	17	14	3,312 50
Manitowoc	Machine wood workers.	29	62	50	3 1/2	10 1/2	1 50	9 00	419 37	440 57	50	7	2,312 50	175 00	7	..	50	50	2,200 00
	Unskilled labor	40	14	81	4	8 1/2	1 38	8 28	297 72	304 48	48 15	51 85	1,050 77	380 00	7	..	22	22	1,650 00
	Moulders, brass and iron	28	62	50	2 1/2	9	1 64	9 84	367 19	364 33	12 50	87 50	605 00	245 00	5	..	12	50	2,300 00
	Paper makers	28	71	43	3 1/2	10	1 81	11 01	521 40	442 82	60	40	1,350 00	325 00	6	..	42	85	2,033 33
Menasha and Neenah.	Unskilled labor.	38	30	70	6	10	1 25	7 50	331 53	375 70	80	20	1,133 33	307 25	7	..	30	30	1,816 66
	Blacksmiths	33	38	40	5	9 1/2	2 12	12 72	366 80	623 67	53 84	46 16	2,000 00	603 66	6	..	30	77	69 23
	Book binders	35	33	66	3	11	2 54	15 24	706 83	367 00	66 67	33 33	3,625 00	950 00	6	..	33	33	46 67
	Carpenters	35	51	52	4	10 1/2	2 02	12 12	544 48	465 03	42 42	57 58	2,400 00	825 00	6	..	63	64	36 36
Milwaukee	Coopers	29	63	16	4	9	1 22 1/2	7 98	291 42	286 31	73 69	2,880 00	1,075 00	6	..	21	03	78 96	
	Factory operatives.	28	66	67	4 1/2	9	1 31	7 96	294 44	326 56	33 33	66 67	3,750 00	1,175 00	6	..	33	33	1,545 00

Milwaukee	Machinists.....	11	2 53	15 18	736 63	643 16	43 18	56 52	3,605 26	798 21	6%	54 55	45 45	2,354 12
	Machine hands.....	4	10%	11 10	491 66	430 30	44 45	55 55	2,450 00	750 00	5%	44 45	30	3,000 00
	Machine wood workers.....	4	10%	8 52	398 96	390 40	42 67	57 15	4,000 00	1,900 00	6	57 15	42 85	2,000 00
	Masons and bricklayers.....	6	6%	8 40	528 66	417 00	16 87	33 33	4,000 00	1,900 00	6	57 15	42 85	2,000 00
	Masses makers.....	3	10%	8 40	333 33	417 00	16 87	33 33	4,000 00	1,900 00	6	57 15	42 85	2,000 00
Milwaukee	Moulders, brass and iron.....	4%	9%	14 10	564 42	564 42	34 29	65 71	2,975 00	833 33	6	42 86	57 14	1,476 66
	Printers.....	2	11	16 28	745 69	620 35	60	66 67	1,588 33	200 00	6	40	80	1,600 00
	Tailors.....	3	8%	12 00	479 46	506 45	33 33	66 67	2,750 00	900 00	6	40 75	59 25	1,288 88
	Tanners and curriers.....	4	11 1/2	10 92	507 07	513 06	18 52	31 48	2,200 00	864 00	7	40 75	59 25	1,288 88
	Teamsters.....	4	11 1/2	11 10	549 97	553 22	16 66	33 34	2,000 00	900 00	6	100	90 43	1,350 00
Oshkosh	Upholsters.....	5	11%	12 30	607 8	695 33	16 66	33 34	6,000 00	300 00	6	100	90 43	1,350 00
	Unskilled labor.....	5	9%	7 14	310 00	335 33	23 95	76 05	2,491 00	977 77	6	19 57	30 43	1,038 20
	Blacksmiths.....	3	9	7 56	265 83	295 08	33 34	66 66	1,000 00	200 00	5	33 34	66 66	1,500 00
	Cabinet makers.....	3%	10%	11 16	500 27	415 19	57 27	72 73	2,333 33	925 00	6	36 36	63 64	2,000 00
	Carpenters.....	3%	10%	9 84	428 00	429 61	41 38	58 62	1,400 00	499 50	6	33 33	66 67	1,500 01
Racine	Factory operatives.....	4	9%	7 14	302 83	293 27	41 38	58 62	1,700 00	1,000 00	6	20 70	70 30	1,533 50
	Machine hands.....	4	9%	7 14	317 11	322 01	75 25	29 29	1,083 33	497 22	6%	33 33	66 67	1,300 00
	Machine wood workers.....	5	9	7 20	273 81	277 33	14 29	85 71	1,016 66	616 66	5%	19 05	30 95	443 00
	Machine wood workers.....	4	9	6 66	256 31	311 90	50	50	969 37	469 20	6%	06 25	92 75	1,000 00
	Unskilled labor.....	4	9	11 11	530 25	457 50	50	50	1,750 00	975 00	6%	75 50	37 50	1,533 33
Sheboygan	Blacksmiths.....	3	10%	11 94	530 25	457 50	50	50	1,750 00	975 00	6%	75 50	37 50	1,533 33
	Carpenters.....	3%	10%	10 62	466 46	463 73	75 75	25	1,296 66	620 00	6%	62 50	37 50	1,500 00
	Machine hands.....	4%	10%	9 65	440 28	449 57	42 86	57 14	2,200 00	416 66	6%	71 43	28 57	1,000 00
	Machine wood workers.....	3%	9	11 53	451 75	470 75	33 33	66 67	1,550 00	500 00	6	33 33	66 67	1,650 00
	Moulders, brass and iron.....	4	10	12 96	517 33	437 83	16 66	83 34	1,700 00	1,000 00	6	58 33	41 67	1,714 27
Superior	Painters.....	4	8%	11 53	433 85	418 00	71 43	60	1,590 00	482 50	6	80	20	1,350 00
	Shoemakers.....	5	10	8 55	372 73	520 60	40	40	1,500 00	400 00	6	80	20	1,350 00
	Unskilled labor.....	4	9	8 46	318 73	359 46	46 16	53 34	1,150 00	400 00	6%	33 33	66 67	1,440 00
	Cabinet makers.....	5	8%	7 98	329 48	387 95	64 29	35 71	1,316 66	804 16	6	21 42	78 58	1,500 00
	Carpenters.....	3%	9%	7 98	325 97	339 10	61 11	61 11	1,481 81	671 43	6%	27 78	72 22	1,940 00
Superior	Engineers.....	2%	11%	15 30	743 58	397 83	50	50	1,566 66	848 33	6	50	50	1,666 66
	Factory operatives.....	3%	9	6 26	237 16	289 22	31 43	68 57	1,445 45	512 50	6	11 43	38 57	1,500 00
	Machine hands.....	4	9%	7 14	323 76	338 54	45 45	54 55	1,240 00	550 00	6	36 37	63 63	1,350 00
	Machine wood workers.....	5	10	8 16	294 32	390 30	33 33	46 67	1,398 87	766 66	6%	60	60	1,216 00
	Moulders, brass and iron.....	4	10	9 54	403 60	354 30	20	20	1,200 00	587 50	6%	60	60	1,100 00
Superior	Painters.....	3%	10	8 55	372 73	520 60	40	40	1,500 00	400 00	6	80	20	1,350 00
	Shoemakers.....	5	9%	6 90	247 16	263 38	33 33	66 67	1,750 00	690 00	7	16 66	67 50	2,000 00
	Unskilled labor.....	4%	8%	6 66	269 53	346 38	33 33	46 15	1,428 57	680 00	6	32 50	67 50	2,250 00
	Carpenters.....	3	8%	6 30	218 56	257 54	38 13	60 37	1,081 48	511 51	6%	13 04	96 96	1,826 66
	Coopers.....	3%	8%	9 36	326 43	356 96	50	50	1,114 28	580 00	7%	42 86	57 15	1,333 33
Superior	Factory operatives.....	3	9%	6 42	258 16	279 32	27 27	72 78	490 55	130 00	8	12 30	57 70	750 00
	Unskilled labor.....	1	8%	8 64	300 18	285 25	27 27	72 78	490 55	130 00	8	12 30	57 70	750 00

TABLE No. 4.—Average income and expenditures of each family in thirty-two occupations, during the year 1895.

OCCUPATION.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURES.	BALANCES.	
	Individual earnings.	From other sources.	Total.	Living expenses.	Income over expenditures.	Expenditures over income.
Blacksmiths	\$492 86	\$45 82	\$538 68	\$494 33	\$44 35	.....
Boilermakers.....	711 96	50 00	761 96	691 89	70 07	.....
Bookbinders.....	681 00	.....	681 00	515 99	165 01	.....
Brewery workers...	596 74	31 78	628 52	592 89	35 63	.....
Cabinet makers.....	386 36	42 29	428 65	442 69	.....	\$14 04
Carpenters.....	461 07	47 46	508 53	472 04	36 49	.....
Cigar makers.....	379 61	35 57	415 18	418 40	.....	3 22
Coopers.....	382 32	108 48	440 80	451 10	.....	10 30
Engineers.....	684 78	31 50	716 28	628 23	88 05	.....
Factory operatives.	283 89	30 82	314 71	317 71	.....	3 00
Firemen.....	442 66	9 22	451 88	450 03	1 85	.....
Machinists.....	681 06	26 92	707 98	633 84	74 14	.....
Machine hands.....	493 93	35 58	529 51	404 00	125 51	.....
Machine woodwk'rs	367 67	30 22	397 89	401 21	.....	3 33
Masons & brickla'rs.	423 64	30 91	454 55	506 82	.....	52 27
Mattress makers...	350 50	70 25	420 75	420 75	.....	.....
Millwrights.....	669 82	89 81	759 73	512 26	247 47	.....
Miscellaneous	766 40	74 07	839 27	670 76	168 71	.....
Moulders.....	557 34	28 65	585 99	551 19	34 80	.....
Painters.....	433 86	32 62	466 48	435 62	30 86	.....
Paper makers.....	642 97	79 33	722 30	542 29	180 01	.....
Plumbers & steamft	513 25	.....	513 25	587 00	.....	68 75
Printers.....	723 40	18 40	741 80	625 50	116 30	.....
Shoemakers.....	391 62	36 36	427 98	438 81	.....	10 83
Tailors.....	480 53	83	481 36	385 00	96 36	.....
Tanners & curriers..	448 69	46 88	495 57	489 68	5 89	.....
Teamsters.....	495 89	17 27	513 16	482 15	31 01	.....
Tobacconists	505 87	33 00	538 87	544 72	.....	5 85
Tinsmiths.....	599 79	8 04	607 83	554 84	52 99	.....
Upholsterers.....	629 40	103 40	732 80	742 80	.....	10 00
Wagon makers.....	486 73	30 91	517 64	498 63	19 01	.....
Unskilled labor	288 10	33 46	321 56	341 34	.....	19 78
Total.....	\$16,410 71	\$1,256 95	\$17,667 66	\$16,244 51	\$1,624 51	\$201 36
Averages.....	\$512 84	\$39 28	\$552 12	\$507 64	\$50 77	\$6 29

As already stated, the above table shows the average income and expenditure of each family in thirty-two different occupations, during the year 1895. The reports as to these items of nearly fourteen hundred families are included in the table and embracing as they do some of the highest as well as some of the lowest paid in each occupation, the facts presented cannot fail to be of some value, at least to students of economic questions.

The income is classified as individual earnings and income from other sources. The amount earned during the year by the head of the family—the father or husband—through his individual efforts or work is designated as "individual earnings." The amount received from the earnings of other members of the family who also share in the expenses, and from interest on money loaned or on deposit in same savings institution, also from rents for houses or other property is designated as "income from other sources."

Regarding these two classes of income it will be noticed from the tables that that part which comes under "individual earnings" is proportionately much the larger and that there is at least one wage earner to each family; that the part which comes under the second class is much smaller, and while averaged up among all in the same occupation, for the sake of convenience, is received only by comparatively few families, and constitutes on the average less than 8 per cent. of the total income. Still all but two of the thirty-two occupations in the tables show an income from "other sources," the average amount of which is seen to vary from \$108.48 to 83 cents.

Under the head of Expenditures come all outlays for necessary living expenses. Only the total amount of these are shown, but they include such items as the amounts paid during the year for subsistence, clothing, fuel, light, rent and sundry expenses.

Of the last two columns on the table, one shows the excess of income over outlay, and the other the excess of outlay over income. As it is somewhat difficult to see the

real relation of the figures in these columns to the whole a brief explanation may be in place. In every occupation there are on the one hand some, whose income is larger than their outlay and on the other hand some, whose outlay is larger than their income. In adding up the income and outlay of all in each occupation — which was necessary in order to get at the average to each family — income and outlay measured each other. If the footings of the incomes are larger than the footings of the expenses it means that the income is larger than the outlay and vice versa. To illustrate, on page 257 five upholsterers report a total income of \$3,664.00 and a total outlay of \$3,714.00 or \$50.00 more than their income. Not all, however, were running behind. One expended \$100.00 less than his income. While another expended \$150.00 more and of the remaining three, the accounts balanced at the end of the year, and as seen, this leaves a shortage of \$50.00 on the whole or \$10.00 on each. This corresponds to the difference between the average income which in the above table is seen to be \$732.80 and the average outlay which as the same table shows is \$742.80.

Those classed as miscellaneous workers received the highest income last year, or \$839.47, and those classed as factory operatives the lowest, or only \$314.71. The expenditures vary with the income, but not in proportion to it. It is significant, however, that the income of all but two of those occupations in which the average expenditure is larger than the average income, is below the general average.

The averages of all are shown at the foot of the table, and it appears from this that the average individual earnings are \$512.84, the income from "other sources" \$39.28 and that the total from all sources is \$552.12. As the average outlay for cost of living is only \$507.64, there is a favorable balance of \$44.48.

That the average income, last year, to each family reporting was \$44.48 higher than the expenditures for necessities or living expenses, is also confirmed by the differ-

ence between the average of the balances showing "income over expenditures" and of those showing "expenditures over income;" the average of the former being \$50.77, of the latter \$6.29, or a difference of \$44.48.

These conclusions, however, or what this shows, do not vitiate what has already been said about the condition in this state. While the averages here are high and the income larger than expenditures, it should also be noticed that the yearly income of those who work at common labor or in occupations in which the duties are lighter and and require less skill, is very low, averaging only about \$300, and that those who receive this amount and even less are by far the most numerous.

The items of expenditures of what may be called "Living Expenses" up may be classified as follows: Subsistence, clothing, fuel, rent and sundry expenses. In the following tables the actual and relative amount of each of these items in one year's expenditures of single as well as of groups of families in the different occupations is shown. The figures from which these tables are made up have been taken from table No. 1; but only returns in which all questions relating to income and expenditures were fully and apparently correctly answered, were made use of. As table No. 1 shows, nearly all reported as to total income and total expenditures, but many neglected details essential to these tables. Since returns defective in this respect were excluded from these tables the conclusions drawn rest upon a safer basis. The classification as to trades or occupations is the same in these as in the foregoing tables and the number of families and persons embraced as well as the minimum and maximum income, appear at the head of their respective tables.

Each table represents the items of expenditures of a given number of families in a given occupation. The total amount expended for each item as well as for all the items by the whole number of families included in the table, is shown. Also the average to each family, or of one family, and the percentage of the total of each item of expenditure.

In the notes to the different tables is shown the average number of persons to each family; the average amount of yearly expenditure to each person; the average amount of daily expenditure to each person and the average yearly income to each family.

The figures in these tables are based upon the income and expenditures of one year, as already stated.

The occupation covered by the first of these tables in order is that of "Blacksmiths." Seventeen families of twenty-six persons are represented. The income per family during the year varied from \$200 to \$650, the mean income being \$476.82. All expenditures of whatever nature covered by "living expenses" are included in one or the other of the following items: Subsistence, clothing, fuel, rent and sundries.

The table shows, that the seventeen families during the year, paid out for subsistence \$3,800, for clothing \$1,238, for fuel \$501, for rent, \$1,459, for sundries, \$1,379, a total cost for seventeen families or 76 persons of \$8,377.

Of one family the expenditures are as follows: For subsistence \$223.41, for clothing \$72.82, for fuel \$29.40, for rent \$85.81, for sundries \$81.31, a total cost for one family of \$492.75.

Since the expenditures of one year for one family is based upon the expenditures of the seventeen families, that is, it is the average of the same, the percentage of each item of cost of the total amount expended, must be the same in both instances.

The table shows the percentages to be, for subsistence 45.36, for clothing 14.78, for fuel 5.98, for rent 17.42, for sundries 16.46, total 100 per cent.

In the foot notes to this table it is seen that the average number of persons of each family is 4.47; that the average yearly expenditure of each person is \$109.50; that the average daily expenditure of each person is 30 cents and that the average yearly income of each family is \$476.82. This amount is \$15.94 less than the average yearly expenditures.

Blacksmiths.

Total yearly expenditures of 17 families (76 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$650 a year; also the average yearly expenditure of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 17 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$3,800 00	\$223 41	45.36
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,238 00	72 82	14.78
Fuel.....	501 00	29 40	5.98
Rent.....	1,450 00	85 81	17.42
Sundry expenses.....	1,379 00	81 31	16.46
Total.....	\$8,377 00	\$492 75	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.47
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$109.50
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.30
Average yearly income to each family.....	476.82

Boiler makers.

Total yearly expenditures of 4 families (14 persons), each family with an income varying from \$450 to \$800 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 4 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,204 00	\$299 00	49.76
Clothing and dry goods.....	237 00	59 25	10.95
Fuel.....	118 00	29 50	5.45
Rent.....	408 00	102 00	18.84
Sundry expenses.....	198 00	81 50	15.00
Total.....	\$2,166 00	\$541 25	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$154.64
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.42.37
Average yearly income to each family.....	577.75

Brewery workers.

Total yearly expenditures of 16 families (70 persons), each family with an income varying from \$420 to \$780 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 16 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$4,258 00	\$266 12	43.30
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,278 00	79 81	13.00
Fuel.....	590 00	36 25	5.89
Rent.....	1,614 00	100 88	16.41
Sundry expenses.....	2,104 00	131 50	21.40
Total.....	\$9,834 00	\$614 64	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.38
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$136.58
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.37.42
Average yearly income to each family.....	629.56

Cabinet makers.

Total yearly expenditures of 12 families (44 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$700 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 12 families.	Average of each family.	Percentages.
Subsistence.....	\$2,594 00	\$216 16	42.47
Clothing and dry goods.....	848 00	70 67	13.88
Fuel.....	383 00	32 75	6.43
Rent.....	938 00	77 75	15.28
Sundry expenses.....	1,340 00	111 67	21.94
Total.....	\$6,108 00	\$509 00	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.63
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$140.22
Average daily expenditure to person.....	38.33
Average yearly income to each family.....	505.57

Carpenters.

Total yearly expenditures of 36 families (153 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$500 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 36 families.	Average of each family.	Percentages.
Subsistence.....	\$6,579 00	\$182 75	42.69
Clothing and dry goods.....	2,146 00	59 31	13.92
Fuel.....	1,010 00	28 06	6.56
Rent.....	2,714 00	75 39	17.61
Sundry expenses.....	2,983 00	82 31	19.22
Total.....	\$15,412 00	\$428 12	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.25
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$100.73
Average daily expenditure to person.....	27.52
Average yearly income to each family.....	435.00

Cigarmakers.

Total yearly expenditures of 14 families (56 persons), each family with an income varying from \$250 to \$720 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 14 families.	Average of each family.	Percentages.
Subsistence.....	\$3,334 00	\$238 14	47.59
Clothing and dry goods.....	909 00	64 92	12.47
Fuel.....	427 00	30 50	6.05
Rent.....	1,242 00	88 74	17.58
Sundry expenses.....	1,182 00	84 28	16.31
Total.....	\$7,084 00	\$504 58	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$128.14
Average daily expenditure to person.....	34.56
Average yearly income to each family.....	451.06

Coopers.

Total yearly expenditures of 15 families (70 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$550 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 15 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$3,531 00	\$235 40	47.59
Clothing and dry goods.....	935 00	62 33	12.61
Fuel.....	433 00	28 86	5.84
Rent.....	1,215 00	81 00	16.36
Sundry expenses.....	1,306 00	87 06	17.60
Total.....	\$7,420 00	\$494 65	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.67
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$115.03
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.31.58
Average yearly income to each family.....	418.88

Engineers—Stationary.

Total yearly expenditures of 16 families (60 persons), each family with an income varying from \$300 to \$1,000 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 16 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$4,560 00	\$285 00	43.23
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,547 00	96 69	14.63
Fuel.....	601 00	37 56	5.71
Rent.....	1,702 00	106 37	16.15
Sundry expenses.....	2,125 00	132 81	20.18
Total.....	\$10,535 00	\$658 43	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.7
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$177.87
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.48.73
Average yearly income to each family.....	755.05

Factory operatives.

Total yearly expenditures of 29 families (106 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$350 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 29 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$4,501 47	\$151 77	52.42
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,060 14	37 24	12.12
Fuel.....	628 40	21 66	7.06
Rent.....	1,478 60	50 98	16.62
Sundry expenses.....	1,216 29	35 38	11.73
Total.....	\$8,904 90	\$307 03	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.72
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$75.46
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.20.65
Average yearly income to each family.....	290.03

Firemen — Stationary.

Total yearly expenditures of 6 families (31 persons), each family with an income varying from \$350 to \$800 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 6 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,153 00	\$202 00	44.96
Clothing and dry goods.....	405 00	67 50	14.73
Fuel.....	243 00	40 50	8.83
Rent.....	438 00	73 00	15.94
Sundry expenses.....	509 00	74 83	15.54
Total.....	\$2,748 00	\$457 83	100.00
Average persons to family.....			5.17
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$78.56
Average daily expenditure to person.....			24.26
Average yearly income to each family.....			463.49

Machine hands.

Total yearly expenditures of 14 families (48 persons), each family with an income varying from \$250 to \$550 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 14 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$2,559 00	\$182 79	44.89
Clothing and dry goods.....	960 00	68 57	16.84
Fuel.....	350 75	25 06	6.13
Rent.....	1,124 00	80 28	19.76
Sundry expenses.....	705 81	50 41	12.38
Total.....	\$5,699 56	\$407 10	100.00
Average persons to family.....			3.43
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$118.75
Average daily expenditure to person.....			32.52
Average yearly earnings to each family.....			456.79

Machine wood workers.

Total yearly expenditures of 25 families (107 persons), each family with an income varying from \$265 to \$475 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 25 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centages.
Subsistence.....	\$4,770 00	\$190 80	48.29
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,453 45	59 33	15.01
Fuel.....	593 50	23 74	6.00
Rent.....	1,824 00	72 56	18.44
Sundry expenses.....	1,206 95	48 24	12.26
Total.....	\$9,877 90	\$394 67	100.00
Average persons to family.....			4.28
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$92.21
Average daily expenditure to person.....			25.26
Average yearly earnings to each family.....			390.07

Machinists.

Total yearly expenditure of 33 families (138 persons), each family with an income varying from \$465 to \$1,000 a year; also the average yearly expenditure of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 33 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$9,477 31	\$287 19	42.96
Clothing and dry goods.....	2,938 00	89 03	13.32
Fuel.....	1,314 75	39 84	5.96
Rent.....	4,069 00	123 33	18.44
Sundry expenses.....	4,257 42	129 01	19.32
Total.....	\$22,056 48	\$668 40	100.00
Average persons to family.....			4.2
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$159.14
Average daily expenditure to person.....			43.57
Average yearly income to each family.....			739.85

Masons and bricklayers.

Total yearly expenditures of 3 families (17 persons), each family with an income varying from \$300 to \$750 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 3 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$640 00	\$313 34	53.71
Clothing and dry goods.....	258 00	86 00	14.77
Fuel.....	113 00	37 66	6.47
Rent.....	228 00	76 00	13.05
Sundry expenses.....	207 00	69 00	12.00
Total.....	\$1,746 00	\$582 00	100.00
Average persons to family.....			5.66
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$102.83
Average daily expenditure to person.....			28.12
Average yearly earnings to each family.....			548.34

Mattress makers.

Total yearly expenditures of 2 families (6 persons), each family with an income varying from \$312 to \$360 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 2 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$400 00	\$200 00	59.32
Clothing and dry goods.....	90 00	45 00	13.39
Fuel.....	44 00	22 00	6.54
Rent.....	96 00	48 00	14.23
Sundry expenses.....	42 00	21 00	6.27
Total.....	\$672 00	\$336 00	100.00
Average persons to family.....			3.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$113.00
Average daily expenditure to person.....			28.85
Average yearly earnings to each family.....			336.00

Millwrights.

Total yearly expenditures of 2 families (12 persons), each family with an income varying from \$420 to \$650 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 2 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$480 00	\$240 00	44.71
Clothing and dry goods.....	215 00	107 50	17.97
Fuel.....	75 00	37 50	6.69
Rent.....	204 00	102 00	18.21
Sundry expenses.....	146 00	73 00	12.42
Total.....	\$1,120 00	\$560 00	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	6.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$63.34
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.25.57
Average yearly income to each family.....	685.00

Moulders.

Total yearly expenditures of 28 families (134 persons), each with an income varying from \$350 to \$800 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 28 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$7,096 20	\$253 44	48.98
Clothing and dry goods.....	2,187 50	78 13	15.09
Fuel.....	856 50	30 59	5.90
Rent.....	2,374 00	84 78	16.40
Sundry expenses.....	1,978 57	70 66	13.65
Total.....	\$14,492 77	\$517 60	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.8
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$107.83
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.29.56
Average yearly income to each family.....	570.09

Painters.

Total yearly expenditures of 25 families (100 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$300 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 25 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$5,211 00	\$208 44	48.56
Clothing and dry, goods.....	1,755 50	70 22	16.36
Fuel.....	702 00	28 08	6.54
Rent.....	1,798 00	71 52	16.86
Sundry expenses.....	1,278 50	50 94	11.88
Total.....	\$10,750 00	\$429 20	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	4.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$107.30
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.29.40
Average yearly income to each family.....	430.01

Paper makers.

Total yearly expenditures of 5 families (22 persons), each family with an income varying from \$35 to \$900 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 5 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,740 00	\$348 00	53.48
Clothing and dry goods.....	360 00	72 00	11.07
Fuel.....	270 00	54 00	8.27
Rent.....	540 00	108 00	16.59
Sundry expenses.....	345 00	69 00	10.59
Total.....	\$3,255 00	\$651 00	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.04
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$161.13
Average daily expenditure to person.....	44.14
Average yearly income to each family.....	765.00

Plumbers and steamfitters.

Total yearly expenditures of 2 families (7 persons), each family with an income varying from \$400 to \$600 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 2 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$350 00	\$247 00	42.21
Clothing and dry goods.....	379 00	117 50	20.19
Fuel.....	55 00	27 50	4.70
Rent.....	240 00	120 00	20.58
Sundry expenses.....	144 00	72 00	12.32
Total.....	\$1,168 00	\$584 00	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$166.86
Average daily expenditure to person.....	45.71
Average yearly income to each family.....	505.00

Printers.

Total yearly expenditures of 6 families (22 persons), each family with an income varying from \$600 to \$850 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 6 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,650 00	\$275 00	42.18
Clothing and dry goods.....	520 00	86 66	13.29
Fuel.....	240 00	40 00	6.19
Rent.....	648 00	108 00	16.56
Sundry expenses.....	353 00	142 16	21.78
Total.....	\$3,911 00	\$651 82	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	3.6
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$108.63
Average daily expenditure to person.....	29.76
Average yearly income to each family.....	721.66

Shoemakers.

Total yearly expenditures of 21 families (68 persons), each family with an income varying from \$200 to \$300 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 21 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$4,430 00	\$210 95	47.91
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,000 00	47 62	10.81
Fuel.....	644 00	30 67	6.97
Rent.....	1,750 00	83 33	18.92
Sundry expenses.....	1,423 00	67 76	15.39
Total.....	\$9,247 00	\$440 33	100.00

Average persons to family.....	3.23
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$137.60
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.37.70
Average yearly income to each family.....	449.18

Tailors.

Total yearly expenditures of 3 families (9 persons), each family with an income varying from \$400 to \$700 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 3 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$500 00	\$166 66	42.02
Clothing and dry goods.....	144 00	48 00	12.10
Fuel.....	137 00	45 66	11.51
Rent.....	252 00	84 00	21.18
Sundry expenses.....	157 00	52 34	13.19
Total.....	\$1,190 00	\$396 66	\$100 00

Average persons to family.....	3.
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$132.22
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.36.23
Average yearly income to each family.....	616.00

Tanners and carriers.

Total yearly expenditures of 24 families (100 persons), each family with an income varying from \$210 to \$300 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 24 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$5,621 40	\$234 22	47.55
Clothing and dry goods.....	1,938 00	80 75	16.56
Fuel.....	753 00	35 55	6.37
Rent.....	1,937 00	80 70	16.39
Sundry expenses.....	1,572 16	65 50	13.13
Total.....	\$11,821 56	\$496 72	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.2
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$118.26
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.32.40
Average yearly income to each family.....	501.00

Teamsters.

Total yearly expenditures of 6 families (29 persons), each family with an income varying from \$350 to \$700 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 6 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$1,510 00	\$251 66	44.29
Clothing and dry goods.....	393 00	65 50	11.52
Fuel.....	143 25	23 87	4.22
Rent.....	542 00	90 33	15.99
Sundry expenses.....	820 80	136 80	24.08
Total.....	\$3,409 05	\$568 16	100.00
Average persons to family.....			4.5
Average yearly expenditure to persons.....			\$116.23
Average daily expenditure to persons.....			31.86
Average yearly income to each family.....			627.00

Tinsmiths.

Total yearly expenditures of 4 families (14 persons), each with an income varying from \$480 to \$780 a year; also the average yearly expenditure of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 4 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$946 00	\$236 50	42.67
Clothing and dry goods.....	229 00	57 25	14.43
Fuel.....	118 00	29 50	5.32
Rent.....	372 00	93 00	16.78
Sundry expenses.....	552 00	113 00	20.80
Total.....	\$2,217 00	\$554 25	100.00
Average persons to family.....			3.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$167.96
Average daily expenditure to person.....			45.50
Average yearly income to each family.....			607.75

Tobaccoists.

Total yearly expenditures of 2 families (7 persons), each family with an income varying from \$350 to \$780 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 2 families.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$482 00	\$241 00	42.65
Clothing and dry goods.....	90 00	45 00	7.96
Fuel.....	60 00	30 00	5.37
Rent.....	234 00	117 00	20.70
Sundry expenses.....	264 00	132 00	23.30
Total.....	\$1,130 00	\$565 00	100.00
Average persons to family.....			3.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....			\$161.43
Average daily expenditure to person.....			44.23
Average yearly income to each family.....			565.00

Unskilled labor.

Total yearly expenditures of 44 families (215 persons), each family with an income varying from \$220 to \$700 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 44 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centage.
Subsistence.....	\$7,770 00	\$176 59	48.72
Clothing and dry goods.....	2,117 00	48 11	13.29
Fuel.....	1,189 00	27 02	7.45
Rent.....	2,817 00	64 03	17.87
Sundry expenses.....	2,083 00	46 66	12.87
Total.....	\$25,946 00	\$362 41	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.9
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$73.96
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.20 .26
Average yearly income to each family.....	352.32

Upholsterers.

Total yearly expenditures of 4 families (18 persons), each family with an income varying from \$625 to \$786 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 4 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centage.
Subsistence.....	\$1,102 00	\$275 50	40.06
Clothing and dry goods.....	405 00	101 20	14.92
Fuel.....	128 00	32 00	4.81
Rent.....	456 00	110 00	16.80
Sundry expenses.....	538 00	155 80	23.41
Total.....	\$2,674 00	\$674 50	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	4.5
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$149.89
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.41 .06
Average yearly income to each family.....	703.50

Wagon workers.

Total yearly expenditures of 5 families (22 persons), each family with an income varying from \$350 to \$640 a year; also the average yearly expenditures of each family.

CLASSIFICATION.	Total of 5 families.	Average of each family.	Per-centage.
Subsistence.....	\$695 00	\$190 00	40.27
Clothing and dry goods.....	340 00	68 00	13.73
Fuel.....	225 00	45 00	9.09
Rent.....	492 00	98 40	19.87
Sundry expenses.....	434 00	94 80	17.04
Total.....	\$2,476 00	\$495 20	100.00

Average persons to each family.....	4.4
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$112.54
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.35 .58
Average yearly income to each family.....	505.20

All Occupations.

Average yearly expenditure to each of 423 families (1,787 persons), the average income to each family varying from \$340 to \$705 a year.

CLASSIFICATION.	Average of each family.	Per- centages.
Subsistence.....	\$233 93	46.17
Clothing and dry goods.....	71 27	13.88
Fuel.....	32 67	6.48
Rent.....	88 57	17.37
Sundry expenses.....	85 00	16.10
Total.....	\$511 44	100.00

Average persons to family.....	4.22
Average yearly expenditure to person.....	\$121.30
Average daily expenditure to person.....	.33.10
Average yearly income to each family.....	\$535.66

The above table headed "All occupations" is the last in the series relating to "Living Expenses." It is very comprehensive, a kind of summary of all the other tables, or in other words, it shows the results of this part of the investigation. Thus we see the totals of all the tables in such instances where it is important that the totals be shown and the averages of all where the averages ought to be shown, for instance, it shows that the whole number of reports upon which these tables are based is 423, that these reports are made by parties who have families to support and that the number of persons thus supported is 1,787, or 4.22 to each family. It shows the total cost of maintaining the 423 families one year as well as the outlay for each item of expenditure. In form it is the same as the other tables, and differs from them only in this, that it shows the average of all occupations instead of that of only one.

As to averages the table shows that the income during the year of the 423 families is ranging from \$340 to \$705, and that the average income of each family is \$535.66.

The average cost of supporting a single family of 4.22 persons one year is seen to be: for subsistence, \$233.93; for clothing, \$71.27; for fuel, \$32.67; for rent, \$88.57; for sundries, \$85.00; or a total for one family of \$511.44.

The percentage of each item of expenditure shown in this table corresponds to the average percentage of these items of all the tables, the average percentage of each item is: Subsistence, 46.17 per cent.; clothing, 13.88 per cent.; fuel, 6.48 per cent.; rent, 17.37 per cent.; sundries, 16.10 per cent.

In the notes to this table is shown: that the average number of persons to each family was 4.22; that the average cost of supporting one person one year was \$121.20, or 33.10 cents per day, and that the average income during the year of each family was \$535.66, or \$24.22 more than the outlay, the outlay for cost of living being \$511.44.

It may be noticed that the percentage of the different items of expenditure in this investigation differ somewhat from that shown in similar investigations conducted in other states ten or twelve years ago. We have tried to discover the reasons for this, and while the data at hand was not sufficient for statistical evidence it appeared to us that the fall in prices of nearly all food products is the main cause of this. Of course there were some irregularities in the returns, but against this many precautions were taken. It is evident, however, that a fall in prices of food products without a corresponding fall in wages might reduce the percentage expended for food or subsistence.

There are in places some slight discrepancies between the tables and the averages drawn from them. This is due to omitting fractions and cents from the basic figures, but this does materially affect the final results.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to furnishing the information tabulated in the foregoing tables in this part, each man was requested to state his own views upon such topics as, the eight hour day, weekly payment of wages and upon other matters of general interest to wage earners, or relating to their condition in this state. This request was quite generally complied with, and as a result several hundred such views touching upon nearly every phase of the labor question as it is known to day, were received. In the remaining pages of this part in the report quite a number of these opinions appear.

As intimated, only a limited number have been published. A great many were so much alike, both as to what was said and the way in which was expressed, that to print all seemed superfluous. Besides this we were rather crowded as to space. Those which have been used, however, were selected because in them is expressed in some connection nearly every important view held.

In nearly all, an eight hour working day and weekly payment of wages are favored. Many other reforms are also advocated, and it may be said, that on the whole the views are those of organized labor. They are certainly interesting and may be read with profit.

BLACKSMITH.—Eight hours a day would be a benefit to all laborers. Weekly payments makes the working man attend better to his business for when he loses a day's work he misses the money directly. State employment bureaus would bring the work and the workingman closer together. The best means of improving the condition of wage workers in the state would be the suppression of petty foremen or gang bosses who are often worse than the slave masters before the war.

BLACKSMITH.—I think that eight hours work a day is not enough and that ten hours is about right for an ordinary day's work. I do not think the board of immigration is a good thing for the working people of the state of Wisconsin. Most of the unsettled land in the northern part of the state

will not support a man. People who come to take up this land finally drift into the cities and compete with the laborers.

BLACKSMITH.—I find from personal observation that carelessness to their own interests, shiftlessness and jealousy are the worst enemies of the laboring man. If united they could better their condition; but as long as they work against one another legislation will bring them little benefit. They should be educated to be industrious, economical, sober and above all united.

BLACKSMITH.—It would be better for the workingman if immigration were stopped for five years to give the people a chance to spread out from the big cities. Also the tariff should be fixed so that we could do our own work and not have it imported from foreign countries.

BOILER MAKER.—There should be a boiler inspector in every large city and at least one in every county in the state. These inspectors should be practical boiler makers and not engineers.

BOOKBINDER.—As the book binding trade is closely connected with the printing trade my idea is that the printers will have to lead us in the eight hour movement. Weekly payment of wages benefits the working class.

BREWER.—This country is good enough for me as it is.

CARPENTER.—The social condition of the workingman would be helped if every saloon was planted somewhere near the north pole. I favor state employment bureaus to the highest. I have had experience with private employment bureaus and they literally rob the workingman of his last dollar if they have an opportunity. It seems queer to me that the law can not reach them in some way.

CARPENTER.—There is no doubt but with the vast labor saving machinery of modern industry there must come a reduction of working hours or there will be an amount of idleness that will tax the power of the state to deal with. Mills that keep back two weeks' wages bring suffering to many families and it is a burning shame to allow it. If our laborers would quit liquor and tobacco they would be better for it. "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a curse to any people."

CARPENTER.—If we would get eight hours work with ten hours pay it would be all right. The trouble with our trade here is that there are too many "jack-knife" carpenters with a hammer, saw and square working for low wages. If the carpenters of this or any other city would start a union and keep this class out it would be a good move. One was started here ten years ago but it took in this class and did not exist long.

CARPENTER.—Legal apprenticeship system would be a benefit to tradesmen in general. We should have legislation allowing towns, villages and cities to do all public work and make public improvements directly, instead of by contract, as it can be done cheaper this way and the workmen would

receive better pay. Weekly payment of wages ought to be enforced as workingmen often have to refuse work because they will have to wait thirty to sixty days for their pay. Where men are employed steady it does not make so much difference. A better school system in country districts would be a good thing.

CARPENTER.—I can see no benefit to be derived from an eight hour day as it would only serve to decrease my wages. Weekly payment of wages will only increase my employer's expenses. Employment bureau can be of little value under existing circumstances when the supply of labor exceeds the demand. To improve social conditions let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and send representatives to Washington who will strive to regain the good times we lost in 1892. The representatives should be instructed to pass laws restricting immigration.

CARPENTER.—One of the greatest aids to the workingman would be the abolishment of the saloons as so many families suffer from the lack of the money spent there in idle hours. The employment of women and children in factories is socially ruinous and morally dangerous, and they lessen the men's wages and make it more difficult to support the family. Night schools such as are supported here are a great factor in aiding the workingmen. A shorter working day would give added opportunity. Many laboring men are compelled to work ten hours a day for 65 cents and this is barely enough to support a single man and it is starvation to a family. It makes thieving almost a necessity and is dangerous to all classes alike. It makes dull brains, sad hearts, desperate thoughts, hopeless lives and ambition a mockery.

CARPENTER.—There are men who claim to be mechanics and are hired by the bosses and set to work when they are simply "Jack of all trades." This is where a man who has learnt a good trade loses. There should be a law to protect all mechanics who properly learn a trade just as the doctors, lawyers and school teachers are protected. We need a state mechanical school and less normal schools where teachers are being prepared by the wholesale now.

CURRIER.—Eight hours should constitute a day's work at every branch of trade, for experience has taught us that the same work can be done in eight hours as is now done in nine or ten hours. The time the workman gains under the eight-hour system he could use in improving his mind by reading good books, and it would also give him more time to devote to his family. Ten or twelve hours, as some workmen are compelled to labor, is too much of a load and they are simply rendered a machine. Reasonable concessions on the part of the employers to their men would banish the bitterness of the workers against them. But most of the gentlemen cannot or will not appreciate this. They regard their help as practically slaves, and this is shown almost daily. In branches where constant work

is necessary there should be three gangs of workmen, each working eight hours a day. This would give those out of work a chance. Wages should be paid Saturday of each week. Employment bureaus under the control of the state or city would be of much benefit, as is shown by the practical operation of such bureaus in the old country. No work which men can do should be done by women. Once for all it should be strictly prohibited to employ married women in factories—two generations are injured by this habit. More schools and free books are needed.

CIGARMAKER.— We want direct legislation and especially laws passed to prohibit the manufacture of cigars in prisons.

CIGARMAKER.— I wish to state that the eight hour working day is a success, so far as our business is concerned. We have had the eight-hour day since 1886. At that time we received from \$6 to \$13 a thousand for making cigars and now for the same work we receive \$7.50 to \$16 a thousand. I believe that if the eight-hour day was adopted throughout the United States it would do away with a great deal of misery now existing.

CIGARMAKER.— Immigration should be stopped as there are now three people for every place, all prison made goods should be plainly labeled as such. Convicts should be put to work building highways or cultivating land to raise provisions for themselves and the poor.

COOPER.— I favor keeping the children at school until 16 years of age. state employment bureaus and more stringent employers' liability laws; There should be better workshops, free public baths; and better laws in regard to immigration. All public work should be done by day work and the laboring man ought to try and learn more of the politics of the country. I think the single tax on land a good thing as through its operations more laborers in large cities would be able to own their homes.

COOPER.— I believe in labor unions when not maintained for political purposes. They afford an opportunity for all concerned to understand each other but as a rule the president of the union and of the trades council is looking for some "snap" political office which creates jealousy among the members and a general dissatisfaction.

COOPER.— Organization of labor is a good thing and I think the act to make "boycotts a criminal offense" one of the most inhuman acts passed by a legislative body as it takes away the only weapon the laboring class has to fight capital with and I believe it is the direct cause of making Wisconsin have "the lowest scale of wages of any state in the union" as Carroll D. Wright says in his report.

COOPER.— The reduction of working hours is in accordance with the improvement of machinery; the creators of wealth (labor) should receive the full benefit of all improvements. The means of production should be put in the hands of the people; that is to abolish private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

FOREMAN.—I think an eight hour day would not prove of any benefit whatever to the majority of the working class and especially to the foreign element — “Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.” Weekly payment of wages would enable the laborer to live a much more independent and, therefore, a more honorable life. State employment bureaus I consider a great benefactor, inasmuch as it tends to bring to the laborer the recognition due him. It means a great deal to have the State of Wisconsin interested in every laborer individually and also in his family, whether they be rich or poor.

FOREMAN.—The enactment and enforcement of strict apprenticeship laws I am confident would be of great benefit to tradesmen. The more general observance of all holidays and an increase in their number would in the end prove of benefit to all — not for the benefit of the lazy, but to give all the people and especially the laboring man more recreation and knowledge. Give us more public libraries, and in large places more branches, making it more convenient for the laboring class to make use of the same.

FOREMAN.—The first and greatest evil of the working class is the competition of cheap foreign labor in all grades from the humble laborer to the skilled artisan. Foreign laborers, do not as a rule, consume manufactured products to the same extent that American or domestic laborers do, consequently, production increases faster the consumption, resulting in close competition among manufacturers and cutting wages is always the first step in such cases to balance the effect of rate wars. First stop immigration of foreign labor, more especially pauper labor, for a term of twenty years, then advance co-operation in all classes of labor where possible. Possession is characteristic of the human race, be they high or low, rich or poor, civilized or savage, one and all strive not alone for supremacy but for something to possess as their very own. In co-operation each laborer becomes at once employer and employed and in advancing the company's interests — of which he is a member — he at once advances his private interests. Next let the eight hour system at ten hours pay join hands with co-operation and the present employers would be astonished at the increased output not only in quantity, but best of all, in quality as the working man would then have some interest to serve as an impetus to his movements and the exercise and improvement of his skill. I firmly believe this to be the only feasible plan at present and for a long time to come whereby the conditions of the laborer may be improved without detriment to his employer. Strikes from my point of view are due to dissatisfaction with the present low wages as against the apparent large profits of those engaged in manufacturing and mercantile trade. Co-operation would do away with this trouble. If labor unions are properly conducted they may be made valuable not as an agitating factor concerning wages but as a means of mutual advancement mentally, socially and industrially.

In the interest of iron workers I would like to see the state equip each of the normal schools with a chemical laboratory so constructed that instruction in practical form may be given in the chemical analysis of iron in its relation to the various uses in the manufactured articles of commerce.

FOREMAN.— Where the eight hour plan is worked it does not give satisfaction. If there is anything in the world that will make a strike it is a reduction of pay and the eight hour day would reduce wages. A man must not expect pay for time that is spent in recreation. If we had the dispositions of our English cousins it would work here.

FOREMAN.— I consider the eight hour day a benefit to the working class. It gives a workingman time to read or cultivate a garden if so disposed. I have seen the eight hour day tried in two places in Scotland and it was a blessing to the working man. I think semi-monthly payment of wages better than weekly for then the men consider before they spend their money.

FOREMAN.— I am convinced that a good compulsory educational law rigidly enforced would have a tendency to improve the condition of the so-called "laboring class" more than anything else that could be done for them. The benefits would not be seen at once but in time the results would show for themselves. The greatest enemy the working man has is his ignorance. Compelling the children to go to school would not only educate them but would also take them from the labor market and thus increase the demand for labor.

FOREMAN.— I do not think the eight hour system would benefit us much as in most cases we would be paid by the hour and wages would be fixed according to the time employed. Weekly payment of wages would benefit the working men 15 per cent. and there should be a law passed making wages payable every week if the men wanted to draw the money that way. Now, if we need any money between pay days, we have to literally beg to get it.

FOREMAN.— In my opinion the laboring man as well as the employer would be benefited by the eight hour working day and wages would rise. All classes would be benefited if the laboring man was paid in currency instead of in checks. The saloon would suffer but the laboring man would be the gainer. State employment bureau would be a grand thing and a blessing if properly conducted.

FOREMAN.— What is needed most in the way of legislation to benefit the producing class is to restore silver to its place prior to 1873. Give us free coinage of both silver and gold at 16 to 1. This would bring back prosperity and give the farmer something for his produce with which to buy the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life, and all kinds of business would liven up. Weekly payment of wages would enable us to pay

cash for our expenses and to get things cheaper as most dealers charge more on book accounts to cover the loss on bad accounts.

FOREMAN.—If the employer would cultivate the good will of his employe and the employe reciprocate it would go a long way towards solving the labor problem. Arbitration is the next best. I think ten hours the best for all concerned and in my business I know it is.

FOREMAN.—Although I have worked all my lifetime ten hours for a day's pay, yet I and those I have talked with think eight hours enough irrespective of wages earned. For if ten men are working instead of eight then both capital and labor must be benefited, for though my wages are smaller my taxes ought to be smaller also, for there will be less pauperism and prison labor. I can hardly say that I am a total abstainer, but I think it a shame that boys and girls should be employed in bottling beer and grow up with an increased liking for that which comes too natural. As to wages perhaps bi-weekly or weekly may be better for wage workers, but on the other hand I learn that men who get paid weekly with checks go to the saloon to have their checks cashed and often return without the change.

FOREMAN.—Legislation to restrict immigration would help the workingman as would also the eight hour day. State employment bureau if honestly carried on can be of great help to both capital and labor.

FACTORY HAND.—Laws should be passed to prohibit convict labor from competing with free labor; to punish parents who send their fourteen year old children to work in the factory and have them swear falsely to their age. I would like to see the establishment of a state insurance bureau so that the laborer can insure with the state instead of with greedy corporations. Cities should be prohibited from giving away franchises to corporations. Convicts should be put to work upon the public highways.

FACTORY HAND.—Women and children should work at home and not be allowed to work in the factories. An eight hour working day is just the thing. It would give the laboring man more employment and better pay. Labor unions are a good thing but they are being neglected.

FACTORY HAND.—The working men should be united, each trade in a separate union and then the eight hour system ought to be enforced. No one should be allowed to work at a trade unless he has learned that trade in due form by working as an apprentice for a certain length of time. No boss should be allowed to have more than one apprentice for every five skilled workmen. The men should be forced to pay to the secretary of the union an equal proportion of their wages for the benefit of sick workmen or those disabled through accident, every Saturday should be pay day with no wages held back. And if wages are to be cut or men discharged notification to this effect should be given at least a week in advance. Every factory should have a supply of pure drinking water.

FACTORY HAND.— I wish the state would establish an employment bureau and do something to bring the employment “sharks” to justice or drive them out of existence. If there were state employment bureaus in the large cities of the state the men looking for work would go there instead of going to the robbers who steal the last dollar from him to satisfy themselves and the contractors. How can a man be honest when the employment bureau takes the last of his money for securing work and the contractor who is sharing with the employment bureau discharges him as soon as another poor working man has paid his tribute to the employment “shark.”

JAPANNER AND STRIPPER OF TINWARE.— If the employment of females in paint shops, etc., was stopped, I think one-half of the men out of employment would stand some show of getting work. When I started to learn my trade there were hardly any girls employed, but now the work is done mostly by females. I was foreman three years and was forbidden to hire boys when I could get girls.

MEAT SALESMAN.— I am satisfied to work ten hours and think all wages should be paid weekly. The greatest good the state can do for the working class is to teach economy in housekeeping; good wages do no good unless a part is saved and in many cases do harm, as families cultivate luxuries out of proportion to their standing. The state in connection with the churches should furnish lectures illustrated by diagrams showing the actual nourishment contained in various foods. Our almshouses and poor houses are filled with people who study what is nice to eat not what is most nourishing and beneficial to them. As a result the people who live within their means to-day, must support those people who live beyond their means. All school supplies should be purchased by the state by contract. Workingmen who have large families should not be compelled to purchase school supplies except at cost.

LABORER.— An eight hour working day seems to be preferred among the laborers. I think it would be justice in highly protected branches of industry, to share the benefits with the laborers. Water and gas plants should be kept as city property and run as city property. Then the workingmen would get reasonable wages and at the same time the city would get better service. The saloons ought to be abolished.

LABORER.— I believe that the land and everything therein should be owned by the government (the people) and that money should be wiped out of existence. Then production could be controlled and everyone given employment.

LABORER.— A universal working day of eight hours should be established at once to give the unemployed who are willing to work a chance to live. Postoffice saving banks should be established to allow the working man to save his earnings. Government fire and life insurance, like in

European states, should be established, as well as government ownership of railways and telegraph lines. The initiative and referendum should be made a law to take the veto power out of the hands of the president and governor and restore it to the people. This would put an end to lobbying in congress and legislation in favor of trusts and corporations.

LABORER.— I think the eight hour system of labor with ten hours' pay would be beneficial, as it would give the laborer more time for rest, recreation or study, as he may elect, but at the present state of low wages we are glad when we can get a chance to work over time. It is my idea that weekly payment of wages is preferable for, owing to the great competition in trade and the consequence of small profits, merchants are unable to carry their customers, thereby causing distress to many an honest laboring man.

LABORER.— The eight hour working day might give employment to more laborers-but labor cannot receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. I don't think weekly payment of wages would be as good as semi-monthly. At nearly all the shops here money can be drawn on account between pay-days. I believe labor saving machinery is throwing laborers out of employment. The manufacturer who first uses it makes something by it, but when all have this labor saving machinery there is an overproduction. But we can't stop this onward march until the world is as far advanced as when the Tower of Babel was begun.

LABORER.— I am emphatically in favor of an eight hour working day at living wages, which is hardly possible under the existing circumstances in the city where I live. I am also in favor of weekly payment of wages, as it does away with the credit system, which is highly injurious to the wretchedly paid laborer. Urgent investigation in regard to child labor is needed in this city. I am in favor of government ownership of all railway and telegraph systems, restriction of immigration and expulsion of pauper aliens. Am opposed to foreign possession of our bonds and a firm believer in free trade.

LABORER.—1. I believe children under fifteen years of age should be compelled to attend school instead of crowding the already over-crowded labor market even if the community had to support them.

2. In case of a reduction of wages the Labor Commissioner should appoint a local committee to have free access to the books to investigate and decide whether a reduction in wages was really necessary. The same thing should be done when the workmen ask a raise and are refused.

3. I believe the liquor traffic is one of our worst evils and should be abolished by law as soon as possible.

4. Eight hours should be sufficient for a day's work.

5. I furthermore believe that the government should gradually get possession of all sources of monopoly such as means of communication and natural resources.

6. The government should establish saving banks where the working man in time of need could get a small loan at reasonable interest on furnishing sufficient security.

LABORER.—I could never see where the eight hour working day would help the laborers in large cities where there are saloons. I think men who frequent saloons and spend all their earnings are the ones who hatch up strikes and excite and cause others to do so. I believe in arbitration in settling wage difficulties. Some of the men who complain of poverty will smoke up enough tobacco to pay for their board. Pay received twice a month fills the bill better than any other way. I think it would be a good plan if the government would provide some plan whereby the workingman could deposit his savings and receive government security in return. The post office could perhaps do this work.

LABORER.—State employment bureaus under the existing circumstances would be of great value to the laboring class. Contract work is a great injury to the laborer, and the state ought to proceed in a good example by not letting any more contracts, or, if this could not be done, the state should require a clause to be put in public contracts providing that the men employed should be paid certain fixed wages. The liquor traffic is also a great detriment to the working people.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—In the factory where I work wages are so low that when we work four or six months the city has to keep us the rest of the year, or until we get work again. It would be a good thing if the state would pass a law establishing a minimum wage rate for adult labor, and a heavy fine imposed for the violation of the same.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—I believe the condition of the masses will continue to grow worse until the great time of trouble spoken of by Daniel, the prophet, which will be upon us in a very short time, and at that time Christ will assume control and set up the longed for kingdom of righteousness. It is beyond the power of man to bring about a satisfactory result as selfishness rules in the heart of the manufacturer and the working man.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—The want of proper education is a source of humiliation to the working man. Although there are a great number of ignorant emigrants spread over the country this lack of education is caused by the poverty and drinking habits of the parents. The employment of children and young men is a great cause of ignorance to-day and results in their being disqualified for any society but their own grade, in the saloon. The saloon is the greatest evil confronting the laboring class. There is one saloon in the cities of our state for every 50 working men and 35 of this number are either moderate drinkers or worse. When the workingman wastes his small earnings in the saloon poverty stares him in the face and his children have to seek employment for their support before their education is completed. Labor difficulties can never be settled until

the saloon is done away with. Minor and female labor is largely taking the place of experienced workmen as a result of improved machinery. Machinery was invented and intended as a blessing to mankind but it would seem sometimes as though it was missing its intended mission and was a detriment to all but its owner. Trusts and monopolies are keeping up the prices and discharging experienced labor to give places to minors and females and thus they are public robbers. I do not believe in levying a tax on machinery but would rather see some law enforced that would make the trusts illegal and crush them out of existence.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—The working men—the essential part of our great industrial system—are becoming more and more dependent upon the whims and dictates of the people who hold nearly all the wealth of the country. The rights of the working men are being gradually but surely set aside and it seems to be a case where “the weakest must go to the wall.” Any law passed for the supposed benefit of the working men is not enforced—manufacturers make obnoxious rules and cause their employes to sign under penalty of dismissal. This entirely counteracts any laws passed by the legislature. I propose that there be appointed in each city and district, competent inspectors to examine into and report all cases where dangerous machinery is used—dangerous not only to the operator but to those employed in the vicinity. Boys under sixteen years of age should not be allowed to operate machinery. I think that the professors of the state university—those of political economy, mechanical and architectural drafting, etc.—should be sent around to the different cities of the state to lecture free of charge, thus educating the great middle class and teaching them to help themselves. I believe in a legal eight hour day and if the employers wish longer service let them pay at the rate of time and a half. An eight hour day would induce the people to live in the suburbs of cities on small holdings.

MACHINE WOOD WORKER.—There should be a law passed making it a crime for an employer to hire women or children to work in a factory. Right here in Oshkosh there are at least 300 girls and women working in factories while there are about 200 men out of work. If the girls and women were out of the factories there would be room for the men.

MACHINIST.—I have great faith in the good that will come through the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics but think a different system in regard to gathering data as to rates of wages, etc., must be employed to get reliable statistics. Most of the manufacturers in making an average of workmen's wages include the salaries of superintendents, draftsmen and time keepers and thus does not show the true state of affairs. Employment bureaus that charge a man for a job ought to be prohibited by law.

MACHINIST.—It would be a good thing to have a law compelling employers to pay the wages and doctor bills of an injured employe. At present a work-

man can get them, but must lose his place in consequence and pay a good share of what he gets to a lawyer. Every person running a steam engine, no matter how small, should be compelled to take out a license. A strict enforcement of the laws in regard to criminal carelessness should be carried out, making every shop or factory owner use every means in his power to protect life, limb and health of his workmen.

MACHINIST.—I think the principles of the various trades should be generally taught in the public schools, having a period of the day set aside for manual training. Few laboring people can afford to send their children to the state university. Many of the foreigners who come to this country are young unmarried men with no property or no one dependent upon them and they will work for less and thrive on smaller wages than the American citizen can. They should not be allowed to vote until they own property or are tax payers.

MACHINIST.—The only remedy to improve the condition of the working man in general is a universal eight hour working day to enable all who are willing and able to work to do so. Further, there should be postoffice savings banks established as soon as possible to enable the workmen to deposit their small savings, instead of spending them in the saloon or putting their savings in a private bank so the cashier can go to Canada for his health. There should be a government fire and life insurance department the same as in Germany. I should like to see government ownership of all railroads and telegraph lines and the amount of money in circulation increased to at least \$50 per capita. The initiative and referendum should be instituted as in Switzerland.

MACHINIST.—I would like to see good honest legislation and a law to license every engineer in the state; also an honest board to examine all power plants.

MACHINIST.—I believe in passing a law that will prohibit any person under sixteen years of age or any incompetent person from operating or working on any machine driven by steam, electricity or any other power. Too many boys are employed in sash, door and blind factories. Incompetent men and boys are often put to operate dangerous machines and nine cases out of ten they are injured. In the factory where I am employed any employe who is late in the morning is sent home and told to come back to work at noon, so you see by being late an employe must lose half a day.

MACHINIST.—The eight hour day is a good thing for intelligent people who can appreciate its value. To achieve it we must enact laws and enforce them, making the lawful working day eight hours. I do not believe in prohibition of immigration but to demand, say from \$300 to \$500 in gold, of every foreigner coming to our shores to stay. With that kind of legislation we would not be obliged to tax our people to death in order to feed foreign paupers. We find more disturbances among the ignorant classes

because they can neither read nor write and will not adapt themselves to the customs of the country. Our immigration laws are too loose at present. Weekly payment of wages would establish a cash basis in all retail and wholesale businesses and many failures would be avoided and many interest-bearing bills would disappear. University extension lecture courses would greatly improve the workingmen if they would attend them.

MACHINIST.—I think that non-sectarian reading rooms throughout the cities where good books, papers and tracts could be had would tend to improve the social condition of the workingmen of Wisconsin.

MACHINIST.—Eight hours working day would give employment to more men — idle men are dangerous. When paid weekly I saved more than at other times. I think there should be more free public places of amusement and instruction, such as public parks with music every night and Sunday afternoons. Keep the streets perfectly clean and in repair with convict labor.

MACHINIST.—We ought to have legislation prohibiting overtime and night work except in case of an accident or a break down. Night work should especially be prohibited, as it ruins the health of workmen in factories, besides diminishing work. I favor the eight hour day as it gives the laboring class more recreation and more time for improvement. Strict laws should be passed prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

MACHINIST.—There is plenty of law for the workingman but no enforcement of it. It is a noted fact that in courts of all kinds it is only a question of which party has the most money. The almighty dollar is law. Every law seems to favor trusts and corporations. The condition of the working man is slowly but surely getting worse every day, while trusts and corporations are increasing their wealth. The poor workingman must be content with what he can get and submit to rules and regulations which are obnoxious to all true Americans. A case here (in Milwaukee) where a corporation insists that all heads of families who have children in their employ must sign a contract releasing the corporation from all liability in case the children are killed or injured. It is a case of sign or lose his position. It is not legislation but justice that the workingman needs. I don't think any man in the class of skilled labor need complain of ten hours' work. A reduction to eight hours will give about as much relief as the bond issue of the democratic administration. The working class should keep away from the saloons and spend their leisure time in reading and studying or with their families. More American independence and a better knowledge of affairs to vote intelligently would soon carry the day and elect honest men to conduct the affairs of government.

MACHINIST.— I believe eight hours per day would be a practical benefit all round. There would be a market for surplus labor and piece work would be abolished. As it is now going we shall be practically slaves in a short time and a man's trade will be of no account to him. I believe in weekly payments and state employment bureaus. I think the state should not spend a penny in encouraging labor to come here but let every man come here without alluring inducements being held out to him.

MACHINIST.— Immigration should be checked by some means. To compete with emigrants in the different trades is a detriment to the American born citizen. It means lower wages, scanty living and less educational advantages for the children. This is a serious question for the American citizen. Eight hours work a day is enough as far as the output or production is concerned — all demands can be supplied by working under this system. Workers would be better and life's vital energies would not be weakened by fatigue from long hours of labor. The amount of wages would adjust itself according to supply and demand.

MACHINIST.— Any legislation preventing or prohibiting piece work would be a Godsend to all trades and to labor in general. I am confident that this is the worst evil of the working class. It gives the employer every chance in the world to reduce the employe's pay lower and lower and cause the employe to work harder and harder to make a living. I consider it absolutely necessary that an eight hour working day be established in view of the great improvement in machinery.

MISCELLANEOUS.— All boys at the reformatory at Waukesha should be made to learn a trade and this would make them better citizens after they are released. Many a bright boy is sent there who, if he had a chance, would learn a trade and make a good citizen. One of the best boards ever appointed by the state is the arbitration board and it should be kept up.

MISCELLANEOUS.— There is legislation enough with the exception of restricting immigration to a certain extent. A free-born American citizen cannot live and raise a family on wages that a foreigner can. For instance, an Italian will come here with a family of six or eight and live in one room with no regard for improvement of self and family and will work for less wages than a free-born American citizen who tries to make a home for his family and to surround them with elevating environments. Let the American government be just before it is merciful. The workingmen in our large cities have means of improving themselves if they will but avail themselves of privileges at hand, such as lyceums, university extension courses, public libraries, etc. The trouble of many of our working people is trying to live like millionaires. The result is financial ruin and lack of credit and living on the edge of the crater with a certainty of falling in

sooner or later. Let us be glad to have enough work to keep us busy ten hours a day. Two hours a day more of idleness would be that much more business for saloon keepers and labor agitators.

MISCELLANEOUS.—To better the workingman's condition we should educate him and his children, stop immigration of paupers, prohibit the use of foreign languages in business, compel every voter to pass an educational examination and extend length of time of residence before naturalization papers are issued, tax property at its actual value, put railroads under government control, pass laws against the centralization of capital, revise bankruptcy and marriage laws, change liquor laws so that the number of saloons will be restricted and license sold to the highest bidder with high minimum license, enforce adulterated food laws in the liquor business. The American workingman as a rule improves his own condition by being faithful. Trouble is usually caused by foreigners with blatherskite leaders.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Eight hours' work with eight hours' pay is what the laboring man should have. Labor unions want too much. Every man should be paid by the hour and not by the day, and a man should not expect ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The working man should keep away from all labor unions, for many times they have been the cause of a good man losing a good position. They have also forced factories out of business by their "eight hours' work — ten hours' pay" movement.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There is one thing that ought to be abolished by law and that is the paying of employes by bank check. It is a most pernicious system that workmen have allowed to grow, and in my opinion it is the primary source of more corruption of youth than anything I can name. The eight hour day must come sooner or later or you must stop immigration, cease inventing labor-saving machinery, and feed an army of idle men who through losing heart will become tramps and criminals. Bureaus of employment and state or city ownership will reach the point. Give the workman good wages and he himself will be the means of improving trade by consuming more of the product of labor. Stop the manufacturers from underselling one another until they destroy trade and make paupers of their workmen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—If men were hired by the day instead of by the hour and worked eight hours a day, better results would be obtained at a less cost. If corporations would stay by their old employes, making a trifling increase in their wages after each two or three years' service, they would find their men more reliable and settled and much less liable to strike. In this way each man's character would be more valuable to his employer and the good men would derive the benefit at the expense of the shiftless and improvident ones.

MOULDER.— I should think a compulsory system of education until sixteen years of age would help the next generation. It would give poor boys a better chance in the battle of life. Perhaps the state should assist poor families, but that is no more than they are doing now, as they practically give an education to all those who can afford to pay board while going to school. But the state might go a little further, and give all a common school education — the state to provide board if the boy's guardians are too poor. The money will be repaid with interest in the better citizens it would make by building up a state of intellectual men and women. That I think would raise their moral standard as well as improve their material conditions. I think six or eight hours work a day is an improvement if we can supply our wants with those hours of employment with all labor intelligently employed. I think the experience of short days in England is proof that it means cheaper production. Respecting weekly payment of wages I think it would help cash payments for supplies, consequently the retailer could sell some cheaper as he would not have to give such long credit with the consequent per cent. of bad debts. To improve the social condition of the workingman the state, by making public improvements and giving employment at remunerative wages to all willing and able to work in times of depression, would be taking a step in the right direction.

MOULDER.— At the moulding trade apprentices should serve four years and not be allowed to work by the piece until their fourth year. This is necessary to have good mechanics and preserve health. For instance you take a boy sixteen years old and put him to work on piece work the first three years. He does not think of learning a trade but only how much wages he can make; the employer does not care about him learning a trade but is satisfied to have him pound out lots of work, so when his time is up he is turned out and another young man goes through the same evolution. We will never get any mechanics through this process. We have about 300 such moulders running around Milwaukee looking for work and still more are being turned out.

MOULDER.— Something that ought to be done away with is the way some firms have of taking apprentices to learn the trade. In one shop in Milwaukee when they take a boy to learn the trade they give him one piece, say an oven door, to make. He is kept at that as long as he works there and if after serving his apprenticeship out he leaves the shop he can make only one piece. He either has to go back to the same place to work or quit the trade. I know several cases of this kind and it is taking a mean advantage of a boy. They should either make a good mechanic of him or not hire him to learn the trade.

MOULDER.— Wholesome laws recognizing unions and protecting their members; prohibiting blacklisting and discharge without due cause; plac-

ing labor upon an equality with the employer -- such laws would be of vast benefit. Law is a wonderful equalizer. The social condition of working men can be improved in no small degree by remuneration commensurate with the labor performed.

MOULDER — I believe the only legislation that will help the working man is restriction of immigration for at least twenty years. Look at the large amount of manufacturing carried on in this state to-day and compare it with the amount done twenty years ago and then compare the unemployed with the number of unemployed at that time. Does it not show that the country is getting over stocked with labor from Europe. What are our children going to do if this keeps on? An employment bureau carried on in an honest way would be a great help to men out of employment.

PAINTER.— I think 99 of every 100 working men favor an eight hour working day, because eight hours' labor gives more time for recreation — a working man would feel better if he could spend a couple of hours with his family instead of being completely tired out by ten hours of hard labor. Then, too, it would give employment to more men and increase the demand for labor and increase the wages and purchasing power of the working class. Weekly payment of wages would do away with the monthly account books of our grocer, butcher, etc. Incorruptible legislators, honest judges, no supreme court decisions annulling the will of the people, no laws favoring only the employing class but laws protecting the majority of the people from the aggressions of the few would benefit the laboring class of Wisconsin and the United States.

PAINTER.— To better the condition of the working men I think child labor should be stopped; a man should not vote if he cannot read and write English; the government should acquire all railroads; the liquor question should be more closely investigated and prohibited. If an eight hour day is established ten hours' wages should be paid. Wages should be paid weekly and a state employment bureau established.

PAINTER.— I would rather work ten hours on account of the money, still eight hours is long enough during the winter months. I prefer the monthly payments as it is much handier in paying rent, besides it would be inconvenient for a large corporation to pay weekly. I think that if employes would go to their employers and state their wrongs it would be better for them, but some unions like to run their employer's business. Any man who takes an interest in his employer's business will be well cared for.

PAINTER.— I would advocate the creation of a bureau of arbitration at Washington, D. C., for the settlement of all differences between capital and labor. I am in favor of an eight hour day, provided wages can be adjusted to meet unemployed time. I am satisfied with monthly payments as situated at present.

PAINTER.— In my opinion the painters and decorators should receive at least \$2 a day for eight instead of ten hours' work. The better way would be to work eight and a half hours a day for five days and five and a half hours on Saturday, making Saturday afternoon a holiday. If the painter here could work fifty-two weeks in the year he would be better off in every respect than the European painter. The severe winters in Wisconsin makes it impossible to work part of the year and this doubles his expenses.

PRINTER.— The ban of the working man and all classes is the concentration of capital and its unhallowed power of increasing itself by interest, the principal being unaffected by the natural laws of decadence and death; for verification of the above witness the prodigious increase of capital in the hands of our "multi-millionaires" of the present day. Their progenitors may have honestly earned a tithe of what they left; interest and foreclosing on property at one-third its value did the "accumulating act." Take away the fortunes of many of these multi-millionaires and they could not command a dollar a day in the labor market; still capital and labor are on a par. Equality, thy bedfellow is "interest" not "labor."

PRINTER.— The introduction of the machine in the place of hand composition on newspapers and in some book offices has made shorter hours imperative not only on account of the great mental strain entailed but also on account of the number of men forced out of employment. I would be in favor of reducing the hours below eight for newspaper work on machines. While in some cities of the United States the hours of composition on newspapers have been reduced from eight or nine to seven or six hours no noticeable reduction has been made in Milwaukee. If no other improvements are made on typesetting machinery to still further force men out of employment things will assuredly adjust themselves in a few years.

PRINTER.— The social conditions of the working people are the result of their own inclinations. Circumstances may have a great deal to do with their conditions, but if they saved more and shunned the haunts of vice and drink, they would have less to complain of. State employment bureaus are good if honestly conducted, but too many are made sinecures and do not accomplish any good. Weekly payments are good, as it keeps the money moving and the tradesmen will give better bargains. Eight hours should be sufficient for all labor, mental as well as physical. Since the introduction of labor-saving machinery has so reduced the cost of production, the laborer should have some of the benefit as well as capital.

SHOEMAKER.— To keep every one employed is of the first importance and a shorter working day would be a step towards this end. After the country has fully recovered from the financial set-back there should be a general effort to establish a national eight hour working day, and I believe that this can be done only by slow degrees — say the working day was re-

duced a quarter of an hour each year. This would lead to the result within a reasonable time. It has been argued that immigration makes a greater consuming power and, therefore, creates a demand for labor as well as enters into it. This is quite true if he locates where there is room and work for him, but he too often tries to plant himself where there is already an army of unemployed and the chances are that he becomes a consumer at the expense of the county. We do not need much immigration now as most of the good land is taken up. The purpose and intention of labor organizations are good enough, but like all ideals, very difficult to put into practical working order. Unionism is a force that the working man has not yet learned to wield to his own advantage. He strikes too readily and does not know how to handle respectful diplomacy. Employers are often enough unfair to employes, but the working man, armed with the power of organization, is often still more unjust towards his employer.

SHOEMAKER.—In my opinion an improvement of prevailing bad conditions that surround the working men could be secured by public ownership of public utilities now owned by private corporations. If the national government would take hold of the railways, the land, the telephone and telegraph systems and the municipalities throughout the country would acquire the street railways, gas and electric lighting plants, by so doing a few million of the working men could be given employment at a fair salary. Of course the \$50,000 a year salaries would have to be done away with and the opportunity to create millionaires on short notice would also disappear. All this money would go to many men instead of to the few as under the present system.

SHOEMAKER.—Hours of labor ought to be reduced to a point where the wage earners could receive a fair proportion of the benefits of recent inventions in labor-saving machinery. As yet the benefits of invention seem to be mostly with and on the side of capital. I even think useful inventions are bought up by corporations to save the cost of having to apply them to the benefit of labor.

SHOEMAKER.—If legislation could be had to guard employes against paying for damaged work caused by no fault of theirs, it would be a great benefit to earners of small wages. The establishment of mutual benefit organizations in factories would be the means of helping working men and women in case of sickness or necessity. What we need is an organizer.

TAILOR.—In nearly every trade machinery has been introduced, and, as much of it can be run by young boys and girls, the men are thrown out of work. The children should be kept at school instead of being allowed to work in the factory. Postoffice savings banks should be established and also public baths in connection with schools.

TAILOR.—In my estimation the only thing that would better the working class is to completely restrict immigration for a period of ten years. Let us try it as an experiment and even if it does no good I don't think it will do any harm. State employment bureaus should be established in all the larger cities. A law should be passed levying a tax upon all prison made goods and providing for a label on the same. This tax could go to some charitable institution or to pay state expenses.

TOBACCONIST.— We should have free employment bureaus in every city in the state where both male and female could seek employment. Free lectures and entertainments to the working class would be a good means of improving their social condition. The eight hour working day would be a good thing for the workman for he could do many things at home that he would have to do on Sunday under the ten hours plan.

PART IV.

Wages and Time in Operation.

WAGES AND TIME IN OPERATION.

In the following table some interesting figures are shown. Few subjects have taken more attention than that relating to the earnings and condition of the workmen. Economists and labor leaders have spoken and written exhaustively upon the subject; but frequent changes in the labor world occasioned by industrial depressions, over-production of manufactures, business stagnation or other causes both local and national, makes the subject ever living and important. It is not the aim, however, to here enter into any discussion of the subject, but simply to present some facts helping to show the true condition of labor in this state, so far as it relates to the wages paid for labor.

The table below shows by years the total number of factories in the state engaged in sixty-two different industries; the total number of men employed therein and the total amount of wages paid them. The contents of the table itself are so plain, that we shall take but little space for remarks. The only average shown in the table is the average number of men to each factory, which, in variation corresponds to other comparisons showing the changes in the condition of labor. The greatest difference in the total amount of wages paid in any two years of the eight recorded is \$9,879,174, the smallest amount being paid in 1888 and the largest in 1892. In the same way, the smallest difference is found to be \$275,631, or the difference existing in the amounts paid in 1891 and 1892.

The great difference first mentioned is largely accounted for in an increase of 196 factories employing 19,718 more

men in 1892 than in 1888 — or an average addition to the working force of about six men to each factory.

The largest number of factories and men employed are reported for 1893, but the average number of men to each factory were 8.4 men less than in the preceding year. There being 5,600 more men employed in 1893 it is naturally expected that with this greater number of men, the total amount of wages paid for the year should exceed that of the preceding year, but the cause for not so doing is found in the curtailment of the working time of 6.3 per cent. and an average reduction in the daily wages. This will be found in a subsequent table.

TABLE I.—*Showing total number of establishments reported each year in the state, beginning with 1888, engaged in sixty-two different industries classified as in foregoing tables; also showing total number of men employed in those industries, together with the total amount of wages paid and the average number of men to each factory or shop.*

Year.	Number of factories reporting.	Number of men employed.	Amount of wages paid.	Average No. of men per factory.
1888.....	1,135	71,218	\$28,416,694	62.7
1889.....	1,272	80,504	32,575,944	63.3
1890.....	1,364	80,880	33,125,213	59.3
1891.....	1,336	94,089	38,023,247	70.4
1892.....	1,331	90,936	38,295,878	68.3
1893.....	1,610	96,540	37,327,810	59.9
1894.....	1,460	83,642	31,409,244	57.3
1895.....	1,368	85,767	32,993,707	62.7

Where comparative figures for a succession of years are presented as in the foregoing table, based as they are upon the yearly reports of manufacturers in the state, representing yearly an average of 1,360 establishments, embracing 62 different industries and employing on an average over 85,000 persons, it will be admitted, that the deductions and conclusions drawn therefrom in so far as they relate to wages and time of employment, are very significant and in a measure reveals the prosperity or adversity of the laboring classes.

The following table presents averages of yearly and daily wages and time of employment for a period of eight

years—1888 to 1895, inclusive—and the averages represent the combined sixty-two classified industries of the state. It should be borne in mind that the employes receiving the average wages indicated in the table below includes men, women and minors. Of course, quite a difference in the average would at once be apparent if the wages of the men alone were considered; the average for them would range higher, while that of the women and minors would be less. [In a subsequent table a classified wage-scale for the various industries will be found, showing the percentage of employes receiving the different amount of wages paid.]

It will be seen that up to 1892 the general tendency of wages was upwards, at which time the level of the highest wages was reached. The same can be said of the working-time. After 1892 the tendency of wages has been unmistakably downward, the decrease in the time of employment showing about the same ratio of reduction. A small increase in the workingtime of 1895 marks a corresponding increase in the yearly earnings of that year over that of 1894, although the average daily wages for 1895 was slightly below that of 1894.

Dividing the eight years tabulated into two periods, making 1892 the year for comparisons, we find the greatest difference in the yearly earnings between the years 1888 and 1892 to be an increase of \$22.12 or 5.5 per cent. over 1888, and a corresponding increase of 4.2 per cent. in working-time. The smallest difference in the same period is that between 1889 and 1890, being an increase of \$4.91 or 1.2 per cent. and in workingtime an increase of 2.1 per cent. over 1889. The greatest deviation in the second period or between 1892 and 1895, is the decrease of \$45.61 or 10.8 per cent. in 1894 under that of 1892, while the greatest difference in the time employed in the second period shows a reduction of 6.3 per cent. The smallest change here is between 1894 and 1895, being an increase in 1895 of \$9.17 or 24 per cent. in earnings and 2.2 per cent. in the workingtime.

TABLE II. — *Averages for all occupations by years.*

Year.	Average yearly wages.	Average daily wages.	Average No. of weeks.
1888.....	\$389 01	\$1 44	46.4
1889.....	404 65	1 45	46.8
1890.....	409 56	1 43	48
1891.....	404 12	1 44	46.9
1892.....	421 13	1 46	48
1893.....	386 76	1 42	45
1894.....	375 52	1 38	45.4
1895.....	384 69	1 37	46.5

The following table comprises averages of the yearly and daily earnings of employes, also the average number of weeks of employment in each year for eight consecutive years. The table is prepared for comparative purposes and represents sixty-two specified leading industries.

Objections may be raised—and quite rightfully so—against a statement showing *average* earnings of the working classes in *any* given industry, for the reason that averages are based upon dissimilar amounts and therefore can be said to be misleading. Of course, numerous contingencies may affect general averages which may make them more or less unreliable, so for that reason classified statements relating to rates of wages paid would be more satisfactory, in that they would more definitely describe the actual earnings per employe. Especially would this be true for the report of an investigation involving only one year.

This method not being possible under the existing circumstances, a careful compilation of averages derived from reliable yearly reports and embracing a series of years, are furnished for comparison.

When it is considered that these reports have yearly been obtained from over 1,350 industrial establishments, representing every leading industry in the state and employing annually over 85,000 men, it will be admitted, that the averages submitted indicate, in so far as investigations of this kind are able to indicate, the changes in the range of wages and in the time and opportunities for earning same, which again in a measure denotes the prosperity

or adversity of the wage-earning classes, and that their material condition can be quite well ascertained. Thus the objection referred to is to a large extent obviated and overcome.

Quite a difference in the rate of wages paid is discernible in the different industries, in some of which it can be termed high while in others it is painfully small. This is presumably owing to the fact that in industries engaged in light manufacturing, women help and minor labor is largely employed. This is especially true in knitting works, cotton and linen mills, match works and the manufacture of paper and cigar boxes. Certain branches in other kinds of manufacture seem also to be especially adapted to women, and they are generally paid a smaller wage for the same work than was formerly paid to the male employe.

By reference to the table below it will be seen in the general averages for eight years, that the employes in rolling mills are enabled to earn the highest yearly and daily wages, and their time of employment covers nearly the whole year.

Those employed in grain and warehouses come next with almost an equal amount of yearly earnings.

The smallest daily and yearly earnings per employe is found in the manufacture of knit goods.

While the annual earnings recorded for those engaged in the manufacture of brick and drain tile appear to be the next lowest, it is noticed that they are occupied at that work only about half of the year or 25.4 weeks.

The employes engaged in rolling mills and grain and warehouses obtain the highest yearly earnings, being over \$600 per employe. *Eleven* industries, "beef and pork packing, beer and malt, coal and wood, gas works, lithographing and engraving, machine shops and foundries, paints and oils, etc., railway shops, sewer pipe and cement, etc., electric lighting and street railways, and flour and feed" enables their employes to earn more than \$500 yearly. Those engaged in the following *seven* industries, "glass works;

iron works (pig); printing, publishing and book binding; shipbuilding; stoves, ranges and furnaces; vinegar, pickles, sauces, etc; and windmills, pumps and tanks," earn yearly \$450 or over, but less than \$500. *Ten*, "agricultural implements and machinery; brass goods; cigars; cut stone (granite and marble); electrical and gas fitting supplies; hardware specialties; paper and pulp; tanners and curriers; wagons, carriages, and sleighs; and woodwork (interior and exterior)" pay their employes between \$400 and \$450. *Eleven*, "boots and shoes; boiler works; confectionery and steam bakeries; cooperage; furs, gloves and mittens; iron works (malleable); mattresses and bedding; harness, etc.; sash, doors and blinds; soap, lye and potash; and tobacco," between \$350 and \$400. *Nine*, "boxes (packing); chairs and chairstock; excelsior; furniture; lumber; lath and shingles; refrigerators; tinware and sheet iron goods; trunks, valises, etc.; and woodenware," between \$300 and \$350. *Seven*, "cloaks and clothing; laundries; screen doors; staves and heading; veneer mills; willowware and toys, and woolen and worsted mills," between \$250 and \$300, and *five*, "boxes (paper and cigar), brick and drain tile, cotton and linen mills, knitting works and match works," fall below \$250.

In a little table following the one immediately below will be found a short classification and summary showing the percentages of the industries paying the different stated or grouped amounts.

TABLE No. III.—*Showing averages of yearly and daily wages and number of weeks in operation.*

Agricultural implements and machinery.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$376 17	\$323 77	\$428 13	\$474 32	\$489 42	\$437 39	\$384 70	\$392 66	\$413 32
Daily.....	1 74	1 35	1 48	1 64	1 66	1 59	1 39	1 36	1 52
Weeks.....	36	40	48	48	49	46	46	48	45.1

The wages in above industry are very fluctuating, being highest in 1888, which also appears to be the shortest working year, being only 36 weeks.

For some reason the wages dropped in 1889 22.4 per cent., but a healthy increase is noticeable since then up to and including 1892. Since 1892 the wages have again decreased about 17 per cent. and the time in operation has decreased about 6 per cent.

Beef and pork packing.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly	\$570 84	\$535 22	\$509 13	\$559 04	\$492 79	\$437 88	\$475 77	\$502 60	\$510 41
Daily	1 83	1 71	1 90	1 98	1 58	1 52	1 62	1 61	1 71
Weeks.....	52	52	47	47	52	48	49	52	49.9

The largest fluctuation in wages of beef and pork packers in the eight years given is about 23 per cent. and the smallest 0.6 per cent. The highest wages were paid in 1891 and the smallest in 1893. A small increase is noted for 1894 and 1895.

Beer and malt.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$500 42	\$535 89	\$513 73	\$591 42	\$542 99	\$575 23	\$567 50	\$552 00	\$547 40
Daily.....	1 81	1 88	1 71	1 93	1 77	1 88	1 85	1 84	1 83
Weeks.....	46	48	50	51	51	51	51	50	49.7

The wages paid in the beer and malt industry are among the best and differ but little from year to year. The largest deviation in eight years' record is 11.4 per cent., being an increase in 1891 over 1890. Since 1891, when the highest wages were paid, a decrease of 8.3 per cent. is shown for 1892, advancing again by 6.2 per cent. in 1893, since which time wages have remained about the same. Hardly any difference is noted in the time employed as nearly the full year is worked.

Boiler works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$428 94	\$424 77	\$275 87	\$328 70	\$348 51	\$345 27	\$316 79	\$330 00	\$349 85
Daily.....	1 45	1 41	1 03	1 07	1 13	1 17	1 12	1 10	1 18
Weeks.....	49	50	45	51	51	49	47	50	49

The average of decrease in wages in above industry is 23 per cent. since 1888 and '89, ranging from 28 per cent. in 1890 down to 18.3 per cent. in 1893. The scale of wages seems not to have varied much since 1892. The shortest working year is 1894, being 5 weeks or 9.6 per cent. less than a full year.

Boots and shoes.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$350 07	\$371 65	\$356 71	\$350 60	\$396 12	\$340 09	\$307 10	\$345 00	\$332 17
Daily.....	1 32	1 26	1 28	1 19	1 35	1 38	1 11	1 25	1 26
Weeks.....	44	49	47	49	49	41	46	46	46.4

Wages remained very even in the above line of work up to 1893 at which time the highest wages were paid. A heavy decrease however is noted in 1894 when wages dropped 20 per cent. below that of the preceding year, but half of this difference or about 10 per cent. was regained in 1895. The time employed is about the same year by year, being an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ weeks or 10.5 per cent. less than a full year.

Boxes (packing).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$295 43	\$284 12	\$318 75	\$329 51	\$339 19	\$320 04	\$338 81	\$354 24	\$322 51
Daily.....	1 01	1 07	1 08	1 08	1 19	1 22	1 25	1 23	1 26
Weeks.....	49	44	49	51	49	44	45	48	47.4

Boxes (paper and cigar).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$246 65	\$237 73	\$229 22	\$206 53	\$250 58	\$241 25	\$234 93	\$216 77	\$232 31
Daily.....	81	82	73	67	80	79	82	75	77
Weeks.....	51	48	51	51	52	51	48	48	50.

The above statement shows that the average wages for making packing-boxes has slowly but steadily advanced since 1888, since which time and up to 1894 a gradual increase is shown, the difference being about 23 per cent. A slight decrease is noticed for 1895. Wages for making paper and cigar boxes are much lower, as a large portion of the work is performed by female help. The largest fluctuation in wages is in 1892 over 1891, noted by an increase of 16.2 per cent. On the whole but little time is lost in either of these industries.

Brass goods.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$423 77	\$412 95	\$435 93	\$422 37	\$478 39	\$474 77	\$429 29	\$422 28	\$437 47
Daily.....	1 41	1 38	1 42	1 41	1 56	1 61	1 36	1 38	1 44
Weeks.....	50	51	51	50	51	49	52	51	50.6

The most noticeable item about the foregoing table is a decrease in the average wage scale in 1891 of 15.5 per cent. under that of 1893. A very small increase is shown for 1895.

Brick and drain tile.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$246 99	\$225 85	\$224 92	\$240 49	\$236 87	\$230 14	\$197 13	\$183 77	\$223 27
Daily.....	1 65	1 45	1 39	1 48	1 46	1 42	1 43	1 45	1 47
Weeks.....	25	26	27	27	27	27	23	21	25.4

The preceding table is noticeable by the evenness of the average wage scale and the short time employed, as employment is furnished only about one-half the year.

Chairs and chair stock.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$258 12	\$334 31	\$310 21	\$370 21	\$331 57	\$294 23	\$284 20	\$300 84	\$310 46
Daily.....	1 03	1 11	1 05	1 29	1 15	1 29	1 10	1 09	1 14
Weeks.....	42	50	49	49	48	38	43	46	46.6

A steady increase in wages — with but one exception — is noted in the above branch of employment up to and including 1893, when a decrease of 14.7 per cent. is shown. An additional slight decrease is noted for 1895. The average yearly loss of time seems to be about 5 weeks or about 9.6 per cent. except in 1893 when 14 weeks or 27 per cent. were lost.

Cigars.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Aver- ages for 8 years, 1888- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$346 38	\$352 53	\$440 76	\$453 98	\$467 22	\$393 47	\$382 80	\$375 06	\$401 53
Daily.....	1 15	1 17	1 46	1 48	1 52	1 35	1 30	1 33	1 34
Weeks.....	50	50	50	51	51	49	49	47	49.6

Wages for making cigars present a healthy increase up to 1892; the total increase between 1888 and 1892 being 24.3 per cent. A decrease of 11.2

per cent. is noted in 1893 added by another decrease of 3.3 per cent. in 1894, which has not quite been overcome by an increase in 1895.

Cloaks and clothing.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly	\$357 43	\$351 03	\$254 47	\$302 68	\$331 87	\$288 02	\$221 33	\$251 55	\$294 80
Daily	1 22	1 25	92	99	1 08	1 09	90	85	1 04
Weeks	48	48	46	51	51	44	47	49	48

An accurate scale of wages for the above class of work is almost impossible to obtain. As a rule most of the work is let to contractors who again sublet the same. Nearly all is piece work and the greater portion is performed in the homes of families where no regular time is kept. The above table, carefully made from figures submitted, is perhaps as nearly correct as it is possible to prepare such a one.

Coal and wood.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly	\$465 90	\$522 92	\$350 39	\$538 37	\$507 71	\$313 55	\$473 32	\$480 42	\$507 20
Daily	1 49	1 77	1 78	1 83	1 69	1 68	1 53	1 57	1 66
Weeks	52	49	52	49	50	51	52	51	50.7

Confectionary and steam bakeries.

	1888.	1890.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly	\$386 10	\$365 37	\$354 23	\$365 46	\$395 19	\$339 26	\$329 60	\$334 08	\$358 66
Daily	1 43	1 22	1 16	1 19	1 29	1 18	1 12	1 16	1 22
Weeks	45	50	51	51	51	48	49	48	49.1

With the exception of 1888, when the rate of wages in above occupation seems to have been highest, the wage-scale has been quite even. An increase is noted up to 1892, a decrease of 8.5 per cent. in 1893, followed by another decrease of 4.7 per cent. the following year. This is partly offset by an increase of 3.6 per cent. in 1895.

Cooperage.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Averages for 8 years, 1888-'95 incl.
Yearly	\$422 32	\$397 97	\$429 83	\$454 45	\$455 44	\$344 13	\$345 06	\$345 53	\$399 36
Daily	1 56	1 68	1 43	1 58	1 62	1 30	1 37	1 37	1 48
Weeks	45	42	50	48	47	44	42	42	45

The average wage scale of the cooper trade seems to be very even up to 1892, reaching the highest point in that year. In 1893 a decrease of 20 per cent. in wages and 6.4 in time employed is noted. A slight increase in wages is given for 1894-5; but this is offset by a decrease of time of employment.

Cotton and linen mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$249 11	\$268 84	\$253 08	\$248 46	\$266 51	\$222 04	\$225 32	\$205 20	\$242 32
Daily.....	81	89	93	83	85	77	77	76	83
Weeks.....	51	48	45	50	52	48	49	45	48.5

Female help is mostly employed in above industry. Wages since 1893 averages somewhat lower (about 10 per cent.) than previous to 1893. The same is also true of the time employed.

Cut stone.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$394 64	\$374 48	\$469 22	\$459 85	\$502 76	\$409 99	\$370 60	\$350 88	\$416 55
Daily.....	1 49	1 60	1 63	1 82	1 82	1 71	1 76	1 72	1 69
Weeks.....	44	39	48	42	46	40	35	34	41.

Electric and gas fitting supplies.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$412 26	\$409 35	\$428 63	\$363 93	\$542 25	\$384 27	\$477 16	\$441 36	\$432 41
Daily.....	1 32	1 62	1 52	1 38	1 74	1 56	1 56	1 50	1 52
Weeks.....	52	42	47	44	52	41	51	49	47.2

The foregoing table presents considerable variation in the wage scale, reaching the highest point in 1892. Wages since that time appear to have decreased about 10 per cent., together with a similar reduction in time employed.

Electric lighting, power and street railways.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$556 92	\$568 66	\$574 96	\$480 72	\$524 16	\$531 99	\$580 85	\$556 93	\$546 90
Daily.....	1 79	1 82	1 84	1 54	1 68	1 77	1 86	1 82	1 76
Weeks.....	52	52	52	52	52	50	52	51	51.6

Excelsior.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$212 31	\$307 91	\$356 80	\$267 85	\$359 02	\$328 12	\$302 40	\$311 59	\$305 75
Daily.....	69	1 12	1 21	1 24	1 23	1 43	1 44	1 30	1 21
Weeks.....	51	46	49	37	49	38	35	40	43.1

Flour and feed.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$491 20	\$486 01	\$514 58	\$547 95	\$564 13	\$509 74	\$528 32	\$532 98	\$521 86
Daily.....	1 52	1 70	1 82	1 94	1 96	1 81	1 96	1 89	1 86
Weeks.....	45	48	47	47	48	47	45	47	46.7

Furniture.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$360 76	\$355 53	\$342 30	\$335 45	\$339 26	\$320 54	\$297 26	\$324 73	\$339 48
Daily.....	1 27	1 29	1 19	1 22	1 35	1 41	1 18	1 23	1 27
Weeks.....	46	46	48	46	48	38	42	44	44.7

Very little change is seen in the wages of the above industry until 1892, when an increase of 10.7 per cent. is noted, followed by a further increase of 4.4 per cent. in 1893; but the time employed is 20.8 per cent. less in 1893 than the preceding year. A decrease of 16.4 per cent. in wages is noted in 1894, but an increase of 10.5 per cent. in time employed. A small advance in wages and time is noted for 1895.

Furs, gloves and mittens.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$367 97	\$357 80	\$419 68	\$391 47	\$363 94	\$385 12	\$402 40	\$408 00	\$396 42
Daily.....	1 19	1 21	1 39	1 30	1 29	1 43	1 40	1 36	1 32
Weeks.....	51	48	50	50	47	45	48	50	48.6

Gas works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$557 31	\$563 00	\$612 01	\$493 69	\$452 72	\$465 32	\$519 25	\$511 30	\$521 82
Daily.....	1 78	1 80	1 96	1 58	1 45	1 49	1 67	1 64	1 67
Weeks.....	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52

The wages for above class of work is seen to range good up to 1890, followed by a total decrease for three years of about 18 per cent. This is partly recovered in 1894 and 1895 by an increase of about 9 per cent.

Glass works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$303 55	\$492 27	\$507 88	\$483 29	\$561 95	\$406 62	\$392 78	\$471 11	\$452 44
Daily.....	1 49	1 71	1 64	1 68	2 03	1 73	1 64	1 70	1 70
Weeks.....	34	48	52	48	46	39	40	46	44.1

From the preceding table it appears that up to 1892 wages remained quite even in that industry. In 1892 an increase of 20.8 per cent. is noted followed in 1893 by a decrease of 14.8 in wages and 15.2 in time of employment. The wage-scale of 1894-5 is about the same as that prevailing before 1892.

Grain and warehousemen.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$605 77	\$604 73	\$601 51	\$687 91	\$579 62	\$540 45	\$605 66	\$583 68	\$601 17
Daily.....	1 98	1 93	1 92	2 20	1 89	1 88	2 06	2 03	1 99
Weeks.....	51	52	52	52	51	48	49	48	50.4

The large increase shown for 1891 in the preceding table was no doubt in consequence of the enormous crops of that year that had to be handled.

Hardware specialties.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$415 78	\$408 10	\$390 91	\$451 57	\$497 05	\$407 59	\$404 95	\$428 69	\$425 53
Daily.....	1 33	1 31	1 25	1 45	1 59	1 42	1 41	1 46	1 40
Weeks.....	52	52	52	52	52	48	48	49	50.6

Woodwork (interior and exterior).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$379 59	\$427 56	\$379 64	\$449 03	\$472 31	\$427 23	\$419 35	\$379 48	\$416 77
Daily.....	1 38	1 45	1 32	1 47	1 55	1 48	1 43	1 47	1 44
Weeks.....	46	49	45	51	51	48	49	43	48.1

Iron works (malleable).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$355 44	\$407 26	\$430 31	\$454 26	\$434 99	\$369 15	\$354 78	\$379 83	\$398 25
Daily.....	1 37	1 38	1 40	1 55	1 45	1 32	1 21	1 26	1 38
Weeks.....	43	49	51	49	50	46	49	50	48.4

Iron works (pig).

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$412 05	\$438 76	\$458 02	\$546 60	\$442 17	\$577 09	\$237 14	\$507 57	\$452 42
Daily.....	1 46	1 92	1 80	2 13	1 84	1 96	2 08	1 81	1 87
Weeks.....	47	38	42	42	40	49	19	52	41.1

In the malleable iron industry the wages shows a slight but steady increase up to 1891, and a gradual decline since that year with the exception of 1895 which shows an increase of about 4 per cent. over 1894. The pig iron industry also shows wages to be highest in 1891. An advance in 1894 of 6 per cent. over '93 is noted, but the time employed in '94 is 30 weeks or 61.2 per cent. less than in '93. Wages for 1895 is seen to be 13 per cent. lower than that of 1894.

Knitting works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88-'95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$166 77	\$177 26	\$176 87	\$177 43	\$210 35	\$228 25	\$213 31	\$208 47	\$194 59
Daily.....	60	66	64	69	71	86	76	71	70
Weeks.....	46	45	46	43	49	44	47	49	46.1

Laundries.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$268 87	\$267 24	\$276 68	\$286 59	\$305 56	\$302 87	\$308 05	\$285 39	\$287 68
Daily.....	93	94	93	97	98	1 01	99	95	96
Weeks.....	48	47	49	49	51	50	52	50	49.5

Lithographing and engraving.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$535 23	\$522 08	\$537 66	\$531 39	\$586 16	\$594 27	\$521 56	\$522 38	\$543 80
Daily.....	1 90	1 82	1 79	1 84	1 99	1 94	1 74	1 67	1 84
Weeks.....	47	48	50	48	49	51	49	52	49.2

Lumber, lath and shingles.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$306 52	\$331 95	\$350 84	\$353 22	\$350 63	\$316 24	\$293 10	\$304 49	\$326 25
Daily.....	1 70	1 69	1 72	1 89	1 72	1 70	1 64	1 64	1 71
Weeks.....	30	32	34	31	34	31	30	31	31.6

The uniformity of the wage scale and time of employment in the above industry is strikingly noticeable, the largest fluctuation being an increase of 10 per cent. in wages in 1891. This was counterbalanced by a like decrease in 1892, since which time slight reductions in wages have been made. The active season in this industry is comparatively short, being about 32 weeks or 61.5 per cent. of the year. As the majority of the men employed in this industry are usually occupied in the lumber woods three to four months in winter, their actual yearly earnings are larger than given in the table. However, it is quite difficult to determine their winter earnings.

Machine shops and foundries.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$497 80	\$503 87	\$560 96	\$585 43	\$547 61	\$531 01	\$524 32	\$558 48	\$538 68
Daily.....	1 76	1 68	1 87	1 91	1 82	1 84	1 78	1 79	1 81
Weeks.....	47	50	50	51	50	48	49	52	49.6

Match factories.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$333 33	\$333 33	\$195 29	\$209 57	\$228 26	\$169 53	\$200 95	.....	\$238 61
Daily.....	1 11	1 11	63	70	75	60	70	.....	80
Weeks.....	50	50	52	50	51	47	48	.....	49.7

Mattresses and bedding.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$406 06	\$366 27	\$387 32	\$380 85	\$383 46	\$336 90	\$300 90	\$356 34	\$362 26
Daily.....	1 33	1 20	1 32	1 20	1 23	1 15	1 09	1 18	1 21
Weeks.....	51	51	49	50	52	49	46	50	49.7

Paints, oils and greases.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$587 12	\$512 95	\$669 31	\$605 03	\$590 79	\$460 84	\$450 77	\$498 11	\$546 86
Daily.....	2 08	2 19	2 42	2 10	2 08	1 96	1 79	1 80	2 05
Weeks.....	47	39	46	48	48	39	42	46	44.4

Paper and pulp.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$403 10	\$426 62	\$402 82	\$379 64	\$412 96	\$385 62	\$405 54	\$400 45	\$402 09
Daily.....	1 43	1 51	1 43	1 34	1 41	1 46	1 44	1 42	1 43
Weeks.....	47	49	47	47	49	44	47	47	47

Printing, publishing and book binding.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$472 30	\$471 46	\$472 30	\$472 72	\$457 92	\$446 39	\$497 41	\$455 52	468 25
Daily.....	1 54	1 54	1 54	1 51	1 47	1 43	1 59	1 46	1 51
Weeks.....	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	52	51.6

Railway shops.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$516 79	\$509 68	\$532 41	\$557 52	\$592 08	\$579 01	\$473 79	\$492 34	\$531 70
Daily.....	1 76	1 67	1 71	1 79	1 89	1 85	1 55	1 57	1 72
Weeks.....	49	51	52	52	52	52	51	52	51.4

By referring to the preceding table it is at once apparent that on the whole a steady increase in wages was enjoyed up to 1892. A small decrease of 2.1 per cent. is noted for 1893, followed by an additional decrease of 15.7 per cent. for the last two years.

Refrigerators.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$376 17	\$502 11	\$435 50	\$280 57	\$331 01	\$252 08	\$224 39	\$274 91	\$334 59
Daily.....	1 89	1 61	1 39	1 20	1 31	1 12	1 10	1 14	1 34
Weeks.....	33	52	52	39	42	38	34	40	41.2

Rolling mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$577 18	\$552 71	\$592 80	\$552 24	\$715 79	\$663 26	\$610 37	\$539 74	\$606 82
Daily.....	2 34	1 94	1 90	2 09	2 30	2 21	1 96	1 89	2 07
Weeks.....	41	50	52	44	52	50	52	52	49.1

Beginning with 1889, after a heavy reduction of 21.3 per cent. from the wages of 1888 had been made, we find the average wages in rolling mills on an upward grade up to 1892, then reaching about the same point as that of 1888. Since 1892 an average yearly decrease of 6.1 per cent. is noticed.

Saddlery, harness, whips, etc.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$376 32	\$393 37	\$389 91	\$360 98	\$390 00	\$414 96	\$417 25	\$383 09	\$390 73
Daily.....	1 20	1 26	1 27	1 16	1 23	1 38	1 39	1 33	1 28
Weeks.....	52	52	51	52	51	50	50	48	50.7

Sash, doors, blinds and planing mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$394 50	\$368 60	\$388 31	\$389 06	\$388 94	\$375 08	\$347 97	\$348 95	\$375 18
Daily.....	1 49	1 31	1 37	1 35	1 35	1 42	1 29	1 29	1 36
Weeks.....	44	47	47	47	48	44	45	45	45.9

With but one exception, the uniformity of the wage-scale for above industry up to 1893 is very noticeable. 1894 and '5 show a decrease of 9.1 per cent.

Screen doors.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$370 00	\$281 66	\$370 25	\$180 00	\$265 71	\$239 60	\$214 86	\$198 86	\$256 37
Daily.....	1 25	1 19	1 23	1 15	1 13	1 21	1 16	1 00	1 16
Weeks.....	40	40	50	28	38	33	31	33	36.4

Sewer pipe, cement, etc.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$607 14	\$548 11	\$568 85	\$468 18	\$479 49	\$474 52	\$478 12	\$468 99	\$511 67
Daily.....	2 02	2 12	2 02	1 66	1 66	1 63	1 66	1 63	1 80
Weeks.....	50	43	47	47	48	48	48	48	47.4

Shipbuilding.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$445 52	\$436 70	\$506 41	\$483 55	\$564 47	\$431 24	\$344 76	\$371 49	\$454 14
Daily.....	1 48	1 66	1 62	1 83	1 88	1 53	1 27	1 51	1 60
Weeks.....	50	49	52	44	50	47	45	41	47.2

Soap, lye and potash.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$342 33	\$354 61	\$395 58	\$387 31	\$443 09	\$359 42	\$419 29	\$408 93	\$388 19
Daily.....	1 13	1 18	1 27	1 40	1 48	1 33	1 37	1 32	1 31
Weeks.....	49	50	52	46	50	45	51	51	49.2

Staves and heading.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$302 33	\$301 53	\$351 31	\$276 61	\$319 49	\$322 11	\$263 30	\$241 10	\$297 60
Daily.....	1 40	1 39	1 63	1 42	1 44	1 36	1 30	1 22	1 40
Weeks.....	36	36	36	42	37	39	34	33	36.6

Stoves, ranges and furnaces.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$538 29	\$553 65	\$447 64	\$406 63	\$462 26	\$405 34	\$397 92	\$419 51	\$460 16
Daily.....	1 92	1 92	1 62	1 51	1 63	1 61	1 47	1 51	1 65
Weeks.....	51	48	46	45	47	42	45	46	46.2

Tanners and curriers.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$439 32	\$447 09	\$436 49	\$430 02	\$472 86	\$407 91	\$425 02	\$429 70	\$442 30
Daily.....	1 43	1 55	1 43	1 57	1 57	1 48	1 42	1 46	1 49
Weeks.....	51	48	51	51	50	46	50	49	49.5

The wages in the above important industry and the time employed is marked by small variations. A change of 8.4 per cent. increase in 1889 followed by a similar decrease the following year is shown. 1891-2 are marked by an increase of 9.8 per cent. which is reduced 5.7 per cent. in 1893 together with a reduction of 8 per cent. in time employed. 1894-5 also show slight reductions in wages.

Tinware and sheetiron works.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$298 35	\$300 49	\$306 62	\$321 20	\$317 56	\$315 56	\$330 72	\$305 75	\$312 02
Daily.....	95	96	1 00	1 05	1 02	1 08	1 12	1 04	1 02
Weeks.....	52	51	51	51	51	51	49	49	50.6

Tobacco.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$420 05	\$375 06	\$293 09	\$256 58	\$287 06	\$432 18	\$472 58	\$463 74	\$375 08
Daily.....	2 00	2 01	1 68	1 42	1 45	1 41	1 51	1 48	1 62
Weeks.....	35	31	29	30	38	51	52	52	39.1

Trunks, valises and satchels.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$367 56	\$362 84	\$387 58	\$366 12	\$353 75	\$292 03	\$294 60	\$305 15	\$341 20
Daily.....	1 27	1 26	1 27	1 22	1 20	1 28	1 23	1 11	1 23
Weeks.....	48	48	51	50	49	38	40	46	46.2

Veneer mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$300 41	\$338 20	\$314 94	\$281 60	\$308 87	\$273 06	\$296 66	\$277 20	\$298 24
Daily.....	1 14	1 16	1 03	1 02	1 07	1 11	1 08	1 05	1 08
Weeks.....	44	48	51	46	48	41	48	44	46.2

Vinegar, pickles, sauces, etc.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$546 15	\$506 53	\$437 71	\$471 93	\$408 83	\$382 87	\$460 84	\$462 69	\$460 29
Daily.....	1 82	1 80	1 73	1 71	1 82	1 49	1 64	1 49	1 69
Weeks.....	50	47	42	46	37	44	47	52	45.6

Wagons, carriages and sleighs.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$390 48	\$396 05	\$420 43	\$435 11	\$423 27	\$385 06	\$384 05	\$372 93	\$402 17
Daily.....	1 30	1 29	1 43	1 45	1 39	1 36	1 33	1 27	1 35
Weeks.....	50	51	49	50	51	47	48	49	49.4

Willow-ware and toys.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's fo' 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$276 07	\$284 63	\$281 83	\$301 50	\$289 49	\$237 12	\$264 45	\$272 64	\$275 97
Daily.....	1 02	97	96	99	1 00	1 04	90	96	98
Weeks.....	45	49	49	51	48	38	49	47	47

Wind-mills, pumps and tanks.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$508 54	\$508 61	\$490 44	\$534 06	\$534 48	\$471 14	\$461 96	\$442 88	\$494 03
Daily.....	1 92	1 91	1 79	1 68	1 78	1 60	1 67	1 54	1 74
Weeks.....	44	46	46	52	50	46	46	48	47.6

Woodenware.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$340 12	\$350 51	\$359 46	\$387 31	\$378 55	\$337 91	\$314 35	\$301 96	\$346 27
Daily.....	1 18	1 11	1 19	1 28	1 29	1 19	1 14	1 12	1 18
Weeks.....	50	51	50	51	49	47	46	45	48.6

Woolen and worsted mills.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Genl. Av. erag's for 8 yrs., '88- '95 incl.
Yearly.....	\$312 57	\$311 08	\$288 88	\$265 68	\$287 52	\$287 89	\$252 31	\$269 29	\$284 46
Daily.....	1 06	1 13	1 04	1 06	1 04	1 07	1 03	1 02	1 06
Weeks.....	48	47	46	41	46	45	41	44	44.7

Taking the annual earnings of employes in the 62 industries represented in the foregoing table, and forming them into groups as below, we find the number and per cent. of the industries enabling their employes to earn the amounts, as follows:

No. Industries.		Per Cent.		Amount.
2	or	3.23	gives	\$600 and over.
11	"	17.74	"	500 and over.
7	"	11.29	"	450 but less than \$500.
10	"	16.13	"	400 but less than 450.
11	"	17.74	"	350 but less than 400.
9	"	14.52	"	300 but less than 350.
7	"	11.29	"	250 but less than 300.
5	"	8.06	"	less than \$250.
<u>62</u>		<u>100.00</u>		

TABLE IV.—Showing the wage scale for 1894 by industries, the total to the total number employed in that industry, the average number during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY						
		\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.
Agricultural implements and machinery	39 No.....	35	26	52	121	460	616	564
	Per ct..	1.50	1.12	2.24	5.21	19.30	26.52	24.28
Beef and pork packing.....	10 No.....	30	71	68	69	149	282	185
	Per ct..	03.15	07.51	07.19	07.30	15.75	29.95	19.54
Beer and malt	93 No.....	150	45	97	547	1,253	808	458
	Per ct..	03.69	01.10	02.38	13.44	30.81	19.92	11.26
Boiler works.....	10 No.....	1	1	5	33	52	39	25
	Per ct..	00.58	00.58	02.88	18.96	29.38	22.41	14.36
Boots and shoes.....	26 No.....	26	41	96	131	190	277	311
	Per ct..	01.11	01.78	04.12	05.62	07.71	11.88	13.34
Boxes, (packing).....	13 No.....	6	7	5	14	49	109	127
	Per ct..	00.94	01.09	00.79	72.18	07.67	17.06	19.88
Boxes, (paper and cigar)..	11 No.....	4	1	3	2	9	36	19
	Per ct..	01.06	00.27	00.82	00.54	02.37	09.52	05.02
Brass goods.....	10 No.....	15	6	31	45	126	143	65
	Per ct..	02.08	00.83	04.29	06.24	17.48	19.83	06.02
Brick and drain tile.....	23 No.....	5	1	7	12	24	114	473
	Per ct..	0.55	0.11	0.77	1.32	2.64	12.54	52.04
Chairs and chairstock	16 No.....	23	6	28	31	82	184	476
	Per ct..	0.82	0.22	0.99	1.10	2.91	6.53	16.90
Cigars.....	34 No.....	12	20	18	73	198	148	67
	Per ct..	1.63	2.71	2.44	9.91	18.72	20.08	9.09
Cloaks and clothing.....	20 No.....	46	29	38	34	91	187	120
	Per ct..	3.43	2.17	2.84	2.53	6.79	10.23	8.95
Coal and wood.....	19 No.....	84	46	8	15	84	834	75
	Per ct..	7.27	3.98	0.69	1.29	7.27	72.15	6.49
Confectionery and steam } baking	15 No.....	39	15	19	27	47	75	47
	Per ct..	5.21	2.00	2.54	3.61	6.29	10.03	6.29
Cooperage	19 No.....	5	13	13	36	116	229	128
	Per ct..	0.61	1.58	1.58	4.39	14.15	27.93	15.62
Cotton and linen mills	5 No.....	2	.....	3	4	16	28	33
	Per ct..	0.38	.....	0.57	0.76	3.05	5.33	6.29
Cut stone	12 No.....	4	56	25	34	68	164	17
	Per ct..	1.05	14.74	6.58	8.96	17.89	43.16	4.47
Electrical and gasfitting } supplies.....	5 No.....	12	5	5	17	28	66	48
	Per ct..	4.24	1.77	1.77	6.01	9.89	23.32	16.96
Electric lighting, power } and street railways.....	36 No.....	23	11	29	63	645	483	224
	Per ct..	1.50	0.72	1.89	4.12	42.15	31.57	14.64
Excelsior	5 No.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	11	16
	Per ct..	1.64	.....	3.28	.....	6.56	18.03	26.23

number of men employed in each, the percentage each class bears of weeks in operation; also the value of property destroyed by

WAGES FOR 1894.				Total number employes.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
231	94	108	16	2,323	2,305	18	1,741	44.89	\$760 00
9.94	4.04	4.65	0.69	100					
79	9	3		945	945		490	49.	
08.36	00.95	00.30		100					
163	175	326	44	4,066	3,735	331	4,827	51.90	97,271 00
04.01	04.30	08.02	01.07	100					
8	5	5		174	174		472	47.20	
04.59	02.88	02.88		100					
465	293	381	130	2,331	1,476	855	1,184	45.54	5,894 00
19.94	12.57	16.35	05.58	100					
118	54	122	23	639	619	20	599	46.08	6,731 00
18.48	08.44	19.09	04.38	100					
31	116	126	31	378	118	260	526	47.82	4,437 00
08.20	30.68	33.32	8.20	100					
107	58	68	57	721	676	45	518	51.80	
14.84	06.04	09.43	7.92	100					
174	48	48	3	909	909		530	23.04	200 00
19.14	5.28	5.28	0.33	100					
1,090	378	343	175	2,816	2,539	277	688	43.00	
38.71	13.43	12.18	6.21	100					
62	58	55	55	737	509	228	1,653	48.62	
8.42	7.87	11.67	7.46	100					
210	371	223	41	1,340	308	1,032	928	46.40	51 683 00
15.67	27.68	16.65	3.06	100					
2	8			1,156	1,155	1	988	52.00	3,935 00
0.17	0.69			100					
42	51	187	199	748	445	303	732	48.80	40,000 00
5.62	6.81	25.00	26.60	100					
53	49	76	102	820	709	111	823	43.28	18,400 00
6.46	5.98	9.26	12.44	100					
123	136	123	57	525	211	314	222	44.40	
23.43	25.90	23.43	10.86	100					
8		4		380	379	1	418	34.83	
2.11		1.06		100					
50	21	29	2	283	276	7	257	51.40	3,589 00
17.67	7.42	10.25	0.70	100					
38	7	3	4	1,530	1,524	6	1,768	50.51	2,368 00
2.49	0.46	0.20	0.26	100					
15		12		61	58	3	176	35.20	
24.59		19.67		100					

TABLE IV (continued).—Showing the wage scale for 1894 by industry class bears to the total number employed in that industry, the destroyed by fire during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY						
		\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.
Flour and feed.....	94	No..... 63 Per ct.. 4.01	26 1.05	54 3.44	121 7.70	235 14.96	533 33.96	395 19.43
Furniture.....	37	No..... 19 Per ct.. 0.87	16 0.73	24 1.09	50 2.29	132 6.04	362 16.57	395 18.07
Furs, gloves and mittens...	8	No..... 6 Per ct.. 1.84	3 0.92	10 3.07	27 8.31	28 8.62	28 8.62	44 13.54
Gas light.....	11	No..... 9 Per ct.. 1.91	6 1.28	12 2.56	47 10.00	61 12.98	134 28.51	144 30.64
Glass works.....	2	No..... 19 Per ct.. 19.54	.....	4 4.13	7 7.22	16 16.50	6 6.19	6 6.19
Grain and warehousemen..	9	No..... 8 Per ct.. 5.09	10 6.36	2 1.27	11 7.01	38 24.20	90 50.96	6 3.83
Hardware specialties.....	11	No..... 3 Per ct.. 1.04	5 1.73	7 2.43	17 5.90	31 10.77	53 18.40	60 20.84
Interior and exterior woodwork.....	28	No..... 6 Per ct.. .49	5 0.42	24 1.99	75 6.20	171 14.14	452 37.37	213 17.62
Iron works (malleable).....	15	No..... 12 Per ct.. 0.84	9 0.63	13 0.92	53 3.73	349 24.53	862 25.44	175 12.29
Iron works (pig).....	2	No..... 5 Per ct.. 3.41	4 2.73	1 0.67	2 1.37	1 0.67	35 23.81	98 66.67
Knit goods.....	14	No..... 20 Per ct.. 1.19	6 0.35	18 1.07	25 1.49	19 1.13	44 2.63	48 2.92
Laundries.....	38	No..... Per ct.. .....	.....	5 0.99	10 1.98	16 3.16	40 7.90	50 9.88
Lithographing and engraving	13	No..... 63 Per ct.. 10.26	25 4.07	35 5.70	46 7.49	49 7.98	49 7.98	27 4.39
Lumber, lath and shingles.	213	No..... 439 Per ct.. 2.29	233 1.17	297 1.49	491 2.43	1,443 7.26	4,622 23.25	7,454 37.51
Machine shops and foundries	72	No..... 76 Per ct.. 2.20	62 1.79	112 3.24	358 10.38	746 21.63	936 27.15	641 18.59
Mattresses and beddings...	8	No..... 3 Per ct.. 0.88	5 1.47	8 2.36	16 4.73	19 5.61	68 20.06	73 21.54
Paints, oils and greases....	10	No..... 20 Per ct.. 7.72	5 1.93	8 3.09	2 0.77	14 5.40	55 21.24	117 45.18
Paper and pulp.....	41	No..... 44 Per ct.. 1.32	23 0.69	110 3.30	99 2.98	194 5.83	889 26.69	702 21.07
Printing, publishing and book binding.....	113	No..... 139 Per ct.. 5.48	64 2.52	187 7.38	257 10.14	302 11.92	329 12.98	189 7.46
Railway shops.....	16	No..... 15 Per ct.. 0.70	20 0.96	44 2.08	207 9.74	231 13.24	712 38.54	531 25.02

ies, the total number of men employed in each, the percentage each average number of weeks in operation; also the value of property

WAGES FOR 1894.				Total number employes.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
170	41	12	10	1,570	1,553	17	4,730	50.32	61,356 00
10.83	2.61	0.77	0.64	100					
646	242	202	98	2,136	2,175	11	1,559	42.13	2,300 00
29.55	11.07	9.24	4.48	100					
53	101	21	4	325	120	205	370	46.25	1,000 00
16.31	31.08	6.48	1.23	100					
10	1	46		470	465	5	572	52.00	75 00
2.13	0.21	9.78		100					
4	4	30	1	97	97		81	40.80	
4.13	4.13	30.98	1.04	100					
1	1			157	156	1	442	49.11	
0.64	0.64			100					
36	28	45	3	238	279	9	539	49.00	90 00
12.50	9.73	15.62	1 04	100					
135	51	52	25	1,209	1,191	18	1,358	48.80	
11.17	4.22	4.31	2.07	100					
224	85	113	28	1,423	1,422	1	735	49.00	20,000 00
15.74	5.98	7.93	1.97	100					
	1			147	147		37	18.50	600 00
	0.67			100					
101	395	403	594	1,673	234	1,439	661	47.22	
6.03	23.61	24.08	35.50	100					
134	162	79	10	506	131	375	1,930	50.79	
26.48	32.02	15.61	1.98	100					
52	80	109	79	614	556	68	680	50.77	
8.47	13.04	17.76	12 86	100					
3,726	628	518	21	19,872	19,675	197	6,263	29.40	181,402.00
18.74	3.11	2.60	0.10	100					
288	91	114	27	3,448	3,431	17	3,601	50.01	6,000.00
8.27	2.65	3.31	0.79	100					
35	41	66	5	339	286	53	371	46.37	
10.38	12.09	19.45	1.48	100					
28	1	8	1	259	253	6	424	42.40	
10.82	0.38	3.09	0.38	100					
454	647	188	1	3,331	2,584	747	1,867	45.53	3,000.00
13.63	19.42	5.04	0.01	100					
260	249	275	263	2,534	2,144	390	5,934	51.63	21,089.00
10.27	9.83	10.86	11.16	100					
262	35	10	6	2,123	2,116	7	820	51.25	198.00
12.34	1.64	0.47	0.28	100					

ies, the total number of men employed in each, the percentage each average number of weeks in operation; also the value of property

WAGES FOR 1894.				Total number employes.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
90	14	38	8	251	251	102	34.00		
35.85	5.58	15.13	3.19	100					
304	64	22		935	935	51	51.00		
32.52	6.85	2.34		100					
11	6	4		71	60	11	202	50.50	
15.49	08.46	05.64		100					
675	401	354	200	3720	3660	60	3049	44.84	617.00
18.14	10.77	09.52	05.38	100					
22	34	38	3	288	288	243	40.50		
07.64	11.80	13.19	07.05	100					
94		1		362	358	4	385	48.12	193.00
25.79		.28		100					
15	8			446	446	224	44.80		
08.38	01.79			100					
7	10	30		122	95	27	308	51.33	
5.74	08.20	24.58		100					
83	45	19		305	305	504	83.60		
10.82	14.75	06.23		100					
95	59	70	36	986	980	6	466	46.60	
09.63	05.99	07.09	03.65	100					
606	249	228	13	4027	3797	230	1708	48.51	93,200 00
15.05	06.19	05.66	00.32	100					
99	156	261	200	1065	847	218	612	51.00	35 00
09.29	14.64	24.50	18.79	100					
30	28	49	32	295	205	90	259	51.80	
10.17	9.48	16.61	10.85	100					
104	73	43	33	448	422	24	291	41.57	
23.82	16.37	09.64	07.39	100					
30	10	26	3	158	144	14	144	48.00	
18.98	6.33	16.45	01.89	100					
26	8	7	6	281	226	58	472	47.20	
09.15	02.82	27.47	02.11	100					
361	153	116	5	2,683	2,627	56	3,216	48.00	8,000 00
13.46	05.70	04.32	00.19	100					
60	52	37	57	280	240	40	146	48.66	
21.43	18.57	13.21	20.36	100					
90	23	14		521	518	3	464	46.40	4,122 00
17.28	04.42	02.69		100					
307	203	75	16	915	915	365	45.63		
33.56	22.19	08.19	01.75	100					
148	232	281	92	1,087	461	626	776	40.84	
13.80	21.34	25.84	08.49	100					
12,892	6,643	6,328	2,844	84,700	75,855	8,845	66,381	Ave.	\$638,540 00
15.22	07.84	07.47	03.35	100.00	89.56	10.44		45.56	

TABLE V.—Showing the wage scale for 1895 by industries, the total to the total number employed in that industry, the average number during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY								
				\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.
		No.....	Per ct..							
Agricultural implements and machinery	25	No.....	36	14	35	136	378	600	592	
		Per ct..	1.59	0.62	1.56	6.03	16.78	28.63	26.23	
Beef and pork packing.....	7	No.....	23	43	60	75	131	264	290	
		Per ct..	2.13	3.99	5.58	6.96	12.17	24.52	26.92	
Beer and malt	88	No.....	93	44	71	648	1108	669	383	
		Per ct..	2.38	1.13	1.82	16.62	28.28	17.15	9.82	
Boiler works.....	16	No.....	1	4	22	47	33	77	56	
		Per ct..	0.36	1.42	7.83	16.73	11.74	27.40	19.93	
Boots and shoes.....	20	No.....	15	15	59	77	127	212	157	
		Per ct..	0.88	0.88	3.49	4.55	7.49	12.52	9.27	
Boxes (packing).....	16	No.....	9	2	9	10	17	141	156	
		Per ct..	1.21	0.28	1.21	1.35	2.28	18.95	20.96	
Boxes (paper and cigars) ..	12	No.....	3	8	6	20	68	37		
		Per ct..	0.55	1.47	1.11	3.69	12.52	6.82		
Brass goods.....	9	No.....	11	7	14	24	54	87	62	
		Per ct..	2.72	1.72	3.44	5.89	13.27	21.37	15.23	
Brick and drain tile.....	24	No.....	1	1	2	6	15	117	343	
		Per ct..	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.73	1.84	14.31	41.93	
Chairs and chair stock.....	15	No.....	25	15	35	43	95	301	492	
		Per ct..	0.74	0.44	1.03	1.30	2.81	8.93	14.64	
Cigars.....	32	No.....	15	9	26	48	125	126	90	
		Per ct..	2.21	1.33	3.83	7.06	18.38	18.53	13.23	
Cloaks and clothing.....	18	No.....	38	11	45	21	42	105	92	
		Per ct..	2.51	0.73	2.98	1.39	2.78	6.94	6.09	
Coal and wood.....	18	No.....	40	11	22	36	102	673	331	
		Per ct..	3.14	0.86	1.72	2.83	8.00	52.78	25.96	
Confectionery and steam { baking	11	No.....	21	14	14	25	45	81	30	
		Per ct..	2.81	1.87	1.87	3.35	6.03	10.84	4.02	
Cooperage.....	10	No.....	1	1	2	8	97	67	64	
		Per ct..	0.28	0.28	0.57	2.22	27.02	18.66	17.82	
Cotton and linen mills. ...	5	No.....	1	2	1	4	14	21	63	
		Per ct..	0.18	0.37	0.18	0.74	2.59	3.88	11.64	
Cut stone.....	11	No.....	2	34	16	15	39	102	49	
		Per ct..	0.73	12.50	5.88	5.51	14.33	37.50	18.05	
Electrical and gas fitting { supplies.....	9	No.....	9	10	21	61	129	182	102	
		Per ct..	1.23	1.37	2.87	8.35	17.65	24.89	13.96	
Electric lighting power { and street railways....	25	No.....	9	4	18	45	132	979	158	
		Per ct..	0.67	0.29	1.29	3.24	9.48	70.28	11.13	
Excelsior	5	No.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	17	11
		Per ct..	.....	1.50	.....	.....	7.47	25.37	16.42

number of men employed in each, the percentage each class bears of weeks in operation; also the value of property destroyed by

WAGES FOR 1895.				Total number of employees.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
283	98	81	15	2,253	2,230	23	1,214	48.56	150 00
11.89	4.35	3.80	0.67	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	71	35	1	1,077	1,076	1	362	51.71	.....
7.79	6.59	3.26	0.09	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
394	162	222	112	3,901	3,535	366	4,335	49.27	4,993 79
10.09	4.15	5.69	2.87	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	14	9	1	281	281	.....	769	48.06	9,500 00
6.05	4.98	3.20	.36	100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	219	542	116	1,694	1,187	507	894	44.70	.....
9.15	12.93	31.99	6.85	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	90	84	78	744	736	8	768	48.00	600 00
19.89	12.10	11.29	10.48	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	133	110	104	543	258	285	594	48.66	.....
9.96	24.49	20.25	19.15	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	33	58	4	407	396	11	462	51.33	16,074 62
13.02	8.11	14.25	0.98	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
245	51	33	4	818	817	1	525	21.87	1,275 00
29.96	6.24	4.03	0.49	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1260	459	463	181	3,369	3,060	309	698	46.20	3,000 00
37.38	13.62	13.74	5.37	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	59	81	59	680	585	95	1,522	47.56	75 00
6.03	8.67	12.06	8.67	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
324	301	415	118	1,512	329	1,183	880	51.66	7,500 00
21.42	19.92	27.44	7.80	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	6	.....	.....	1,275	1,269	6	928	51.55	35,009 00
4.24	0.47	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	50	175	263	747	420	327	522	47.45	.....
3.88	6.69	23.43	35.21	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	35	9	.....	359	359	.....	425	42.50	.....
20.89	9.75	2.51	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	162	125	26	541	206	335	236	47.20	.....
22.55	29.98	23.10	4.81	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	2	3	.....	272	272	.....	369	33.56	300 00
3.67	0.73	1.10	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	41	103	30	731	684	47	439	48.77	.....
5.88	5.61	14.09	4.10	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	5	1	1	1,398	1,390	8	1,268	50.72	780 00
3.09	0.37	0.06	0.06	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	8	.....	.....	67	67	.....	202	40.40	.....
37 82	11.92	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE V (continued).—Showing the wage scale for 1895 by industries, bears to the total number employed in that industry, the average by fire during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY						
		\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.
Flour and feed.	80	No. 33 Per ct.. 2.77	19 1.59	23 2.35	117 9.82	158 13.26	451 37.87	236 22.34
Furniture.	32	No. 22 Per ct.. 0.85	4 0.15	18 0.69	56 2.17	108 4.19	360 13.96	547 21.22
Furs, gloves and mittens.	9	No. 7 Per ct.. 2.07	10 2.95	15 4.42	15 4.42	52 15.34	33 9.74	58 17.11
Gas light.	11	No. 4 Per ct.. 0.76	4 0.79	7 1.33	54 10.27	65 12.36	187 35.56	194 36.88
Glass works.	2	No. 2 Per ct.. 4.44	..... .....	3 6.67	3 6.67	7 15.56	11 24.45	6 13.33
Grain and warehousemen.	9	No. 10 Per ct.. 6.13	4 2.45	6 3.67	4 2.45	31 19.03	84 51.54	21 12.88
Hardware specialties.	10	No. 5 Per ct.. 1.47	4 1.18	8 2.36	17 5.01	65 19.17	66 19.46	54 15.94
Interior and exterior } woodwork. }	27	No. 8 Per ct.. 0.64	11 0.87	13 1.04	75 5.99	256 20.47	458 36.61	231 18.47
Iron works (malleable).	23	No. 12 Per ct.. 0.76	12 0.76	24 1.54	63 4.04	248 15.89	388 24.87	252 16.16
Iron works (pig).	1	No. 8 Per ct.. 3.53	2 2.35	..... .....	..... .....	1 1.17	24 28.24	54 63.54
Knit goods.	12	No. 20 Per ct.. 1.25	6 0.38	13 0.81	18 1.14	17 1.06	49 3.08	61 3.85
Laundries.	31	No. 3 Per ct.. 0.65	..... .....	8 1.75	10 2.18	22 4.90	39 8.52	31 6.77
Lithographing and en- } graving. }	7	No. 44 Per ct.. 8.09	18 3.31	41 7.53	33 6.06	41 7.53	43 7.91	29 5.34
Lumber, lath and shingles.	174	No. 375 Per ct.. 2.33	202 1.25	249 1.55	420 2.61	1,040 6.48	3,612 22.49	7,526 46.86
Machine shops and foun- } dries. }	71	No. 76 Per ct.. 2.33	63 1.98	131 4.02	21 6.59	740 22.69	941 28.85	582 17.84
Mattresses and bedding.	10	No. 7 Per ct.. 1.66	2 0.48	1 0.24	23 5.44	21 4.95	133 31.44	78 18.44
Paints, oils and greases.	9	No. 16 Per ct.. 8.51	4 2.13	5 2.66	4 2.13	6 3.19	58 30.84	54 28.73
Paper and pulp.	34	No. 32 Per ct.. 0.97	11 0.33	107 3.25	100 3.04	202 6.11	838 25.25	842 25.62
Printing, publishing and } book-binding. }	121	No. 101 Per ct.. 4.29	71 3.02	141 5.99	192 8.18	269 11.44	315 13.39	132 5.62
Railway-shops.	19	No. 78 Per ct.. 1.23	262 4.14	208 3.28	637 10.38	1,186 18.78	2,075 32.78	1,416 22.37
Refrigerators.	3	No. 2 Per ct.. 0.60	1 0.30	7 2.12	7 2.12	6 1.81	54 16.31	99 29.91

the total number of men employed in each, the percentage each class number of weeks in operation; also the value of property destroyed

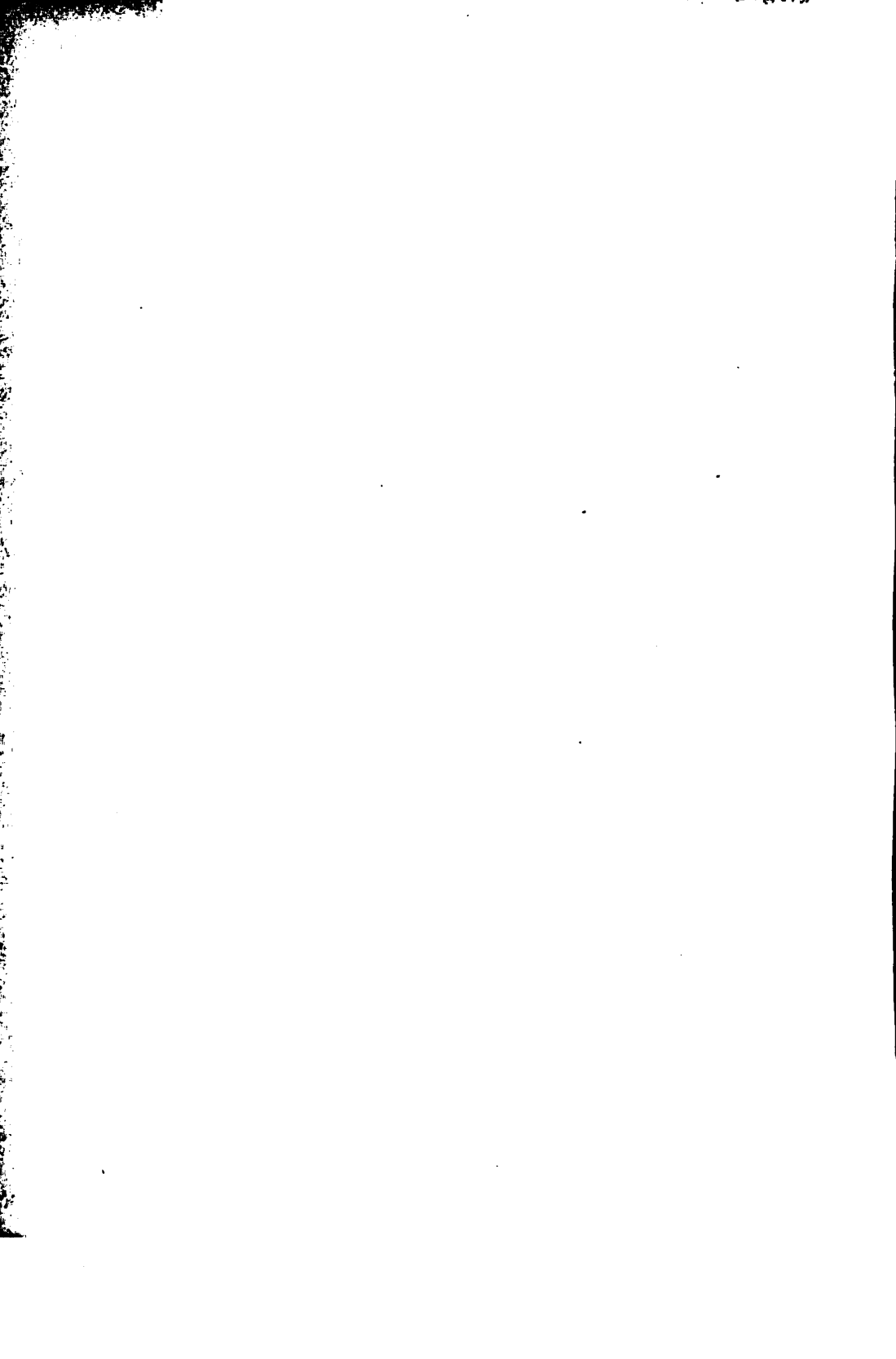
WAGES FOR 1895.				Total number of employes.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
79	22	15	3	1,191	1,176	15	3,677	45.96	90,350 00
6.64	1.85	1.26	0.25	100	100				
786	282	305	90	2,578	2,568	10	1,400	43.75	\$2,505 56
30.48	10.93	11.87	3.49	100					
54	46	41	8	339	190	149	440	48.88	
15.93	13.57	12.09	2.36	100					
10		1		528	523	3	572	52.00	500 00
1.90		0.19		100					
5	4		2	45	45		92	46.00	
11.11	8.89	4.44	4.44	100					
2	1			163	163		433	48.11	57,000 00
1.23	0.62			100					
45	37	34	4	339	337	2	497	49.70	100 00
13.28	10.92	10.03	1.18	100					
79	32	69	19	1,251	1,247	4	1,107	41.00	35,449 26
6.32	2.56	5.52	1.51	100					
292	162	91	16	1,560	1,555	5	1,158	50.35	
18.70	10.37	5.89	1.02	100					
	1			85	85		52	52.00	
	1.17			100					
215	292	404	405	1,580	425	1,165	425	36.42	
13.52	18.37	31.04	25.44	100					
126	140	75	4	458	170	288	2019	49.00	2,535 00
17.51	30.58	16.37	0.87	100					
40	74	118	63	544	468	76	364	52.00	
7.36	13.60	21.66	11.58	100					
1,873	562	183	18	10,060	15,867	193	5,316	30.56	298,760 00
11.67	3.44	1.15	0.12	100					
206	111	176	20	3,261	3,244	17	3,596	50.65	36,566 00
6.31	3.44	5.39	0.61	100					
76	51	29	2	423	378	45	503	50.30	113 44
17.95	12.05	6.37	0.48	101					
22	4	12	3	188	180	8	380	42.20	
11.70	2.13	6.39	1.59	100					
377	607	154	17	3,287	2,566	721	1,552	45.64	83,287 00
11.47	18.47	4.68	0.51	100					
225	196	254	455	2,351	1,973	378	6,292	52.00	2,410 84
9.57	8.34	10.81	19.31	100					
373	57	11	8	6,331	6,321	10	988	52.50	661.58
5.89	0.91	0.17	0.12	100					
80	23	37	13	331	331		120	40.00	
24.17	6.95	11.18	4.53	100					

TABLE V (continued).—Showing the wage scale for 1895 by industries, bears to the total number employed in that industry, the average by fire during the year.

INDUSTRIES.	No. of establishments reported.	CLASSIFICATION OF DAILY							
		\$4.00 and over.	\$3.50, but less than \$4.00.	\$3.00, but less than \$3.50.	\$2.50, but less than \$3.00.	\$2.00, but less than \$2.50.	\$1.50, but less than \$2.00.	\$1.25, but less than \$1.50.	
Rolling mills.....	2	No..... 131	35	5	88	117	242	274	212
		Per ct.. 7.52	2.01	5.08	6.72	13.89	15.74	12.17	
Saddlery, harness, etc.....	8	No..... 1	3	2	6	19	33	26	
		Per ct.. 0.33	1.00	0.67	2.00	6.33	11.00	9.33	
Sash, doors, blinds, and planing mills.....	60	No..... 21	17	57	88	255	555	752	
		Per ct.. 0.70	0.57	1.92	2.95	8.50	18.77	25.34	
Screen doors.....	2	No..... 1	1	.....	.....	6	7	69	
		Per ct.. 0.63	0.63	.....	0.63	3.77	4.40	43.39	
Sewer pipe, cement, etc....	7	No..... 5	3	11	17	17	106	112	
		Per ct.. 1.79	1.07	3.96	6.12	6.12	38.15	40.23	
Shipbuilding.....	6	No..... 5	.....	10	109	138	167	156	
		Per ct.. 0.82	.....	1.65	18.02	22.82	27.60	25.78	
Soap, lye and potash.....	5	No..... 2	.....	5	8	19	16	16	
		Per ct.. 0.40	.....	1.00	4.94	7.84	18.62	15.68	
Staves and heading.....	21	No..... 3	.....	3	47	23	69	166	
		Per ct.. 0.14	.....	0.51	8.02	3.92	11.77	28.34	
Stoves, ranges and furnaces	5	No..... 25	17	47	52	96	95	103	
		Per ct.. 3.78	2.57	7.12	7.88	14.55	14.39	15.61	
Tanners and curriers.....	29	No..... 18	21	48	107	310	942	1668	
		Per ct.. 0.46	0.53	1.22	2.73	7.92	24.08	42.63	
Tinware and sheet iron works.....	14	No..... 15	15	16	30	93	130	97	
		Per ct.. 1.29	1.29	1.38	2.57	7.97	11.16	8.32	
Tobacco.....	3	No..... 18	4	3	21	33	45	34	
		Per ct.. 6.29	1.39	1.04	7.35	11.54	15.74	11.89	
Trunks, valises and satchels.....	5	No..... 1	.....	.....	9	14	52	45	
		Per ct.. 0.42	.....	.....	3.77	5.82	21.76	18.84	
Veneer mills.....	6	No..... 1	.....	2	1	8	17	38	
		Per ct.. 0.58	.....	1.17	0.59	4.63	9.95	22.23	
Vinegar, pickles, sauces, etc.....	5	No..... 1	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....
		Per ct.. 4.76	.....	.....	.....	28.58	47.62	.....
Wagons, carriages and sleighs.....	43	No..... 7	4	23	119	308	546	464	
		Per ct.. 0.38	0.21	1.23	6.38	16.51	29.28	24.86	
Willow ware and toys.....	4	No..... 2	1	3	2	18	23	24	
		Per ct.. 0.87	0.43	1.29	0.87	7.79	9.96	10.39	
Windmills, pumps and tanks.....	9	No..... 7	1	9	33	130	163	105	
		Per ct.. 1.14	0.16	1.47	5.38	21.22	26.59	17.13	
Woodenware.....	8	No..... 17	11	16	56	72	182	357	
		Per ct.. 1.09	0.71	1.03	3.61	4.64	11.73	23.03	
Woolen and worsted mills..	18	No..... 17	9	22	26	50	112	162	
		Per ct.. 1.57	0.83	2.04	2.43	4.66	10.43	15.09	
Grand total.....	1,341	No..... 1,505	1,095	1,875	4,264	9,090	18,655	20,697	
Percentage of totals.....		Per ct.. 1.78	1.32	2.23	5.07	10.82	22.18	24.61	

the total number of men employed in each, the percentage each class number of weeks in operation; also the value of property destroyed

WAGES FOR 1885.				Total number of employes.	Male.	Female.	NUMBER OF WEEKS IN OPERATION.		Value of property destroyed by fire.
\$1.00, but less than \$1.25.	75c., but less than \$1.00.	50c., but less than 75c.	Less than 50c.				Total.	Average.	
587	77	29		1,742	1,741	1	104	52.00	
30.82	4.42	1.66		100					
29	38	111	82	300	128	172	388	48.50	
9.67	12.00	37.00	10.67	100					
415	329	325	153	2967	2944	23	2751	45.83	\$22,823 16
13.98	11.08	10.95	5.15	100					
39	16	19		159	159		66	33.00	
24.54	10.08	11.95		100					
4	2	1		278	278		340	48.57	
1.44	0.72	0.36		100					
13	7			605	605		246	41.00	
2.15	1.16			100					
10	11	21	10	102	76	26	253	50.60	
9.80	10.78	20.59	9.80	100					
160	67	48	3	586	586		691	32.90	10,000 00
27.30	11.44	8.19	0.51	100					
68	73	56	28	660	657	3	222	46.40	
10.31	11.08	8.49	4.24	100					
553	129	85	32	3,913	3,898	20	1,476	50.69	
14.14	3.50	2.17	0.82	100					
127	194	262	187	1,166	1,122	44	681	48.64	784 40
10.89	16.63	22.47	16.03	100					
32	27	48	21	286	201	85	155	51.66	
11.19	9.45	16.77	7.35	100					
52	22	27	17	239	221	18	224	44.80	
21.76	9.21	11.30	7.12	100					
47	14	26	17	171	167	4	285	44.17	
27.49	8.20	15.21	9.95	100					
1	1	2		21	18	3	280	52.00	
4.76	4.76	9.52		100					
204	109	75	7	1,896	1,814	52	2,096	48.72	5,680 00
10.93	5.84	4.02	0.38	100					
40	34	31	53	231	189	48	184	46.00	800 00
17.32	14.72	13.42	22.94	100					
118	28	20	1	613	611	2	427	47.44	
19.25	4.24	3.28	0.16	100					
478	281	112	19	1,551	1,547	4	863	45.37	32,100 00
30.82	14.89	7.22	1.23	100					
153	181	263	79	1,074	479	595	790	43.88	
14.25	16.88	24.49	7.35	100					
11,489	6,289	6,212	2,924	84,095	76,399	7,696	60,423	2,819.44	\$791,573 65
13.66	7.48	7.38	3.47	100	90.85	9.14	Aver..	46.22	



PART V.

Factory Inspection.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

Owing to a lack of space the factory inspection is handled in a somewhat different manner than in former reports, and instead of the statistical returns being given for each factory separately they are arranged in tables. These tables, and the other information given in this part of the report, are obtained from the inspection reports returned by Mr. Henry P. Fischer of Milwaukee and Mr. J. J. Williams of Marshfield, the factory inspectors. Two classifications of the factory inspections have been made — one by towns and cities and the other by industries.

It can be readily seen that the work of the factory inspectors is a direct benefit to the factory employes of the state. The general public is probably more interested in the industries of the state as classified than in any single factory but the reports of the inspectors on each factory are filed in this office.

Messrs. Fischer and Williams reported 2,284 factories, employing five or more men each but when opportunity offered they visited smaller plants, though it was not thought necessary to report upon these and include them in the tables. The number reported is a gain of 295 over the last report. This gain, however, does not mean that 295 new plants have been established but it is largely due to the diligent work of the inspectors who were careful to see that no factories were overlooked. The increase in buildings, men employed, and motive power is in proportion to the increase in the number of factories inspected and 13,183 more men are considered than in the last report. The first table gives an idea of the relative importance of

the towns and cities of the state in manufacturing and the second affords a comparison of industries.

A total of 367 orders were issued to factories by the inspectors and as the majority of them are readily complied with the condition of industrial plants in the state has been brought to a higher standard of comfort and safety for employes. The general condition of every factory has been investigated and when machinery dangerous to employes, stairways unguarded were found or children under 14 years of age were employed, orders for the correction of such evils were given. Quite a number of children under 14 years were ordered discharged, and but for the potent influence of unexpected visits of the factory inspectors it is safe to say that a large number of children under age would today be employed in the factories of the state. The orders issued to industrial plants have been classified as follows: New fire escapes, 21; guards around elevator openings, 28; railings or guards on stairways, 18; safety guards placed as follows: On fly wheels 87, on edge saws 9, on band saws 1, on shafting 11, on pulleys 10, over gearing 5, over projecting keys 2, over set screws 4, on cranks 8, around openings in the floor 1, around belting 67, main doors changed to open out 10, alarm bell connection between operative's room and engineer's room 14; children under 14 years of age discharged, 45; and miscellaneous, 28.

In addition to the orders given to factories eight orders for fire escapes and for main doors to swing out were given to hotels. There were also 61 orders given in relation to churches, halls and schools. Of these 21 were ordered to have doors swing out; 37 for the erection of fire escapes and one for hand rails on stairways and to have stairs built. All halls and theaters of importance were inspected. Whenever the means of escape in case of fire were not up to the requirements of state laws orders were issued for fire escapes and doors opening out so that an audience could have ready exit. The same supervision was extended to churches and schools.

The inspectors reported 157 accidents, and this included 21 which were fatal. The accidents in the industrial plants of the state have shown a marked decrease in proportion to population. This is undoubtedly due, to some extent, to the official inspection of factories and the orders issued for the protection of machinery dangerous to employes. A majority of the accidents were in the lumber, lath and shingle industry and happened to men employed about the sawing plants. Of the number injured only three were females, for, as a rule, the machinery they operate is not dangerous except through carelessness. The percentage of employes killed or injured is only 00.14 of the total number of employes. Outside of the accidents which resulted fatally a large number were injuries to hands, fingers or legs.

The table which immediately follows is the classification by towns and cities and shows that the inspectors visited 230 places to inspect the factories reported. In places visited, and especially so in the lumber district, in many instances only one industry is reported, but it is quite often an important manufacturing enterprise and could not be overlooked. After Milwaukee, where 662 inspections were made, La Crosse leads other cities with 83 factories, while Racine has 77, Oshkosh, 68, Superior, 65, Green Bay, 61 and Sheboygan, 57. A total of 7,336 buildings were reported for these industries of which 35.81 per cent. are brick; 03.94 per cent. stone, and 60.25 frame. These are classified as follows: 25.88 one to two story brick; 05.37, three story brick; 04.55, four or more story brick; 03.03, one or two story stone; 00.63, three story stone; 00.29, four or more story stone; 53.64, one or two story frame; 03.12, three story frame; 01.32, four or more story frame; and 02.17 sheds and elevators. The total number of employes reported is 115,497 and of this number 88.37 per cent., or 102,066, are males and 11.63 per cent., or 13,431, are females. To operate these industrial plants 3,476 boilers and 2,527 engines furnishing 210,974 horse power are required. In addition to this many plants, and especially

in the paper and pulp industry, use water power and 60,428 horse power is added from this source. A total of \$3,653,822 was expended in new buildings and \$3,706,800 in new machinery. This amount is not as large as shown in some previous years but undoubtedly covers the improvements as it is especially along this line that there has been a hesitation to employ capital. An average of \$3,218 was used by each firm in new buildings and machinery.

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	Number of factories.	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.
		1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	
Ahnapee—Kewaunee	6	8						5	1		
Albion—Jackson (P. O. Black River Falls)	2							1	1		
Alma—Buffalo	4	4						18	1		
Altoona—Eau Claire	1	4						3			
Antigo—Langlade	16	6						44	4		
Appleton—Outagamie	43	58	8	13	3			69	2	2	
Appleton Junction	1	1						1			
Arbor Vitae—Vilas	1							6	1		
Arcadia—Trempealeau	4	3						6			
Ashland—Ashland	32	20	1		1			95	2	3	
Athens—Marathon	4							1	17		
Auburdale—Wood	1							3			
Baldwin—St. Croix	1							3			
Bangor—La Crosse	1				6	1	1				
Baraboo—Sauk	15	10			1			15	2		
Barnum—Crawford	1							1			
Bayfield—Bayfield	2	1						11			
Beaver Dam—Dodge	12	19	3	1				18	1		
Blendenville—Pierce	3							9			
Bell Center—Crawford	2							4			
Beloit—Rock	34	31	5	5	18	1		53	1		
Benoit—Bayfield	2							6			
Berlin—Green Lake	16	6	1	1	3			12	3		
Big Bend—Waukesha	3							5			
Black River Falls—Jackson	4	3	1					5			
Boardman—St. Croix	1							5		1	
Boscobel—Grant	5	1						9	1	2	
Boyd—Chippewa	2							8			
Brodhead—Green	6	3						9			
Burg Park—Douglas	1							3			
Burlington—Kenosha	12	7			7			15			
Burkhardt—St. Croix	1							9	1	1	
Butternut—Ashland	1							4			
Cadott—Chippewa	2	1						9		3	
Carrolltown—Milwaukee	1	3	1	1	1			1			
Carroll—Douglas	1							4			
Cecil—Shawano	1							3			
Cedarburg—Ozaukee	9	1			9	3	3	3	1	1	
Cedar Falls—Dunn	1	1						3			
Centralia—Wood	6	2			1			22	1		
Chelsea—Taylor	1							1			
Chili—Clark	1							1			
Chilton—Calumet	6	1			6		1	13			
Chippewa City—Chippewa	1							1			
Chippewa Falls—Chippewa	11	6		1	3	1		17		2	
Clifford—Lincoln	1							2			
Clintonville—Waupaca	7				2			10		3	
Colby—Marathon	1							1			
Columbus—Juneau	4	5		1		1	1	11	1	1	
Combined Locks—Outagamie	1	11	1								
Dancy—Portage	1							3			
Delavan—Walworth	5	2						7	1		
De Pere—Brown	6	12	3	4				6			
Dodgeville—Iowa	1	1						1			
Downsville—Dunn	1	1						4			

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
128	6	134	5	6	298		\$17,500	\$45,000
10		10				50		
163		166	9	6	344		10,000	10,900
53		53	3	1	40			
365	4	369	22	19	1,356		2,300	4,500
1,054	339	1,393	60	30	4,047	8,677	79,000	74,500
6	4	10	1	1	20			
325		325	6	2	650			
9		9	1	1	20	30	200	500
1,466	19	1,485	92	68	4,744		26,375	98,500
216		216	8	6	560		5,000	14,000
30		30	3	1	80			
6		6	1	1	12			
9		9	2	2	40		20,550	15,152
252	79	361	8	5	247	24	7,900	12,557
7		7	1	1	25			
135	1	136	1	1	10		20,000	5,500
537	207	544	12	12	652	275	1,500	35,000
101		101	6	5	243			
18		18	1	1	20	35		
1,113	249	1,362	34	26	2,326	635	36,000	2,500
42		42	6	3	215		2,000	6,000
168	49	217	9	12	476		16,300	5,500
12		12	4	4	120		4,000	4,000
28	5	33	1	1	59	80		
30		30	1	2	250	100		
98		98	6	5	80			
65		65	5	3	2	35		80
38		38	1	1	7	110		
15		15	2	2	70			
111	84	195	9	9	164			
11	2	13	1			125		5,000
40		40	3	1	150		1,500	2,500
75	1	76	4	4	195		15,000	35,000
14		14	6	2	100		50,000	30,000
35		35	1	1	90			
12		12	1	1	45			
200	89	289	5	5	289	155	8,900	9,800
109		109	1	1	75	1,500		
273	9	282	8	3	720	680		14,395
43		43	2	2	80		150	500
60		60	2	1	50		3,000	3,000
53		53	5	4	163	42		
35		35				100	1,000	1,000
534	18	552	11	8	1,928	303	6,700	12,050
45		45	2	2	120		11,000	5,000
76		76	6	5	273	146		
30		30	2	1	40		500	3,000
27	4	31	6	5	93	65	800	3,850
160	15	175	10			5,400		5,000
45		45	2	1	80			
25	5	30	4	4	232		1,000	1,200
179	153	332	6	3	165	1,125		500
19		19	1	1	50			
92		92	1			500		

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	Number of factories.	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.
		1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	
Downing.....	1								5		
Drummond—Bayfield.....	1	2									
Durand—Pepin.....	3								8		
Eagle River—Vilas.....	1								20		
Eau Claire—Eau Claire.....	35	34	4	1	7	1	1	103	6		
Eau Plaine—Marathon.....	1							1			
Edgerton—Rock.....	2							2			
Edson—Chippewa.....	1							2			
Eidsvold—Clark.....	1							3			
Elkhorn—Walworth.....	5	1	1					7		1	
Elsworth—Pierce.....	2							4			
Embarrass—Waupaca.....	1							1			
Evansville—Rock.....	2	5			2			4			
Fairchild—Eau Claire.....	1	1						9			
Finnimore—Grant.....	1	1						1			
Fenwood—Marathon.....	1							3			
Fond du Lac—Fond du Lac.....	35	39	16	2	2	1		46	6	1	
Fort Atkinson—Jefferson.....	10	13	1		4			27	1		3
Fountain City—Buffalo.....	4	2	1	2				4			
Glen Flora—Chippewa.....	1							2			
Glenwood—St. Croix.....	1	1						25	1		
Grafton—Ozaukee.....	3	3	1				1				
Grand Rapids—Wood.....	6	1						14	2		
Granton—Clark.....	4							4			
Green Bay—Brown.....	61	54	5	2	3			118	3	3	23
Greenwood—Clark.....	2							4			
Harshaw—Oneida.....	1							4			
Hartford—Washington.....	8	4	1		4	2	2	25		1	
Hawthorne—Douglas.....	1							5			
Hayward—Sawyer.....	2	7						3	1		5
Hazelhurst—Oneida.....	1							10			4
Hewitt—Wood.....	1							2			
Horicon—Dodge.....	3	1			2			20			
Hogan—Wood.....	1							2			
Houghton—Bayfield.....	2				2			20			
Houlton—St. Croix.....	1							11			
Hudson—St. Croix.....	5	7			1			18	3	1	
Humbird—Clark.....	1							2			
Independence—Trempealeau.....	3	2						2	1		
Ingram—Chippewa.....	1							2			
Iron River—Ashland.....	2	2						10			
Janesville—Rock.....	37	30	11	3				39	2		
Jefferson—Jefferson.....	17	11	7	1				30	2		4
Jefferson Junction—Jefferson.....	1	2		1				2		*1	
Juneau—Dodge.....	4	4						7			
Kaukauna—Outagamie.....	20	9			17	5		46	1		
Kelly—Marathon.....	1	1						2			
Kenosha—Kenosha.....	18	32	5	2				20	3		4
Kewaunee—Kewaunee.....	8	3	1					18			
Kimberly—Outagamie.....	1	15	1	1							
Knapp—Dunn.....	1							3			
Knox Mills—Price.....	1	1						3			
Lac Du Flambeau—Vilas.....	1							9			
La Crosse—La Crosse.....	83	87	19	6	24	6	5	127	5	4	4
Lancaster—Grant.....	2	1						1			2
Lake Mills—Jefferson.....	3	3			1	1		7			

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
6		6	1	1	20		\$300	
275	6	281	8	3	575			
38		38	3	3	130		3,000	\$8,300
100		100	4	1	180			2,500
958	116	2,074	75	33	5,139	3,345	21,500	15,450
15		15	2	1	70			
22		22	1	1	35			
20		20	1	1	80			250
35		35	3	2	175			
39	3	42	3	3	43			
34		34	2	2	60		500	2,000
12		12				80		
61	1	62	3	3	131		8,200	1,800
250	2	252	7	3	235		2,500	5,000
6		6	1	1	25		3,500	6,500
30	3	33	6	2	145		4,000	12,000
1,130	236	1,366	44	34	2,337		19,000	19,800
357	37	394	12	13	420			2,800
28		28	3	3	61		2,500	3,800
100		100	2	2	100			
400		400	14	9	481			
55		55	1	1	35	159	5,000	7,000
58		58	3	3	100	900	1,500	3,000
49		49	5	4	125		1,500	3,900
1,630	141	1,771	80	63	4,453		72,650	1,05,000
80		80	3	2	168		1,500	1,000
75		75	2	1	125		5,000	12,000
142	8	150	10	8	381	75	2,000	2,000
70		70	3	5	220		10,000	10,000
255		255	12	4	120	1,500		
225		225	4	2	190		1,000	2,000
35		35	2	1	45			
185		185	4	4	150		1,800	2,200
22		22	1	1	65		500	
125		125	40	10	580			
120		120	7	2	550		5,000	3,000
507		507	11	5	204	600	4,500	20,000
20		20	1	1	55			
12		12				65		300
35		35	1	1	65			
160		160	7	3	600			
835	631	1,466	31	29	1,327	818	51,000	85,800
280	33	313	14	12	424	75	500	
14		14	3	2	60			
37		37	4	4	121	8		
736	73	808	25	16	2,582	5,305	88,000	2,500
50		50	5	2	150	150		
1,737	251	1,988	41	29	2,669		58,000	213,500
117	5	122	6	6	391		1,500	2,500
170		170	1	1	200	3,000		
15		15	1	1	35			
125		125	6	2	400		15,000	45,000
255		255	7	3	520		45,000	50,000
3,647	728	4,375	132	105	7,715		115,500	145,070
17	2	19	1	1	100			
73		73	4	3	118	47		

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	Number of factories.	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.
		1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	
Little Chute—Outagamie.....	1	2						2			
Longwood—Clark.....	1							2			
Loyal—Clark.....	2							6	1		3
McMillan—Marathon.....	1							4			
Madison—Dane.....	30	38	9	1	3	3		31	1	1	
Manitowoc—Manitowoc.....	29	34	2	6				53	1		1
Marathon City—Marathon.....	3	1						3			
March Rapids—Marathon.....	1							3			
Marinette—Oconto.....	23	34	1					51	4		1
Marshfield—Wood.....	11	9	2					27	3		5
Mason—Bayfield.....	1							6			
Mauston—Juneau.....	3							10			
Mazomanie—Dane.....	3	2	1		8						
Medford—Taylor.....	5	2			1			12	1		
Menasha—Winnebago.....	18	33	9	3				25	4		
Menominee—Dunn.....	9	17			1			44	1		
Merrill—Lincoln.....	17	15			1			100	4		
Milwaukee—Milwaukee.....	632	440	152	218	4	3	4	548	49	27	*40
Milton Junction—Rock.....	1							1			
Mineral Point—Iowa.....	4				7	1		13	2		
Monroe—Green.....	7	6	3								3
Moon—Marathon.....	1							7			
Mosinee—Marathon.....	2	3						8			6
Necedah—Juneau.....	3	2						12	2	1	
Neenah—Winnebago.....	14	24	5					5	1		
Nekoosa—Wood.....	1	*7						1			
Neillsville—Clark.....	9	5	1					20	1		
New Lisbon—Juneau.....	1	1			1			3			
New London—Waupaca.....	7	5	1		2			22			
New Richmond—St. Croix.....	4	2			1			20	1		
Oconto—Oconto.....	14	10						29	1	1	
Oconto Falls—Oconto.....	2	1			1			12			
Odanah—Ashland.....	1	2						2			
Omro—Winnebago.....	4	3						9			
Onalaska—La Crosse.....	2					2	1	10			1
Oshkosh—Winnebago.....	68	55	5		5	4		117	9	10	
Park Falls—Price.....	1							5	1		
Perkinstown—Taylor.....	1							5			
Peshigo—Marinette.....	3	1						10	1		
Petersburg—Crawford.....	1							2			
Phillips—Price.....	2							9			
Pine Creek—Clark P. O. Withee.....	1							1			
Pittsville—Wood.....	3							9			7
Plattville—Grant.....	5	7	2		3			4	9		
Plummer—Iron.....	1							1			
Plymouth—Sheboygan.....	12	14	1					13	10		
Portage—Columbia.....	12	15	2		1			11			
Port Edwards—Wood.....	2							10			
Porters Mill—Eau Claire.....	1				1			10			
Port Washington—Ozaukee.....	10	7	2		4			13	2	2	3
Prairie du Chien—Crawford.....	6	2	2		2	1		13			
Preble—Brown.....	1	4						1			
Prentice—Price.....	3							18	1	1	
Racine—Racine.....	77	103	39	22				110	5	1	4
Reedsburg—Sauk.....	11	12		1				17			

* 13 sheds, 27 grain elevators

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
55		55	1	1		3,000		
18		18	1	1	45			\$1,000
45		45	1	1	120			700
101		101	1	1	500		\$2,000	2,000
849	92	941	27	23	1,981		16,000	27,000
796	69	765	32	32	1,901		6,700	6,800
65	2	67	4	4	215		1,150	6,500
75		75	2	2	90			
1,917	42	1,959	78	84	4,429	2,300	3,500	39,000
580	73	653	22	13	1,208		4,500	26,350
210		210	8	5	1,500		60,152	71,318
21		21	2	2	41	150		250
26		26	3	3	47	75		
157		157	11	9	345		5,000	3,600
1,333	140	1,473	29	20	3,169	1,620	10,000	14,300
875	8	883	21	14	1,645	1,500	3,800	7,500
1,630	11	1,641	70	43	3,945	750	81,300	59,775
34,268	6,208	40,476	826	676	55,359		727,900	786,815
10	4	14	1	1	6			
244	28	272	8	5	642	20		
72	1	73	4	4	412			
25	3	28	1	1	55		200	500
125		125	2	2	236	580	1,000	
230		230	5	5	1,275			500
327	84	411	15	11	1,466	1,900		12,500
130	10	140	4	4	800		100,000	100,000
194		194	11	11	709		1,500	700
6		6	1	1	10			
207		207	13	10	519		6,575	2,000
92	4	96	10	6	310		10,000	10,000
630	12	642	36	17	1,686		100,000	24,300
63	12	75	5	1	100	1,575	25,000	50,000
125		125	4	2	750		20,000	25,000
55		55	4	4	220			
170	11	181	7	4	163		31,000	6,800
3,789	498	4,287	119	74	7,388		242,925	46,100
140	5	145	3	1	175		3,900	500
79		79	6	4	150		1,000	2,000
281		281	14	4	470	500	500	3,500
8		8	1	1	30			
100	5	105	6	3	180		30,000	30,000
20		20	1	1	45		1,000	2,000
64		64	5	5	175		700	1,200
82	6	88	2	4	95			750
35		35	4	2	125			
258	13	271	11	11	347	90	1,000	2,500
158	228	384	8	9	177		6,020	9,275
112	1	113	1	1		2,000	500	5,700
340		340	15	7	500			
524	45	569	13	13	672		25,500	6,700
99	98	197	7	6	223		20,000	
20		20	1	1	48			
145		145	12	7	200		3,000	1,000
5,120	983	6,053	106	94	6,858		60,600	76,200
154	98	247	6	3	396	154	1,125	1,700

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.									
	Number of factories.									
	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			
	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	Sheds.
Rhindelander—Oneida.....	14	10					38	5		
Rib Lake—Taylor.....	2						11			
Rice Lake—Barron.....	6	2			3		18		2	
Richland Center—Richland.....	7	7					6	1	1	
Ripon—Fond du Lac.....	13	10	2		4		12		1	
River Falls—Pierce.....	4			1			11	2		
Rock Falls—Lincoln (P. O. Tomahawk).....	2						6			
St. Francis—Milwaukee.....	1						2			
Schleisingsville—Washington.....	3	4	2	1			6			
Schofield—Marathon.....	2						8			
Shamrock—Jackson.....	1						1			
Shawano—Shawano.....	4	2					9	1		
Sheboygan—Door.....	57	69	15	12			81	13	10	3
Sheboygan Falls—Door.....	6	6	3			1	13	1		
Shell Lake—Washburn.....	1	2					10			
Sherry—Wood.....	1	1					9			
Soldiers Grove—Crawford.....	3						5			
Sparta—Monroe.....	2	2		2			3			
Spencer—Marathon.....	2						2			
Spokeville—Clark.....	1						1			
Spring Valley—Pierce.....	5	10					11			
Stadt—Marathon.....	1						3			
Stanley—Chippewa.....	2	2					5			
State Line—Vilas.....	1						12			
Star Lake—Vilas.....	1	3					7			
Stetsonville—Taylor.....	1						4			
Steuben—Crawford.....	1						3			
Stevens Point—Portage.....	20	15		8	1		38			2
Stoughton—Dane.....	6	7	1				19			
Stratford—Marathon.....	1						4			
Sturgeon Bay—Door.....	7	5		1			11	1		
Superior, incl. West & South—Douglas.....	65	57	7	6	1		144	8	9	7
Thorp—Clark.....	3						14			
Three Lakes—Forest.....	1						6			
Tomah—Monroe.....	2	2		1			9			
Tomahawk—Lincoln.....	7	1					24	2		
Tomahawk Lake—Oneida.....	1						8			
Two Rivers—Manitowoc.....	8	16	4				17	6	1	
Turtle Lake—Barron.....	1						1			
Veefkind—Clark.....	1						6			
Warrens—Monroe.....	1						4			
Washburn—Bayfield.....	8	8					29		1	
Waterloo—Jefferson.....	4	2					4			
Watertown—Jefferson.....	32	45	9	7			42	1	3	
Waukesha—Waukesha.....	23	22		1	9	3	35			
Waupaca—Waupaca.....	11	3					27	1		
Waupun—Fond du Lac.....	11	4			8	1	17			
Wausau—Marathon.....	32	24	6	3			96	4		
Wauwatosa—Milwaukee.....	13	11	2	4	2	1	29	2		3
Wauzeka—Crawford.....	2						5			
Waverly—Pierce.....	1						8			
West Bend—Washington.....	6	9	3	1		1	16			2

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
661		661	41	18	1,826		\$4,500	\$36,320
450		450	15	6	370			2,100
362	1	363	15	9	794	310		
99	12	81	6	5	500	150	1,200	5,800
94	139	233	10	9	261	75	12,000	43,000
38		38	1	1	12	125	4,500	2,000
100		100	6	2	650		5,000	6,500
26		26	1	1	8		4,000	4,000
51		51	2	2	40		60,000	5,000
204		204	7	4	400	240		
17		17	1	1	30		400	1,000
89	10	99	5	2	125	700	12,000	22,000
3,835	278	4,113	80	64	6,146		73,850	41,950
151	45	196	7	5	283	395		1,000
371	1	372	10	5	605			12,000
90		90	7	3	180			
36	11	47	1	1	50	40		
41	2	43	3	2	30	50		
47		47	4	2	115			700
18		18	2	2	70			
93		93	1	6	551	85	2,900	111,000
50	3	53	1	1	66		1,000	5,000
249		249	17	4	530		8,000	2,000
54		54	4	3	174		3,000	22,000
340		340	5	1	600		250,000	
30	1	31	1	1	40		200	200
8		8	1	1	25			
620	25	645	27	23	1,543		3,000	4,800
203	9	212	2	3	253		4,000	8,500
75		75	1	1	80		1,600	
108	2	108	11	7	438		1,500	4,500
4,238	296	4,536	123	116	16,465		686,900	357,075
120		120	9	6	345		500	
75		75	5	2	150		10,000	50,000
170		170	3	2	57			
334		334	19	10	1,540			12,500
65	1	66	1	1	125			
706	4	709	17	9	1,275			1,500
18		18	1	1	50			3,000
20		20	2	1	50			
20		20	1	1	40			1,000
600		600	48	23	2,365			2,200
20		20	2	3	93		100	500
680	56	738	41	37	1,811	450		670
443	13	456	23	25	1,017	50	17,500	24,500
81	16	97	5	6	160	245		1,200
508	107	613	10	9	344			19,500
1,296	16	1,312	54	28	4,048	510	14,600	47,600
456	7	463	26	17	567		7,500	7,000
18		18	2	2	75			
30		30	2	2	75			
131		131	10	11	390	120	2,000	1,000

TOWN OR CITY AND COUNTY	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	Number of factories.	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.
		1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	
West Deperre—Brown.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8
Westboro—Taylor.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Weyauwega—Waupaca.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1
Whiting—Portage.....	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Whitewater—Walworth.....	7	3	1	.....	4	1	.....	10	1	.....	.....
Wildwood—St. Croix.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Wil-on—St. Croix.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Island—Ashland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Winneconne—Winnebago.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Withee—Clark.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg—Shawano.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Woodville—St. Croix.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2264	1899	394	334	222	46	21	3935	229	97	159

Table No. II is the classification by industries and the totals are the same as in Table No. I, both tables being compiled from the same reports. Some difficulty was experienced in making the classifications as a number of concerns manufacture two staple products, and as there was no way of apportioning the employes, motive power, etc., between the two, these reports were of a necessity included under the head "miscellaneous." The number of plants, number and kind of buildings, number of employes, motive power and cost of improvements in each industry is shown. This affords a comparison of their relative extent and importance. Seventy classifications have been made, covering as far as possible the important industries of the state. In the larger cities a number of publishing and printing firms occupy the same business block and of the buildings reported for this industry 37 firms occupy only part of the three and four or more story brick buildings. Under the head of laundries 11 firms occupy only part of the three and four story brick buildings credited to them. In order that a comparison of the importance of the various industries may be more easily made, the per-

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
91		91	4	4	138		2,000	3,450
45		45	4	1	75		200	
40	4	44				240		
154	68	220	6	2	340	4,100		
37	4	41	8	8	338		2,300	55,950
79		79	3	1	175			
90		90	5	3	100			
50		50	4	3	200		3,000	39,000
11		11	2	2	120		14,000	
120		120	4	3	250		4,000	5,000
58		58	4	2	238		4,000	5,000
20		20	3	1	80			
102,066	13,481	115,497	3,476	2,527	210,974	60,428	\$3,653,822	\$3,706,800

percentages of the number employed in each have been prepared. The total percentage of male and female is given in the introduction. Besides showing the percentage of male and female employed in the industry it shows what per cent. the employes of that industry is of the total number of employes reported for the state. A glance will show that in the number of employes the lumber industry easily leads all other by a considerable margin. Then comes in the following order: Machine shops and foundries, sash, doors and blinds, beer and malt, railway shops, chairs and chair stock, paper and pulp, boots and shoes, agricultural implements and wagons, carriages and sleighs. These are some of the more important industries and the position held by the others will be quickly determined by reference to the percentages. In a number of the heavier industries where women are not likely to be employed a small percentage of female employes is occasionally shown. They are probably clerks or stenographers engaged in office work, but this could not be determined from the reports of the inspectors.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.									
	Number of factories.									
	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			
	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	Sheds.
Agricultural implements.....	36	68	23	7	7	.....	94	1	.....	.....
Beef and pork packing.....	13	15	14	3	.....	.....	18	2	.....	.....
Beer and malt.....	109	198	58	76	47	18	9	212	5	7 15
Boiler works.....	21	7	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boots and shoes.....	38	22	10	9	5	.....	.....	24	4	.....
Boxes and packing.....	22	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	46	1	.....
Boxes, paper and cigars.....	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Brass goods.....	7	17	4	2	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....
Brick and drain tile.....	9	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	1 35
Butter.....	11	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Baskets.....	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Chairs and chair stock.....	20	37	12	4	.....	.....	.....	52	13	7 1
Cigars.....	46	21	9	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Clothing.....	35	18	3	16	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Coffins and burial caskets.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	1 18
Confectionery and bakeries.....	16	19	9	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Cooperage.....	54	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	148	2	.....
Cotton and linen mills.....	5	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Cribs, cradles and cots.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Coal and wood.....	29	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	1	25
Dairy implements.....	2	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	11	.....	.....
Distilling, medical water soft drinks..	24	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	43	1	.....
Drugs and chemicals.....	7	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....
Elec. lighting power and st. railways.....	48	27	1	1	3	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Electrical and gas fitting supplies.....	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excelsior.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	2
Flour and feed.....	116	64	17	22	22	8	6	164	31	27 6
Furniture and upholstery.....	52	28	8	12	4	.....	.....	78	20	11
Furs, gloves and mittens.....	11	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Gas light.....	9	33	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Grain elevators.....	18	17	2	2	1	.....	.....	12	6	3 *19
Hardware specialties.....	11	5	5	2	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....
Hats and caps.....	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Interior and exterior woodwork.....	31	32	9	2	.....	.....	1	62	9	3
Iron works, (malleable).....	16	21	1	.....	1	.....	.....	22	2	.....
Iron works, (pig).....	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3	.....
Knit goods.....	15	15	5	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1
Laundries, (steam).....	92	46	12	2	1	.....	.....	42	1	.....
Leather.....	42	44	13	19	2	.....	.....	112	16	4 1
Lithographing and engraving.....	14	1	4	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	223	131	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	966	24	2 27
Machine shops, engines, foundries.....	118	121	15	6	21	1	.....	196	11	.....
Matches.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Mattresses and bedding.....	15	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	14	1	1
Paints, oils and greases.....	11	6	3	3	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....
Paper and pulp.....	49	127	20	18	13	4	.....	91	1	1 1
Potteries.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Printers supplies.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Printing, publishing and book-binding	172	91	31	22	4	1	1	27	3	.....
Railway shops.....	21	85	1	.....	7	.....	.....	57	.....	.....
Refrigerators.....	4	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....
Rolling mills.....	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Saddlery, harness, whips.....	12	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	10	1	.....
Sash, doors and blinds.....	98	72	6	1	5	.....	1	227	13	3
Screen doors.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....

* Grain elevators.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
3,269	6	3,275	46	40	2,835	56	\$34,500	\$67,850
1,969		1,969	40	25	1,733		500	
9,820	447	4,267	208	166	11,935		352,175	182,702
394		394	17	16	452		100	3,100
2,330	1,152	3,482	34	30	972	23	18,000	32,000
935	120	1,055	36	21	2,225		22,000	99,650
95	139	234	6	6	221		1,500	3,950
591	24	615	13	21	852		2,250	2,850
1,415		1,415	48	43	2,324		13,050	23,500
82	4	86	8	8	158		5,500	3,200
171	6	177	5	4	125	30	800	3,000
3,624	341	3,965	45	26	3,449		15,500	7,700
661	257	918	2	3	9			100
563	1,386	1,949	13	24	416		4,000	10,875
266	46	312	8	4	285			
532	502	1,034	16	13	521			2,500
1,631	1	1,632	68	56	2,607		54,100	49,890
181	404	585	7	3	385	634	16,400	20,982
46	3	49	2	2	150			
1,598	1	1,599	57	74	3,618		458,000	176,000
150		150	8	3	206			2,500
295	17	312	17	19	293		7,500	500
141	47	188	6	6	162		6,000	9,500
414		414	88	68	19,124		35,500	200,000
177		177		2	46			
111	4	115	10	10	690		3,400	200
1,634	17	1,651	128	69	15,627	5,064	166,850	283,200
2,448	31	2,479	61	43	4,225	35	34,500	36,045
322	227	549	2	8	58			3,200
173	2	175	20	34	893		5,500	
258		258	34	26	3,970		350	12,000
684	2	686	11	9	472		57,500	51,000
170	512	682	7	2	205		8,000	5,000
1,307	2	1,309	42	35	2,350		67,300	54,450
1,788	5	1,793	18	12	756		20,000	56,450
275		275	22	16	2,915			1,000
369	1,659	2,028	16	14	634	40	20,200	20,900
222	912	1,134	87	86	1,179		13,900	62,580
4,339	31	4,370	112	69	4,587		151,000	43,800
601	41	642	10	10	383			
20,733	173	20,906	936	416	50,542	4,085	574,202	563,118
5,030	10	5,040	111	110	4,966	425	101,125	112,100
112	203	315	5	4	405		65,925	
472	75	547	10	7	661		4,000	21,000
243	2	245	15	12	583		1,400	3,500
2,683	799	3,652	136	52	13,563	42,420	160,000	215,000
38	4	42	2	3	79			
179	4	183	2	1	150			
2,317	554	2,871	53	80	1,148		10,500	100,475
4,041		4,041	51	31	1,840	100	32,600	300
297		297	6	8	600			700
1,512		1,512	74	49	6,280		32,500	90,000
227	148	375	9	12	223		2,000	6,300
4,773	54	4,827	125	100	8,705	80	227,000	77,150
261		261	8	6	448		9,000	6,000

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER AND KIND OF BUILDINGS.										
	Number of factories.	Brick.			Stone.			Frame.			Sheds.
		1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	1-2 stories high.	3 stories high.	4 or more stories high.	
Sewer pipe and cement.....	7	2						17	2	4	
Shipbuilding.....	7	1		1				35			
Soap, lye and potash.....	11	4		4				8			
Stone-cut and quarried.....	20	4			2			62	2		7
Stoves and ranges.....	5	12	6	1		1		3			
Sheetmetal works and tinware.....	15	20	2	9				8			
Tobacco.....	5	1	1	4							
Trunks.....	10	9	8	7				7	1	2	
Vinegar, pickles, yeast.....	15	10	2	1	5			18	4	1	1
Veneer.....	6	3	2					21	5		
Wagons, carriages, sleighs.....	92	68	17	8	11	1		145	2	1	
Water works.....	5	5						5			
Willow ware and toys.....	4	1	2	2				6	1		
Windmills, pumps and tanks.....	9	15			2			26			
Wooden ware.....	9	6	6	1	3			10	7		
Woolen and worsted mills.....	24	33	9	1	4	7		26	3		
Miscellaneous.....	244	144	23	29	20	10	1	386	18	22	1
Totals.....	2,284	1,809	394	334	222	46	21	3,935	229	97	159

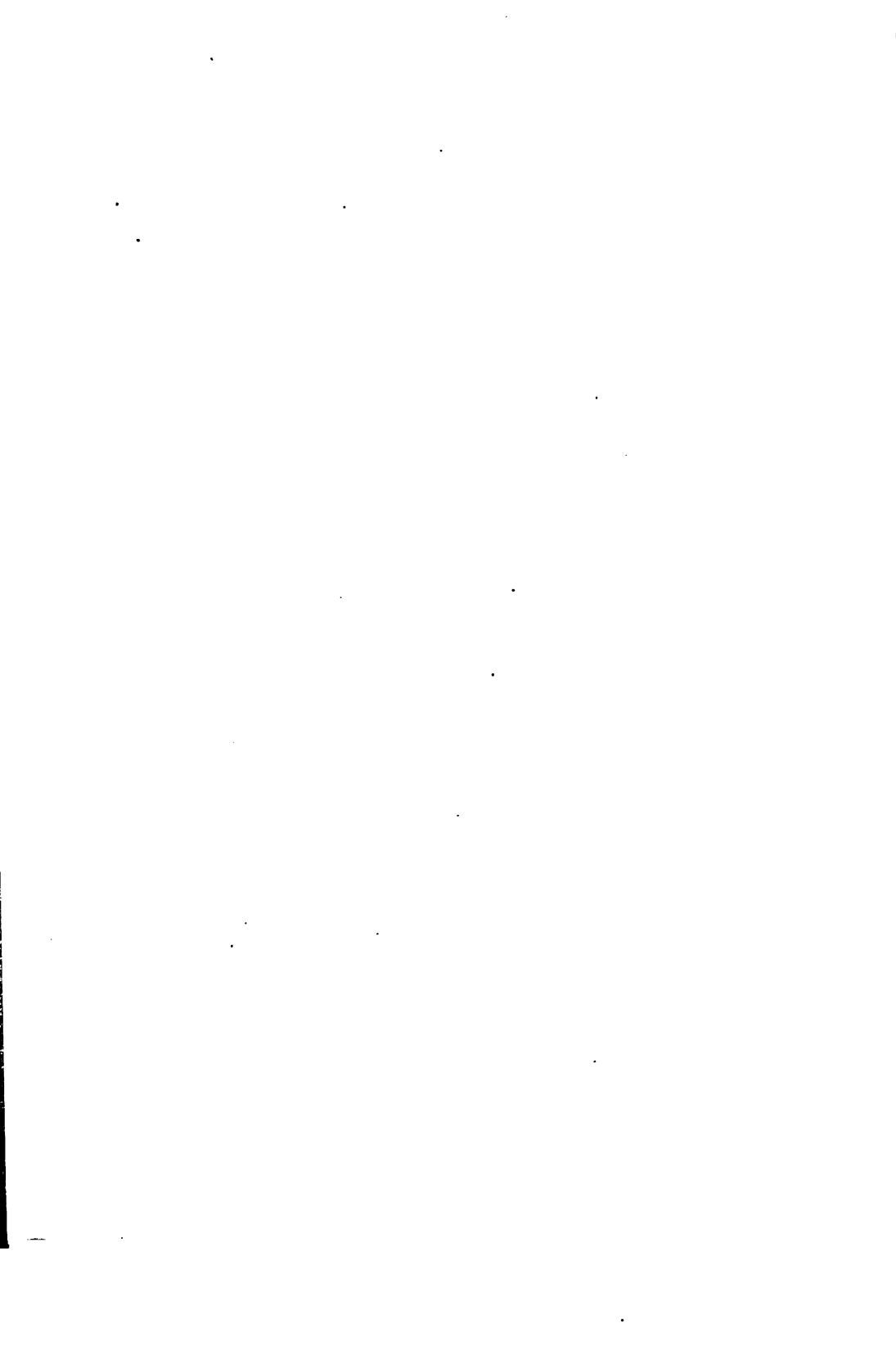
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.			Number of boilers.	Number of engines.	HORSE-POWER.		COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.	
Male.	Female.	Total.			Steam.	Water.	For buildings.	For machinery.
276		276	9	8	872		\$2,500	
1,201	7	1,208	16	24	894		4,000	\$10,000
135	56	191	13	10	225		1,500	1,800
641		641	69	35	1,826		10,500	98,500
754	100	854	7	6	485			2,000
1,350	377	1,727	10	10	495		60,000	36,200
258	128	386	6	3	365			
1,063	77	1,140	12	8	785			8,780
183	102	285	25	13	519		9,600	6,600
313	5	318	11	12	799		5,000	25,000
3,023	47	3,070	62	56	2,966		74,400	50,000
35		35	8	8	825		17,000	55,000
264	43	307	3	3	290	25		
292	1	293	11	10	425		11,000	15,000
1,355	7	1,362	16	11	1,270	1,000		
666	679	1,345	26	20	1,185	625	3,000	4,250
7,687	1,458	9,145	250	254	12,564	5,787	66,195	735,238
102,066	13,431	115,497	3,476	2,827	210,974	60,428	3,653,822	3,706,800

Percentages based on the number employed in each industry.

Industries.	Percentage of males.	Percentage of females.	Percentage of total number of employes engaged in each industry.
Agricultural implements.....	99.80	.20	02.836
Beef and pork packing.....	100.	.....	01.135
Beer and malt.....	89.52	10.48	03.694
Boiler works.....	100.	.....	00.341
Boots and shoes.....	98.92	33.08	03.014
Boxes, packing.....	83.62	11.38	00.913
Boxes, cigar and paper.....	40.59	59.41	00.208
Brass goods.....	98.09	03.91	00.532
Bricks and drain tile.....	100.	.....	01.225
Butter.....	98.51	03.49	00.074
Baskets.....	96.65	03.35	00.153
Chairs and chair stock.....	91.39	08.61	03.433
Cigars.....	72.00	28.00	00.795
Clothing.....	23.88	71.12	01.688
Coffins and caskets.....	85.25	14.75	00.270
Confectioneries and bakeries.....	50.45	49.55	00.895
Cooperage.....	100.	.....	01.413
Cotton and linen mills.....	90.94	69.06	00.508
Cribs and cradles.....	93.88	06.12	00.042
Coal and wood.....	100.	.....	01.394
Dairy implements.....	100.	.....	00.121
Soft drinks, mineral water.....	94.55	05.45	00.270
Electric light, power and street railways.....	100.	.....	00.358
Excelsior.....	98.52	03.48	00.099
Flour and feed.....	98.97	01.03	01.429
Furniture and upholstery.....	98.75	01.25	02.147
Furs, gloves and mittens.....	58.65	41.35	00.475
Gaslight.....	98.86	01.14	00.152
Grain elevators.....	100.	.....	00.223
Hardware specialties.....	99.71	00.29	00.594
Hats and caps.....	24.86	75.14	00.591
Interior and exterior woodwork.....	95.85	00.15	01.133
Iron works, malleable.....	99.72	00.28	01.563
Iron works, pig.....	100.	.....	00.239
Knit goods.....	18.14	81.86	01.757
Laundries.....	10.76	89.24	00.981
Leather.....	99.29	00.71	03.782
Lithographing and engraving.....	93.62	06.38	00.556
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	99.20	00.80	18.101
Machine shops, foundries.....	99.81	.19	04.364
Matches.....	35.55	64.45	00.278
Mattresses and bedding.....	98.29	13.71	00.473
Paints, oils and greases.....	99.19	00.81	00.212
Paper and pulp.....	73.95	21.05	03.162
Potteries.....	90.48	09.52	00.036
Printers' supplies.....	97.82	02.18	00.153
Printing, publishing and bookbinding.....	80.71	19.29	02.436
Railway shops.....	100.	.....	03.499
Refrigerators.....	100.	.....	00.287
Rolling mills.....	100.	.....	01.309
Saddlery, harness, whips.....	60.83	39.47	00.325
Sash, doors and blinds.....	98.88	01.12	04.179
Screen doors.....	100.	.....	00.226
Sewer pipe and cement.....	100.	.....	00.239
Ship building.....	99.42	00.58	01.046
Soap, lye and potash.....	70.67	29.33	00.165
Stone, cut and quarried.....	100.	.....	00.555
Stoves and ranges.....	83.29	11.71	00.738
Sheet metal and tinware.....	78.17	21.83	01.455
Tobacco.....	66.84	33.16	00.334

Percentages based on the number employed in each industry.—Cont.

Industries.	Percentage of males.	Percentage of females.	Percentage of total number of employes engaged in each industry.
Trunks.....	93.24	06.76	00.987
Vinegar, pickles, yeast, etc.....	64.21	35.79	00.246
Yeneer.....	98.43	01.57	00.275
Wagons, carriages, sleighs.....	98.47	01.53	02.658
Water works.....	100.	.....	00.030
Willoware and toys.....	85.99	14.01	00.266
Wind mills, pumps, tanks.....	99.66	00.34	00.253
Wooden ware.....	99.48	00.52	01.179
Woolen and worsted mills.....	49.51	50.49	01.164
Electric and gas fitting supplies.....	100.	.....	00.153
Drugs and chemicals.....	75.	25.	00.163
Miscellaneous.....	84.05	15.95	07.918
			100.



PART V.

**Manufacturers' Returns—Cost
of Production.**

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS.

This investigation was undertaken for the purpose of showing the cost of production and the relation of the value of the goods produced to the amount of capital used in producing it, in the different manufacturing industries in this state. This purpose, however, was somewhat modified by circumstances. Owing to the nature of this investigation, it was found desirable to maintain the strictest secrecy in every respect. This was at least the case to a much greater extent than possible, should the different returns in each industry have been tabulated and shown separately. In order to accomplish this many important changes were made in the original plans, especially in the form of the tables used. The returns were classified as to industries. Only the averages of all the establishments reporting in each industry have been used. Cost of production, the selling price or market value of the goods produced, the amount of capital invested or used, etc., are shown by 100; the amount of each element or class of these, by their percentage of the total. By this change from the usual method of showing the various returns in full, the value of this inquiry has, perhaps, been considerably reduced, at least, to those who might want to use the figures for comparison as between the different establishments. It may therefore, be said, that secrecy was had only at the loss of value. On the other hand the methods adopted are the safest. A glance at the tables will show, that while the average condition in each industry may to some extent be seen, it is practically impossible to ascertain the condition of any particular establishment. This

investigation as it now stands shows, in the different manufacturing industries, the percentage of the total cost, of the different elements which enter into the cost of production, the percentage of these elements of the selling price, the ratio of the value of the goods produced to the amount of capital used in producing it, and the respective earnings, in the industry in which they are engaged, of both employers and employes.

The data upon which this investigation is based was obtained from the manufacturers on special schedules. These schedules were prepared with the greatest care and arranged with a view of making the inquiry as broad as possible, or as circumstances admitted. The business of one year is made the basis, that is, all the facts pertaining to this investigation or used in arriving at the results shown in the tables, are based upon the business done or goods manufactured during the course of one year. Each establishment was asked to give, the amount of capital invested or used in securing the product of one year, and the market value or selling price of this product. Besides this, they were asked to give, the respective amounts paid for materials and supplies of all kinds, rent, salaries, wages, taxes, insurance, freight and express, repairs and sundry expenses; also the amount required to replace the wear and tear of plant, and all expenses involved in selling the product, the amount set aside as insurance against risks, losses by bad accounts and the balance, if any, between all expenses and outlays and the selling price of the goods. Reports were received from about 1,400 establishments. A large number of these reported very fully as to profits. Many failed to report as to certain expenses or outlays, while apparently correctly reporting all other items. This caused some changes which have been explained later. On the whole, however, the reports were fairly complete. Only those were used which were considered reliable.

Those who did not report as to all expenses involved, usually alleged as a reason for failing to do so, that separate accounts were not kept of the items omitted. While

it is undoubtedly true, that many business men do not take the trouble to keep a *very* complete set of books of their business transactions, it struck us, that this explanation hardly covered the ground. A little investigation will reveal other reasons—some of which are of greater weight and much more difficult to overcome than the one given. Among these is the fear that the data regarding their business thus furnished, may, in some way, be used so as to lead to results, prejudicial to their personal or business interests. The information wanted in this particular instance was also of such a nature that it rather tended to increase the existing apprehensions from this source.

That such fears, however, are practically groundless is amply shown from experience. There are, of course, conditions in all lines of business which cannot always be safely reported. Such conditions, however, are not, as a rule, lasting, and data regarding them is not likely to be wanted unless, perhaps, for some special purpose. In statistics covering longer periods their effect is not always felt, being as a rule minimized by reactions. Statistics have been of much good, and the means of solving many important problems in the past. From the progress of this science, still greater results may be expected in the future. That manufacturers have much to gain and nothing to lose by furnishing data for statistics along the line of this investigation is plain from the results as shown in the tables.

An investigation of this kind involves an immense amount of work. Not only is this true of collecting the necessary data, but of preparing the materials gathered for publication. The work of collecting the data was commenced about eight months ago. In addition to other work already outlined or under way at that time, it was found a big undertaking, requiring more time and work for completion within the time set than could be given to it without neglecting other duties. The crowding necessitated by this, accounts for many discrepancies which may be found in the report. Many details have been over-

looked and the percentages have not in all cases been carried out to an exact mathematical nicety. As much care, however, as possible under the circumstances was exercised, and the few shortcomings here and there do not materially affect the general result.

As this is about the first effort by this Bureau to secure the facts and present full and comprehensive statistics relating to this important subject, in practically all the manufacturing industries in the state, it was hoped the investigation would be timely and, perhaps, of some value. The field covered is large, and the nature of the data required was unexpected to those called upon to furnish it. This had a tendency to largely increase the difficulties with which investigations of this kind are nearly always combined. The plans, however, upon which it was conducted were carefully considered, not only with a view of making it as complete as possible; but also in order to avoid frictions and misunderstandings between the Bureau and those with whom it had to deal.

Manufacture is a branch of production. Those who are engaged in it produce utilities by working up and combining things or materials into new forms, suitable for the market or for satisfying wants. The process by which this change is affected are various and differ greatly as between the industries; but all involve the consumption of matter and expenditure of force.

By the cost of production is here meant the expenses of production. The expenses are reflected in the money-payments necessary for the many different kinds of labor required, and for the capital in various forms of which the use must be had in the production of commodities. In other words, it means the actual outlays for the goods produced during the year. The different elements of expense which are included in the cost of production are shown. But no attempt has been made to carry the analysis of each back into the past. To do this would not have added anything to the value, because manufacturers must, as a rule, accept conditions as they find them, and the prices they

pay are determined by causes over which they have little or no control.

Manufacturing cannot be carried on without the use and assistance of much capital. There must be as much land as necessary for the purpose, also power of some kind such as steam, electricity, or water, and there must be buildings to work in, and for shelter and storing, and there must also be machinery, implements and tools to work with. In economics, capital in the forms mentioned is usually called fixed. Then there must be ready money, whether owned or obtained by credit, with which to meet recurring expenses, such as for a constant supply of materials, and for labor of all kinds, etc. Capital may thus be said to be the material means of production. For the purposes of this investigation the capital used in production has been classified under land, buildings and fixtures; machinery, implements and tools and cash and credit capital.

The different elements of expense in production have been classified as follows: *stock* or all the materials used in manufacturing or entering into the product, including all kinds of supplies, such as coal for heat or power, light, etc.; *rent* or the amount paid for the use of shops, warehouses and other hired premises; *salaries* or the amount paid for superintendence and clerk hire; *wages* or the amount paid mechanics, operatives and those who perform the various kinds of manual work; *taxes*; *insurance* against fire; *freight and expenses*; *repairs*; *sundry* or petty expenses which cannot properly be included elsewhere; *replacement* or the amount allowed for replacing the depreciation of the plant by use, or wear and tear; *selling expenses* or all the expenses involved in selling the goods, such as salaries and expenses of traveling salesmen, commissions, etc.; *insurance against risks* or the amount usually set aside to cover all kinds of risks involved in carrying on the business; *losses* by bad accounts, etc.; *interest* or the amount paid for the use of capital regardless of ownership of same. In these classifications the manufacturers were requested to include all expenses involved in production. In all in-

stances, therefore, where this request was complied with, the balance between the sum of these expenses and the value or selling price of the goods produced would constitute the net profit of the business.

Regarding the value or selling price of the goods produced, the amount of capital used in production and the expenses which come under either one or the other of the following heads: Stock, rent, salaries, wages, insurance against fire, taxes, freight and express, repairs, and sundry expenses, the reports of the manufacturers were on the whole, complete and apparently correct; regarding replacement, selling expenses, losses by bad debts, and etc., insurance against risks and interest on the capital used, a large percentage of the reports received were not complete, some were even misleading.

Since the reports were not complete as to all the expenses of production, they have been tabulated accordingly.

In looking over the above classification it will be noticed, that the expenses, correctly reported, are directly incurred in the processes of production, and, that the expenses or outlays, not completely reported are, at least, as much incurred in the mercantile functions of a manufacturing industry as in its productive functions. While the latter are as much a part of the necessary outlays as the former, and must be met if production is to go on, there is a difference between them. This difference even appears from their respective treatment on the books of many manufacturers. As the later expenses were not completely reported, their amount could not be definitely ascertained from the reports; but together with the net profit they clearly constitute the difference between the total sum of the former expenses or those which were completely reported, and the total value of the goods produced. The former are shown in the table for Cost and Production. The latter in the table for Gross Profit.

The expenses thus explained constitute the cost of production to the manufacturers, or in other words, all the

expenses which the manufacturers have to meet in order to obtain full ownership of the goods produced. Should the goods produced be sold at prices corresponding to this cost, the outlays and income of the business would of course balance; but there would be nothing left with which to compensate the manufacturers for their services in organizing the business and for managing it, nor for the risks they assume. Under such circumstances they could not be expected to continue in this capacity.

Those who engage in business of any kind do so with the expectation of gain. In the case of manufacturers this gain is the difference between the cost to them and the market value of the goods produced. When manufacturers sell their goods for more than it costs to make them, they are said to be making a profit. Whether this profit is large, small or dwindles into nothing depends upon the conditions of production and the state of the market. In one sense profit is to the employers what wages is to the employes. Employers live on their income from profits; employes live on their income from wages. The average amount of net profit paid by all the establishments in the different industries, the report of which are included in this investigation, is shown as earnings of management in the table for Gross Profit.

The total number of establishments in the different industries represented in this investigation which reported was 1,368. Of these only 870 or 58 per cent. could under the circumstances be used. With a few exceptions as in lumber, furniture and two or three other industries, no reports were included in the tables which showed an absolute loss after allowing for all expenses. The number of establishments which reported a loss was quite large and the reports from these, therefore, could not be included. Besides this, many reports were, as mentioned, incomplete and misleading and as the time was too short for the steps necessary in order to have them corrected, these also had to be thrown out. These are the principal reasons why so many reports had to be excluded. A sufficient number,

however, are represented in each industry to show a fair average, or, with a few exceptions, the normal condition in this state. The following tables show in each industry the results of this investigation.

Cost of Production.—This table includes all expenses of production which were completely reported. These expenses are: Stock or materials and supplies, rent, salaries, wages, taxes, insurance, freight and express, repairs and sundry expenses. The total sum of these expenses is represented by 100 and the respective amount of each element of expense by its percentage of the total cost. In the foot-notes this table is condensed into wages, raw materials and supplies and other factors.

Cost of Production and Selling Price.—This table includes stock, rent, salaries, wages, taxes, insurance, freight and express, repairs and sundry expenses, or the same expenses as the table for cost and production. It also includes the difference between the sum of these expenses and the selling price. This difference as the table shows is called gross profit. The percentages in this table relate to the value or selling price of the goods produced, which, like the total in the table for cost of production, becomes 100.

Capital and Product.—This table shows the relation of the value of the goods produced to amount of capital used in producing it. The amount of capital used is shown by—100—and the value of the goods produced is shown by its ratio of the capital used. Thus, if the value of the product exceeds the amount of capital used the "value of the goods produced" is shown by an amount greater than—100—, if less than capital used the value of the goods produced is shown by an amount smaller than 100.

Capital Invested.—In this table is included all the capital used in the business or in securing the product, regardless of whether owned or borrowed. As the table shows, it has been classified into land, buildings and fixtures; machinery, implements and tools and cash and credit capital.

Partners or Stockholders and Wage Earners.—This table shows the relative number of partners or stockholders. The total

number of both is indicated by 100. The respective number of each by their percentage of this amount.

Gross Profit.—This table shows an analysis of the amount which in this investigation is called gross profit. As already seen, this amount—the gross profit—constitutes as a whole, the difference between the sum total of all expenses which were completely reported—and which are shown in the table for “cost of production”—and the value or selling price of the goods produced. Besides the net profit or earnings of management, if anything is left for this after all expenses have been deducted, it thus includes, replacement, selling expenses, losses by bad debts, interest, insurance against risks, etc. Since the reports regarding these expenses or outlays were not complete, their approximate amounts could only be estimated. In arriving at these estimates, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for *replacement*; 5 per cent. on the value of product was allowed for *selling expenses* and *losses* by bad accounts, and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for *interest*. The balance between the sum of these expenses and the sum of the gross profit was left for *earnings of management*.

These estimates are applied to all industries, and while not absolutely correct in every respect or for every industry are certainly fair. They have been used before by the best equipped and most efficient state bureau in the country, that of Massachusetts. They were also carefully compared with all the reports of these expenses which were received and found to correspond in most instances. Of course, these expenses like all other expenses vary as between the different industries, even as between the different establishments in the same industry and no common estimate could possibly be discovered which would exactly apply to all. But on the whole it will be found, that they cover the expenses in question, more correctly than might, perhaps, be expected.

It should be noticed, however, and especially by those who may have occasion to use these figures, that no allow-

ance has been made for the depreciation of buildings and fixtures, nor for interest on the capital invested in the plant, including land, nor for the amount usually set aside as insurance against risks. The original cost of the plant is not always an element of expense in production. Especially is this true of establishments which have been in operation for a term of years. The reason for this is, that the plant has, in such instances, been paid for. This has usually been accomplished by a system of charging. From time to time a fixed amount above interest has been charged to profits and credited to capital invested. When this account is thus balanced, the owner can certainly not be entitled to any charge for interest on the value of the plant. The amount required, however, to keep the plant in repair or running order, is a proper charge even in such cases, and so also is a charge for insurance against risks. Since no allowance has been made for these, the amount left for earnings of management can hardly be considered pure profit.

This table shows the percentage of the selling price of the following items: Replacement, selling expenses, etc., interest, and earnings of management.

In notes to this table are shown the respective percentages of the capital invested or used, of the items, here called gross profit and earnings of management.

Investment and Earnings.—This table shows the average amount of capital used to each partner or stockholder, and also the average earnings to each.

Product and Earnings.—This table shows the value of the average amount of goods produced to each worker, and also the amount of the average earnings to each worker. Among wage earners have been included all those who work for wages, regardless of sex, age and amount of wages paid.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	60.18
Rent .....	.49
Salaries	4.59
Wages	26.00
Taxes .....	.49
Insurance .....	.46
Freight	2.33
Repairs	1.94
Other expenses	3.52
Total	100.00
Wages	26.00
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	60.18
Other factors	13.82
	74.00
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.85
Rent .....	.44
Salaries	4.11
Wages	23.21
Taxes .....	.44
Insurance .....	.41
Freight	2.06
Repairs	1.72
Other Expenses	3.15
Gross profit—excess of selling price	10.61
Total	100.00
Wages	23.21
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	53.85
Other factors	12.33
Gross profit	10.61
	76.79
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		138.39
Excess of product over capital invested	38.39	
Total	138.39	138.39

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	33.44
Machinery, implements and tools	25.34
Cash and credit capital	41.22
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.08
Average number of wage earners	93.97
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.54
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.26
Earnings of Management	2.81
Gross profit	10.61

Gross profit equivalent to 17.38 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 4.59 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$17,408.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	799.07

Net earnings 4.59 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,829.63
Average earnings to each worker	424.66

Wages 23.21 per cent. of product.

BEER AND MALT.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.90
Rent .....	.19
Salaries	4.26
Wages	13.44
Taxes	1.86
Insurance	1.43
Freight	3.25
Repairs	2.28
Other expenses	13.39
Total	100.00

Wages	13.44
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.90
Other factors.....	26.66
	86.56
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	47.04
Rent .....	.13
Salaries	3.35
Wages	10.61
Taxes	1.49
Insurance	1.17
Freight	2.65
Repairs	1.81
Other expenses.....	10.60
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	21.15
Total	100.00

Wages	10.61
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	47.04
Other factors	20.20
Gross profit	21.15
	89.39
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		53.93
Excess of capital over value produced.....		46.07
Total	100.00	100.00

BEER AND MALT.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, building and fixtures.....	34.21
Machinery, implements and tools.....	21.56
Cash and credit capital.....	44.23
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	36.27
Average number of wage-earners.....	63.73
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	4.00
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	4.12
Earnings of management	8.03
Gross profit	21.15

Gross profit equivalent to 11.41 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 4.34 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$14,413.00
Average net earnings of each partner or stockholder.....	625.52

Net earnings 4.34 per cent on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$4,970.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	527.32

Wages 10.61 per cent of product.

BOXES— (PACKING,)

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	63.25
Rent .....	.57
Salaries	3.10
Wages	24.30
Taxes .....	.51
Insurance	1.66
Freight	3.89
Repairs .....	.74
Other expenses.....	1.78
Total.....	100.00
Wages	24.30
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	63.25
Other factors.....	12.46
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	54.46
Rent .....	.57
Salaries	2.67
Wages	21.04
Taxes .....	.44
Insurance	1.41
Freight	3.33
Repairs .....	.63
Other expenses	1.51
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.94
Total.....	100.00
Wages	21.04
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	54.46
Other factors.....	10.56
Gross profit.....	13.94
Total	100.00

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		75.96
Excess of capital over value produced.....		24.06
Total	100.00	100.00

**BOXES— (PACKING,
CAPITAL INVESTED.**

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	84.40
Machinery, implements and tools.....	18.84
Cash and credit capital.....	44.76
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	6.34
Average number of wage-earners.....	93.66
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.47
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.42
Earnings of management.....	4.05
Gross profit.....	13.94

Gross profit equivalent to 15.86 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 3.07 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$27,294.80
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	837.95

Net earnings 3.07 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,441.13
Average earnings to each worker.....	308.21

Wages 21.04 per cent. of product.

BOXES—(PAPER AND CIGARS).

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	66.91
Rent .....	.69
Salaries	3.32
Wages	23.05
Taxes .....	.53
Insurance .....	.50
Freight	1.75
Repairs .....	.55
Other expenses	2.20
Total	100.00
Wages	23.05
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	66.91
Other factors	10.04
	76.95
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	58.37
Rent .....	.59
Salaries	3.33
Wages	20.30
Taxes .....	.47
Insurance .....	.45
Freight	1.52
Repairs .....	.47
Other expenses	1.89
Gross profit—excess of selling price	12.61
Total	100.00
Wages	20.30
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	58.37
Other factors	8.72
Gross profit	12.61
	79.70
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		143.69
Excess of product over capital invested	43.69	
Total	143.69	143.69

BOXES—(PAPER AND CIGARS).

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	31.54
Machinery, implements and tools	21.63
Cash and credit capital	46.84
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	9.16
Average number of wage-earners	90.84
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.50
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.63
Earnings of management	4.48
Gross profit	12.61

Gross profit equivalent to 18.06 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 6.44 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$6,950.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	447.53

Net earnings 6.44 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,060.00
Average earnings to each worker	213.15

Wages 20.30 per cent. of product.

BOILER WORKS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	54.78
Rent .....	.54
Salaries	5.47
Wages	33.79
Taxes .....	.58
Insurance .....	.59
Freight	1.75
Repairs	1.30
Other expenses	1.20
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.79
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	54.78
Other factors	11.43
	66.21
Total.....	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	45.01
Rent .....	.45
Salaries	4.45
Wages	27.75
Taxes .....	.47
Insurance .....	.48
Freight	1.40
Repairs	1.04
Other expenses .....	.97
Gross profit—excess of selling price	17.98
Total.....	100.00
Wages	27.75
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	45.01
Other factors	9.26
Gross profit	17.98
	72.25
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		85.88
Excess of capital over value produced		14.14
Total	100.00	100.00

BOILER WORKS.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	24.64
Machinery, implements and tools	22.26
Cash and credit capital	53.10
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	23.45
Average number of wage-earners ..	76.55
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.50
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	3.00
Earnings of Management	7.48
Gross profit	17.98

Gross profit equivalent to 13.24 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 6.42 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$4,642.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	298.00

Net earnings 6.42 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Average product to each worker	\$1,504.00
Average earnings of each worker	417.36

Wages 27.75 per cent. of product.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.64
Rent .....	.55
Salaries	4.26
Wages	22.73
Taxes .....	.37
Insurance .....	.55
Freight	2.20
Repairs	1.92
Other expenses	1.78
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.73
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.64
Other factors	11.63
	77.27
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	58.10
Rent .....	.50
Salaries	3.76
Wages	20.10
Taxes .....	.34
Insurance .....	.50
Freight	1.93
Repairs	1.66
Other expenses	1.51
Gross profit—excess of selling price	11.66
Total.....	100.00
Wages	20.10
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	58.10
Other factors	10.20
Gross profit	11.60
	79.90
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		172.59
Excess of product over capital invested.....	72.59	
Total	172.59	172.59

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	17.02
Machinery, implements and tools	17.94
Cash and credit capital	65.04
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	8.27
Average number of wage-earners	91.73
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.04
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.81
Earnings of management.....	3.75
Gross profit	11.60

Gross profit equivalent to 20.20 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 6.47 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$8,221.60
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	531.94

Net earnings 6.47 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,319.20
Average earnings of each worker	277.60

Wages 20.10 per cent. of product.

BRASS GOODS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.64
Rent	2.86
Salaries	3.81
Wages	33.64
Taxes .....	.82
Insurance	1.00
Freight	2.43
Repairs	1.60
Other expenses	1.20
Total.....	100.00

Wages	33.64
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	52.64
Other factors	18.72
	66.36
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	42.86
Rent	2.31
Salaries	3.02
Wages	27.45
Taxes .....	.65
Insurance .....	.80
Freight	1.93
Repairs	1.28
Other expenses .....	.96
Gross profit—excess of selling price	18.75
Total.....	100.00

Wages	27.45
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	42.86
Other factors	10.94
Gross profit	18.75
	72.55
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		57.71
Excess of capital over value produced		42.29
Total	100.00	100.00

BRASS GOODS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	24.00
Machinery, implements and tools	19.43
Cash and credit capital	56.57
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.50
Average number of wage earners	93.50
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.29
Selling expenses, etc.....	6.00
Interest	4.91
Earnings of management.....	5.56
Gross profit	18.76

Gross profit equivalent to 11.06 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 3.20 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$30,277.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	968.86

Net earnings 3.20 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,272.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	349.16

Wages 27.45 per cent. of product.

BRICK AND DRAIN TILE.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	87.85
Rent .....	.07
Salaries	5.01
Wages	44.33
Taxes	1.93
Insurance .....	.42
Freight .....	.74
Repairs	4.24
Other expenses.....	5.38
Total.....	100.00

Wages	44.33
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	37.85
Other factors.....	17.82
	56.67
Total.....	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	30.06
Rent .....	.06
Salaries	3.94
Wages	35.34
Taxes	1.54
Insurance .....	.33
Freight .....	.56
Repairs	3.32
Other expenses.....	4.24
Gross Profit—excess of selling price.....	20.62
Total.....	100.00

Wages	35.34
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	30.06
Other factors	13.98
Gross profit.....	20.62
	64.66
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		34.11
Excess of capital over value produced.....		65.89
Total	100.00	100.00

BRICK AND DRAIN TILE.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	31.32
Machinery, implements and tools.....	16.87
Cash and credit capital.....	51.21
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners of stockholders.....	5.55
Average number of wage earners.....	94.45
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	4.94
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	7.51
Earnings of management.....	3.17
Net profit	20.62

Gross profit equivalent to 8.06 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 1.08 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$25,308.06
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	273.32

Net earnings 1.08 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$506.31
Average earnings to each worker.....	179.14

Wages 35.34 per cent. of product.

CHAIRS AND CHAIRSTOCK.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.23
Rent .....	.56
Salaries	4.17
Wages	37.17
Taxes .....	.85
Insurance	1.61
Freight	1.80
Repairs	1.28
Other expenses.....	.34
Total.....	100.00

Wages	37.17
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.23
Other factors.....	10.60
	62.83
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	46.45
Rent .....	.50
Salaries	3.71
Wages	33.08
Taxes .....	.76
Insurance	1.43
Freight	1.59
Repairs	1.16
Other expenses .....	.30
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	11.03
Total.....	100.00

Wages	33.08
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	46.45
Other factors	9.44
Gross profit.....	11.03
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		86.34
Excess of capital over value produced.....		13.66
Total	100.00	100.00

CHAIRS AND CHAIRSTOCK.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, building and fixtures.....	32.00
Machinery, implements and tools.....	19.40
Cash and credit capital	48.60
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	8.74
Average number of wage-earners.....	91.26
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.22
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.86
Earnings of Management .....	.96
Gross profit	11.08

Gross profit equivalent to 9.05 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 0.83 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$23,064.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	191.43

Net earnings 0.83 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$791.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	261.68

Wages 33.08 per cent. of product.

CIGARS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	58.46
Rent .....	.57
Salaries	3.95
Wages	30.33
Taxes .....	.49
Insurance	2.23
Freight	1.74
Repairs .....	.30
Other expenses.....	1.95
Total.....	100.00
Wages	30.33
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	58.56
Other factors	11.21
	69.69
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	50.22
Rent .....	.48
Salaries	3.39
Wages	26.08
Taxes .....	.42
Insurance	1.90
Freight	1.45
Repairs .....	.25
Other expenses.....	1.65
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	14.15
Total.....	100.00
Wages	26.08
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	50.22
Other factors.....	9.55
Gross profit.....	14.15
	73.92
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		194.53
Excess of product over capital invested.....	94.53	
Total product.....	194.53	194.53

CIGARS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	27.64
Machinery, implements and tools.....	8.25
Cash and credit capital.....	66.11
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	10.89
Average number of wage-earners.....	89.11
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	0.32
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.70
Earnings of management.....	7.13
Gross profit.....	14.15

Gross profit equivalent to 27.52 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 13.87 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$5,951.68
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	825.49

Net earnings 13.87 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,400.09
Average earnings to each worker.....	865.14

Wages 26.08 per cent. of product.

CLOAKS AND CLOTHING.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	66.40
Rent	1.30
Salaries	3.87
Wages	22.38
Taxes .....	.50
Insurance .....	.65
Freight	1.75
Repairs .....	.88
Other expenses.....	2.29
Total.....	100.00

Wages	22.38
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	66.40
Other factors	11.24
	77.64
Total.....	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.14
Rent	1.09
Salaries	3.20
Wages	18.56
Taxes .....	.42
Insurance .....	.53
Freight	1.46
Repairs .....	.73
Other expenses	1.31
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	16.96
Total.....	100.00

Wages	18.56
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	55.14
Other factors.....	9.34
Gross profit	16.96
	81.44
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		186.56
Excess of product over capital invested.....	86.56	
Total	186.56	186.56

CLOAKS AND CLOTHING.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, building and fixtures.....	13.66
Machinery, implements and too.s.....	22.66
Cash and credit capital.....	63.68
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	8.74
Average number of wage-earners.....	91.26
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.21
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.70
Earnings of management.....	9.05
Gross profit	16.96

Gross profit equivalent to 19.20 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 16.87 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$11,440.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,929.33

Net earnings 16.87 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average produce to each worker.....	\$2,391.00
Average earnings of each worker.....	443.77

Wages 18.56 per cent of product.

COTTON AND LINEN MILLS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.37
Salaries	3.10
Wages	30.39
Taxes	1.37
Insurance	1.05
Freight	1.72
Repairs	2.45
Other expenses .....	.65
Total	100.00

Wages	30.39
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.27
Other factors.....	10.34
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	51.41
Rent	
Salaries	2.39
Wages	26.33
Taxes	1.17
Insurance .....	.91
Freight	1.48
Repairs	2.12
Other expenses.....	.56
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.23
Total	100.00

Wages	26.33
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	51.41
Other factors.....	8.98
Gross profit	13.23
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		70.00
Excess of capital over value produced.....		30.00
Total	100.00	100.00

COTTON AND LINEN MILLS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	53.74
Machinery, implements and tools.....	21.19
Cash and credit capital.....	25.07
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	26.00
Average number of wage-earners.....	74.00
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.03
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.79
Earnings of management.....	3.46
Gross profit.....	13.28

Gross profit equivalent to 9.30 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 2.42 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$2,879.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	69.57

Net earnings 2.42 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$708.60
Average earnings to each worker.....	186.93

Wages 26.38 per cent. of product.

CONFECTIONARY AND STEAM BAKERIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	68.49
Rent	2.19
Salaries	5.80
Wages	15.55
Taxes .....	.60
Insurance .....	.92
Freight	3.17
Repairs	1.02
Other expenses	2.28
Total.....	100.00

Wages	15.55
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	68.49
Other factors.....	15.96
	84.45
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.75
Rent	1.77
Salaries	4.72
Wages	12.54
Taxes .....	.48
Insurance .....	.74
Freight	2.57
Repairs .....	.85
Other expenses.....	1.83
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	18.77
Total.....	100.00

Wages	12.54
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	55.75
Other factors.....	12.94
Gross profit.....	18.77
	87.46
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		429.43
Excess of product over capital invested.....	329.43	
Total	429.43	429.43

CONFECTIONARY AND STEAM BAKERIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	20.67
Machinery, implements and tools.....	27.54
Cash and credit capital	51.79
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	6.29
Average number of wage-earners.....	93.71
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement .....	.61
Selling expenses, etc.....	b.00
Interest .....	.57
Earnings of management	12.59
Gross profit.....	18.77

Gross profit equivalent to 84.77 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 56.84 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$6,649.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	3,779.29

Net earnings 56.84 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$2,277.54
Average earnings to each worker.....	285.60

Wages 12.54 per cent. of product.

**COOPERAGE.
COST OF PRODUCTION.**

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	63.57
Rent .....	.17
Salaries	1.17
Wages	30.54
Taxes .....	.46
Insurance .....	.76
Freight	2.35
Repairs .....	.68
Other expenses .....	.40
Total.....	100.00

Wages	30.54
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	63.57
Other factors	5.89
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.69
Rent .....	.14
Salaries	1.00
Wages	26.72
Taxes .....	.40
Insurance .....	.67
Freight	2.02
Repairs .....	.51
Other expenses .....	.36
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	12.49
Total.....	100.00

Wages	26.72
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	56.69
Other factors.....	5.10
Gross profit.....	12.49
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		204.71
Excess of product over capital invested.....	104.71	
Total product.....	204.71	204.71

COOPERAGE.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	41.58
Machinery, implements and tools.....	11.92
Cash and credit capital.....	46.50
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	5.04
Average number of wage-earners.....	94.96
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement .....	.58
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.14
Earnings of management	5.77
Gross profit.....	12.49

Gross profit equivalent to 26.55 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 11.81 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$14,876.81
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,786.96

Net earnings 11.81 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,648.97
Average earnings to each worker.....	440.60

Wages 26.72 per cent. of product.

ELECTRICAL AND GASFITTING SUPPLIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	64.33
Rent .....	.64
Salaries	5.89
Wages	22.28
Taxes .....	.89
Insurance .....	.66
Freight	2.99
Repairs	1.43
Other expenses.....	.89
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.28
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	64.33
Other factors.....	13.39
	<u>77.72</u>
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.33
Rent .....	.51
Salaries	4.80
Wages	18.22
Taxes .....	.70
Insurance .....	.53
Freight	2.44
Repairs	1.14
Other expenses.....	.72
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	18.57
Total.....	100.00
Wages	18.22
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.36
Other factors.....	10.83
Gross profit.....	18.57
	<u>81.78</u>
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		74.45
Excess of capital over value produced.....		25.45
Total	100.00	100.00

ELECTRICAL AND GASFITTING SUPPLIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	19.86
Machinery, implements and tools.....	22.59
Cash and credit capital.....	57.55
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners of stockholders.....	9.73
Average number of wage-earners.....	90.27
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.90
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	3.69
Earnings of management	6.98
Gross profit.....	18.57

Gross profit equivalent to 13.33 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.43 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$20,709.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,124.50

Net earnings 5.43 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,739.62
Average earnings to each worker.....	316.95

Wages 18.22 per cent. of product.

EXCELSIOR.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	57.83
Rent	
Salaries	4.51
Wages	26.26
Taxes .....	.85
Insurance	1.09
Freight	2.06
Repairs	3.18
Other expenses	4.12
Total	100.00
Wages	26.26
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	57.83
Other factors.....	15.91
	73.74
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	43.28
Rent	
Salaries	3.45
Wages	19.75
Taxes .....	.64
Insurance .....	.82
Freight	1.54
Repairs	2.38
Other expenses	3.08
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	25.06
Total	100.00
Wages	19.75
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	43.28
Other factors	11.91
Gross profit	25.06
	80.25
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		83.32
Excess of capital over value produced.....		16.68
Total	100.00	100.00

EXCELSIOR.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	21.99
Machinery, implements and tools.....	19.63
Cash and credit capital.....	58.39
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	16.92
Average number of wage-earners.....	83.08
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.14
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.95
Earnings of management.....	14.96
Gross profit.....	25.06

Gross profit equivalent to 20.83 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 12.46 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$3,763.39
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,091.90

Net earnings 12.46 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,635.50
Average earnings to each worker.....	323.00

Wages 19.75 per cent. of product.

**FLOUR AND FEED.
COST OF PRODUCTION.**

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	92.78
Rent .....	.25
Salaries	1.95
Wages	3.13
Taxes .....	.16
Insurance .....	.17
Freight .....	.42
Repairs .....	.63
Other expenses.....	1.08
Total.....	100.00

Wages	3.13
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	92.78
Other factors.....	4.09
Total	96.87
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	84.73
Rent .....	.23
Salaries	1.00
Wages	2.86
Taxes .....	.15
Insurance .....	.44
Freight .....	.39
Repairs .....	.58
Other expenses	1.00
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	8.62
Total.....	100.00

Wages	2.86
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	84.73
Other factors.....	3.79
Gross profit	8.62
Total	97.14
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		286.33
Excess of product over capital invested.....	186.33	
Total	286.33	286.33

FLOUR AND FEED.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	22.45
Machinery, implements and tools.....	25.43
Cash and credit capital.....	52.13
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	33.00
Average number of wage-earners.....	67.00
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 3 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements,

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	0.56
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest .....	.33
Earnings of management.....	1.83
Gross profit.....	8.62

Gross profit equivalent to 26.15 on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.58 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$8,837.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	493.10

Net earnings 5.58 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$15,226.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	435.46

Wages 2.86 per cent. of product.

FURNITURE.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.14
Rent .....	.71
Salaries	3.27
Wages	29.31
Taxes .....	.83
Insurance .....	.39
Freight	2.96
Repairs	1.04
Other expenses.....	1.10
Total.....	100.00

Wages	29.91
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.14
Other factors.....	10.95
	70.39
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.72
Rent .....	.51
Salaries	2.91
Wages	26.64
Taxes .....	.73
Insurance .....	.83
Freight	2.63
Repairs .....	.93
Other expenses .....	.98
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	10.90
Total.....	100.00

Wages	26.64
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.72
Other factors.....	9.74
Gross profit	10.90
	73.36
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		70.00
Excess of capital over value produced.....		30.00
Total	100.00	100.00

FURNITURE.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	37.17
Machinery, implements and tools.....	9.90
Cash and credit capital.....	52.93
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	14.94
Average number of wage-earners.....	85.06
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.42
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	3.76
Earnings of management .....	.72
Gross profit.....	10.90

Gross profit equivalent to 7.65 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 0.50 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$7,881.96
Average net earnings to to each partner or stockholder.....	39.31

Net earnings 0.50 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$939.07
Average earnings to each worker.....	258.16

Wages 26.64 per cent. of product.

FURS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	71.55
Rent	1.41
Salaries	4.09
Wages	20.57
Taxes .....	.22
Insurance .....	.76
Freight	1.09
Repairs .....	.17
Other expenses .....	.14
Total	100.00

Wages	20.57
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	71.55
Other factors.....	7.88
	79.43
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	60.45
Rent	1.19
Salaries	3.44
Wages	17.28
Taxes .....	.18
Insurance .....	.64
Freight .....	.91
Repairs .....	.14
Other expenses .....	.12
Gross profit—excess of selling price	15.65
Total	100.00

Wages	17.28
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	60.45
Other factors	6.63
Gross profit	15.65
	82.72
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		154.31
Excess of product over capital invested	54.31	
Total	154.31	154.31

FURS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Land, buildings and fixtures	3.06
Machinery, implements and tools.....	21.73
Cash and credit capital	75.21
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	22.31
Average number of wage-earners.....	77.69
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.41
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.44
Earnings of management	6.80
Gross profit	15.65

Gross profit equivalent to 27.52 per cent on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 10.46 per cent on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	3773.70
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	395.25

Net earnings 10.46 per cent of capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	1900.25
Average earnings to each worker.....	328.36

Wages 17.23 per cent of product.

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.44
Rent .....	.22
Salaries	5.49
Wages	31.01
Taxes .....	.56
Insurance .....	.91
Freight	1.12
Repairs .....	.71
Other expenses.....	.54
Total.....	100.00
Wages	31.01
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.44
Other factors.....	9.55
Total	68.99
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	49.33
Rent .....	.18
Salaries	4.51
Wages	25.76
Taxes .....	.47
Insurance .....	.75
Freight .....	.92
Repairs .....	.59
Other Expenses.....	.45
Gross profit—excess of selling price	17.04
Total.....	100.00
Wages	25.76
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	49.33
Other factors	7.87
Gross profit	17.04
Total	74.24
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		98.88
Excess of capital over value produced.....		1.12
Total	100.00	100.00

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	35.06
Machinery, implements and tools.....	23.43
Cash and credit capital.....	41.46
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	8.44
Average number of wage-earners.....	91.56
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.38
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.08
Earnings of management	7.58
Gross profit	17.04

Gross profit equivalent to 16.51 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 7.43 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$16,468.73
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,231.86

Net earnings 7.43 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,503.37
Average earnings to each worker.....	387.27

Wages 25.76 per cent. of product.

IRON WORKS—(MALLEABLE).

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	48.63
Rent .....	.19
Salaries	3.84
Wages	39.29
Insurance .....	.53
Freight	4.09
Repairs	1.68
Other expenses.....	1.26
Total.....	100.00
Wages	39.29
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	48.62
Other factors.....	12.09
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	43.49
Rent .....	.17
Salaries	3.45
Wages	34.93
Taxes .....	.45
Insurance .....	.48
Freight	3.68
Repairs	1.51
Other expenses	1.13
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	10.71
Total.....	100.00
Wages	34.93
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	43.49
Other factors.....	10.87
Gross profit.....	10.71
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		101.92
Excess of product over capital invested.....	1.92	
Total	101.92	101.92

IRON WORKS—(MALLEABLE).

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	40.97
Machinery, implements and tools.....	13.66
Cash and credit capital.....	45.37
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	4.59
Average number of wage-earners.....	95.41
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.32
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	2.22
Earnings of management.....	2.17
Gross profit.....	10.71

Gross profit equivalent to 10.92 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 2.20 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$22,894.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	503.66

Net earnings 2.20 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,090.24
Average earnings to each worker.....	380.82

Wages 34.93 per cent. of product.

KNIT GOODS.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.78
Rent .....	.67
Salaries	3.45
Wages	22.83
Taxes .....	.38
Insurance .....	.72
Freight	2.84
Repairs	1.76
Other expenses.....	1.57
Total.....	100.00

Wages	22.83
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.78
Other factors	11.39
	77.17
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.20
Rent .....	.65
Salaries	2.39
Wages	18.96
Taxes .....	.32
Insurance .....	.59
Freight	2.34
Repairs	1.44
Other expenses	1.29
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	16.40
Total.....	100.00

Wages	18.96
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	55.20
Other factors.....	9.42
Gross profit	16.40
	81.02
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		151.84
Excess of product over capital invested.....	51.84	
Total	151.84	151.84

KNIT GOODS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	15.19
Machinery, implements and tools.....	34.66
Cash and credit capital.....	50.15
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	4.31
Average number of wage-earners.....	95.69
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.17
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.57
Earnings of management	7.66
Gross profit.....	16.40

Gross profit equivalent to 26.00 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 11.64 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$10,959.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	1,275.62

Net earnings 11.64 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$788.28
Average earnings to each worker.....	149.61

Wages 18.98 per cent. of product.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	60.57
Rent .....	.05
Salaries	3.73
Wages	24.41
Taxes	3.69
Insurance	2.13
Freight	2.55
Repairs	1.35
Other expenses	1.52
Total.....	100.00
Wages	24.41
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	60.57
Other factors.....	15.02
	75.59
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.65
Rent .....	.04
Salaries	3.23
Wages	21.22
Taxes	3.20
Insurance	1.85
Freight	2.21
Repairs	1.16
Other expenses	1.32
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.12
Total.....	100.00
Wages	21.22
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.65
Other factors	13.01
Gross profit	13.12
	78.78
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		47.63
Excess of capital over value produced.....		52.37
Total	100.00	100.00

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	37.41
Machinery, implements and tools.....	10.05
Cash and credit capital.....	52.54
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	4.84
Average number of wage-earners.....	95.16
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.11
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	5.51
Earnings of management	0.50
Gross profit	13.12

Gross profit equivalent to 6.08 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 0.23 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$46,450.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	106.83

Net earnings 0.23 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,183.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	251.03

Wages 21.22 per cent. of product.

MACHINE SHOPS AND FOUNDRIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.86
Rent .....	.79
Salaries	3.33
Wages	33.62
Taxes .....	.49
Insurance	1.11
Freight	1.54
Repairs	1.76
Other expenses	1.45
Total	100.00

Wages	33.62
Other expenses:	
Raw materials and supplies	55.86
Other factors	10.52
Total	66.33
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	46.71
Rent .....	.66
Salaries	2.51
Wages	28.15
Taxes .....	.41
Insurance .....	.93
Freight	1.30
Repairs	1.45
Other expenses	1.20
Gross profit—excess of selling price	16.33
Total	100.00

Wages	28.15
Other expenses:	
Raw materials and supplies	46.71
Other factors	8.76
Gross profit	16.33
Total	71.85
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		81.30
Excess of capital over value produced		18.70
Total	100.00	100.00

MACHINE SHOPS AND FOUNDRIES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	23.32
Machinery, implements and tools.....	24.56
Cash and credit capital.....	52.12
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	11.60
Average number of wage-earners.....	88.40
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.02
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	3.20
Earnings of management	5.16
Gross profit.....	16.38

Gross profit equivalent to 13.23 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 4.19 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$13,629.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	571.00

Net earnings 4.19 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,453.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	409.02

Wages 28.15 per cent. of product.

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	70.64
Rent	1.05
Salaries	3.85
Wages	20.73
Taxes .....	.40
Insurance .....	.60
Freight	1.84
Repairs .....	.44
Other expenses .....	.44
Total	100.00

Wages	20.73
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	70.64
Other factors	8.63
	79.27
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	61.27
Rent .....	.91
Salaries	3.85
Wages	18.01
Taxes .....	.35
Insurance .....	.51
Freight	1.60
Repairs .....	.35
Other expenses .....	.38
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.24
Total	100.00

Wages	18.01
Other expenses:	
Raw material and other supplies.....	61.27
Other factors	7.48
Gross profit.....	13.24
	81.99
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		102.03
Excess of product over capital invested.....	2.03	
Total	102.03	102.03

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	33.21
Machinery, implements and tools.....	29.44
Cash and credit capital.....	37.35
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	13.40
Average number of wage-earners.....	86.60
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.70
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.68
Earnings of management.....	3.86
Gross profit	13.24

Gross profit equivalent to 13.84 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 3.94 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder. Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$9,073.06

Net earnings 3.94 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,472.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	265.11

Wages 18.01 per cent of product.

PAINTS, OILS AND GREASES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	82.18
Rent .....	.94
Salaries	4.40
Wages	8.25
Taxes .....	.57
Insurance .....	.79
Freight .....	.62
Repairs .....	.53
Other expense	1.73
Total.....	100.00
Wages	8.25
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	82.18
Other factors	9.57
	91.75
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	73.77
Rent .....	.83
Salaries	3.92
Wages	7.36
Taxes .....	.51
Insurance .....	.70
Freight .....	.55
Repairs .....	.46
Other expenses	1.54
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	10.36
Total.....	100.00
Wages	7.36
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	73.77
Other factors.....	8.51
Gross profit	10.36
	92.64
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		125.29
Excess of product over capital invested.....	25.29	
Total	125.29	125.29

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS.

457

PAINTS, OILS AND GREASES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	14.75
Machinery, implements and tools	15.53
Cash and credit capital.....	69.72
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	15.84
Average number of wage-earners	84.16
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.24
Selling expenses, etc	5.00
Interest	2.78
Earnings of management	1.34
Gross profit.....	10.36

Gross profit equivalent to 12.96 per cent on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 1.68 per cent on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	23853.00
Average net to each partner or stockholder	476.33

Net earnings 1.68 per cent on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	6250.00
Average earnings to each worker	480.00

Wages 7.86 per cent of product.

REFRIGERATORS.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	43.18
Rent .....	.....
Salaries	5.62
Wages	38.30
Taxes .....	.60
Insurance	2.10
Freight	3.30
Repairs	3.17
Other expenses	3.73
Total.....	100.00
<hr/>	
Wages	38.30
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	43.18
Other factors	18.52
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	37.48
Rent .....	.....
Salaries	4.83
Wages	33.20
Taxes .....	.53
Insurance	1.85
Freight	2.89
Repairs	2.77
Other expenses	3.26
Gross profit—excess of selling price	13.19
Total.....	100.00
<hr/>	
Wages	33.20
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	37.48
Other factors	16.13
Gross profit	13.19
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		68.98
Excess of capital over value produced		31.02
Total	100.00	100.00

REFRIGERATORS.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per percentages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	32.94
Machinery, implements and tools	19.86
Cash and credit capital	47.20
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	8.80
Average number of wage-earners	91.20
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.95
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	3.45
Earnings of management	1.79
Gross profit	13.19

Gross profit equivalent to 9.06 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 1.24 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$11,720.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	145.32

Net earnings 1.24 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$824.90
Average earnings to each worker	273.36

Wages 33.20 per cent. of product.

REFRIGERATORS.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	43.18
Rent .....	.....
Salaries	5.62
Wages	38.30
Taxes .....	.60
Insurance	2.10
Freight	3.30
Repairs	3.17
Other expenses	3.73
Total.....	100.00
Wages	38.30
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	43.18
Other factors	18.52
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	37.48
Rent .....	.....
Salaries	4.83
Wages	33.20
Taxes .....	.53
Insurance	1.85
Freight	2.39
Repairs	2.77
Other expenses	3.26
Gross profit—excess of selling price	13.19
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.20
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	37.48
Other factors	16.13
Gross profit	13.19
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		68.98
Excess of capital over value produced		31.02
Total	100.00	100.00

REFRIGERATORS.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	32.94
Machinery, implements and tools	19.86
Cash and credit capital	47.20
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	8.80
Average number of wage-earners	91.20
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.95
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	3.45
Earnings of management	1.79
Gross profit	13.19

Gross profit equivalent to 9.06 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 1.24 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$11,720.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	145.32

Net earnings 1.24 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$824.90
Average earnings to each worker	273.96

Wages 33.20 per cent. of product.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	62.18
Rent	3.14
Salaries	4.21
Wages	23.66
Taxes .....	.48
Insurance .....	.85
Freight	2.70
Repairs	1.63
Other expenses	1.15
Total	100.00
Wages	23.66
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	62.18
Other factors	14.16
	76.34
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.83
Rent	2.71
Salaries	3.64
Wages	20.52
Taxes .....	.41
Insurance .....	.72
Freight	2.32
Repairs	1.41
Other expenses .....	.99
Gross profit—excess of selling price	13.45
Total	100.00
Wages	20.52
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	53.83
Other factors	12.20
Gross profit	13.45
	79.48
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		140.19
Excess of product over capital invested	40.19	
Total	140.19	140.19

SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	11.10
Machinery, implements and tools	15.55
Cash and credit capital	73.35
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	15.82
Average number of wage-earners	84.18
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.10
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.61
Earnings of management	4.74
Gross profit	13.45

Gross profit equivalent to 18.70 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 6.64 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$5,354.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	355.50

Net earnings 6.64 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$2,155.00
Average earnings of each worker	442.21

Wages 20.52 per cent. of product.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.77
Rent .....	.36
Salaries	3.50
Wages	24.34
Taxes .....	.65
Insurance	1.37
Freight	1.60
Repairs .....	.91
Other expenses	1.50
Total	100.00

Wages	24.34
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.77
Other factors	9.89
	75.66
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	57.39
Rent .....	.31
Salaries	3.04
Wages	21.26
Taxes .....	.57
Insurance	1.19
Freight	1.39
Repairs .....	.80
Other expenses	1.30
Gross profit—excess of selling price	12.75
Total	100.00

Wages	21.26
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	57.39
Other factors	8.60
Gross profit	12.75
	78.74
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		104.18
Excess of product over capital invested	4.18	
Total	104.18	104.18

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	31.72
Machinery, implements and tools	23.96
Cash and credit capital	44.82
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	8.51
Average number of wage-earners	91.49
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.29
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.13
Earnings of management	3.33
Gross profit	12.75

Gross profit equivalent to 13.23 on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 3.46 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner of stockholder	\$1,682.36
Average net earnings to each partner of stockholder	58.21

Net earnings 3.46 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,579.56
Average earnings to each worker	335.81

Wages 21.26 per cent. of product.

SEWERPIPE AND CEMENT.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.55
Rent	6.52
Salaries	5.29
Wages	22.70
Taxes	1.10
Insurance	1.32
Freight	4.95
Repairs	2.02
Other expenses	2.71
Total	100.00
Wages	22.70
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	53.65
Other factors	23.65
Total	77.30
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	44.82
Rent	5.44
Salaries	4.40
Wages	19.02
Taxes .....	.92
Insurance	1.09
Freight	3.87
Repairs	1.68
Other expenses	2.26
Gross profit—excess of selling price	16.50
Total	100.00
Wages	19.02
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	44.82
Other factors	19.66
Gross profit	16.50
Total	80.98
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		52.18
Excess of capital over valued produced		47.82
Total	100.00	100.00

SEWERPIPE AND CEMENT.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	12.27
Machinery, implements and tools	32.38
Cash and credit capital	55.35
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	34.15
Average number of wage-earners	65.85
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	5.54
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	4.90
Earnings of management	1.06
Gross profit	16.50

Gross profit equivalent to 2.56 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 0.56 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$8,320.16
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	45.76

Net earnings 0.55 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$2,251.00
Average earnings to each worker	428.14

Wages 19.02 per cent. of product.

SHIPBUILDING.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	44.05
Rent .....	.17
Salaries	2.95
Wages	46.49
Taxes	2.08
Insurance	1.54
Freight .....	.....
Repairs	1.65
Other expenses	1.08
Total	100.00

Wages	46.49
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	44.05
Other factors	9.46
Total	58.51
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	39.73
Rent .....	.15
Salaries	2.65
Wages	41.32
Taxes	1.85
Insurance	1.39
Freight .....	.....
Repairs	1.50
Other expenses .....	.93
Gross profit—excess of selling price	9.82
Total	100.00

Wages	41.32
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	39.73
Other factors	8.53
Gross profit	9.82
Total	58.06
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		59.42
Excess of capital over value produced		40.53
Total	100.00	100.00

SHIPBUILDING.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	77.70
Machinery, implements and tools	8.72
Cash and credit capital	13.58
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	13.72
Average number of wage-earners	86.28
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.13
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.47
Earnings of management	2.22
Gross profit	9.82

Gross profit equivalent to 5.85 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 1.32 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$13,190.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	174.10

Net earnings 1.32 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,369.00
Average earnings to each worker	573.88

Wages 41.92 per cent. of product.

SOAP, LYE AND POTASH.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.29
Rent .....	.53
Salaries	4.32
Wages	24.73
Taxes .....	.61
Insurance .....	.41
Freight	2.09
Repairs .....	.72
Other expenses	1.30
Total.....	100.00

Wages	24.73
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.29
Other factors	9.98
	75.27
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	54.89
Rent .....	.43
Salaries	3.58
Wages	20.90
Taxes .....	.49
Insurance .....	.32
Freight	1.71
Repairs .....	.57
Other expenses	1.07
Gross profit—excess of selling price	16.14
Total.....	100.00

Wages	20.90
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	54.89
Other factors	8.17
Gross profit	16.14
	79.20
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		124.03
Excess of product over capital invested	24.03	
Total	124.03	124.03

SOAP, LYE AND POTASH.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	30.44
Machinery, implements and tools	13.84
Cash and credit capital	55.72
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	14.75
Average number of wage-earners	85.24
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.04
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.19
Earnings of management	7.91
Gross profit	16.14

Gross profit equivalent to 20.50 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 9.81 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$6,679.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	655.20

Net earnings 9.81 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$2,052.00
Average earnings to each worker	426.51

Wages 20.80 per cent. of product.

STAVES AND HEADING.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	56.53
Rent .....	.08
Salaries	3.07
Wages	30.96
Taxes .....	.73
Insurance	1.17
Freight	4.57
Repairs	2.09
Other expenses .....	.78
Total.....	100.00
Wages	30.96
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	56.55
Other factors	12.49
	69.04
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	50.04
Rent .....	.08
Salaries	2.71
Wages	27.43
Taxes .....	.68
Insurance	1.05
Freight	4.01
Repairs	1.84
Other expenses .....	.69
Gross profit—excess of selling price	11.53
Total.....	100.00
Wages	27.43
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	50.04
Other factors	11.01
Gross profit	11.53
	72.57
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		98.41
Excess of capital over value produced		6.59
Total	100.00	100.00

STAVES AND HEADING.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	30.96
Machinery, implements and tools	21.89
Cash and credit capital	47.15
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	9.48
Average number of wage-earners	90.52
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.31
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.52
Earnings of management	1.66
Gross profit	11.52

Gross profit equivalent to 10.87 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 1.55 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$9,083.24
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	140.72

Net earnings 1.55 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$913.25
Average earnings to each worker	250.50

Wages 27.43 per cent. of product.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.54
Rent .....	.34
Salaries	4.67
Wages	30.34
Taxes .....	.63
Insurance .....	.32
Freight .....	.53
Repairs	1.50
Other expenses	2.03
Total.....	100.00

Wages	30.34
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	59.54
Other factors	10.12
	69.66
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	49.24
Rent .....	.85
Salaries	3.90
Wages	25.02
Taxes .....	.52
Insurance .....	.26
Freight .....	.44
Repairs	1.33
Other expenses	1.68
Gross profit—excess of selling price	17.33
Total.....	100.00

Wages	25.02
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	49.24
Other factors	8.41
Gross profit	17.33
	74.98
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	224.43
Value of goods produced—selling price		
Excess of product over capital invested	124.43	
Total	224.43	224.43

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	44.80
Machinery, implements and tools	22.49
Cash and credit capital	32.90
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.34
Average number of wage-earners	93.66
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.37
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest .....	.79
Earnings of management	10.47
Gross profit	17.33

Gross profit equivalent to 36.30 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 23.50 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$16,341.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	3,840.13

Net earnings 23.50 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$2,283.00
Average earnings to each worker	571.20

Wages 25.02 per cent. of product.

STONE—(MARBLE, GRANITE, ETC.).

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	42.71
Rent .....	.61
Salaries	5.61
Wages	38.47
Taxes	1.69
Insurance .....	.83
Freight	7.80
Repairs .....	.85
Other expenses	1.63
Total.....	100.00

Wages	38.47
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	42.71
Other factors	18.82
	61.53
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	34.15
Rent .....	.49
Salaries	4.46
Wages	30.87
Taxes	1.35
Insurance .....	.67
Freight	6.24
Repairs .....	.53
Other expenses	1.30
Gross profit—excess of selling price	19.95
Total.....	100.00

Wages	30.87
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	34.15
Other factors	15.03
Gross profit	19.95
	69.13
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		9.72
Excess of capital over value produced		81.27
Total	100.00	100.00

STONE—(MARBLE, GRANITE, ETC.).

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	66.64
Machinery, implements and tools	17.00
Cash and credit capital	16.36
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	23.25
Average number of wage-earners	76.65

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	5.69
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.69
Earnings of management	6.57
Gross profit	19.95

Gross profit equivalent to 1.09 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 0.64 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$33,585.14
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	214.94

Net earnings 0.64 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$978.15
Average earnings to each worker	301.96

Wages 30.87 per cent. of product.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	78.26
Rent .....	.12
Salaries	1.41
Wages	14.51
Taxes .....	.44
Insurance .....	.47
Freight	1.43
Repairs	1.20
Other expenses	2.16
Total.....	100.00
Wages	14.51
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	78.26
Other factors	7.23
	85.49
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	67.93
Rent .....	.11
Salaries	1.21
Wages	12.79
Taxes .....	.58
Insurance .....	.41
Freight	1.24
Repairs	1.06
Other expenses	1.96
Gross profit—excess of selling price	13.11
Total.....	100.00
Wages	12.79
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	67.92
Other factors	6.27
Gross profit	13.11
	87.30
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		132.29
Excess of product over capital invested	32.29	
Total	132.29	132.29

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	22.49
Machinery, implement and tools	8.23
Cash and credit capital	69.28
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.33
Average number of wage-earners	93.67
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	0.62
Selling expenses, etc.	5.09
Interest	3.77
Earnings of management	3.72
Gross profit	13.11

Gross profit equivalent to 17.34 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 4.90 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$34,060.72
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	1,669.95

Net earnings 4.90 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$3,537.62
Average earnings to each worker	449.23

Wages 12.70 per cent. of product.

TINWARE AND SHEET IRON GOODS.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	56.41
Rent .....	.52
Salaries	3.17
Wages	33.83
Taxes .....	.70
Insurance .....	.98
Freight .....	.95
Repairs	1.90
Other expenses	1.54
Total.....	100.00
Wages	33.83
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	56.41
Other factors	9.76
	66.17
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	46.25
Rent .....	.42
Salaries	2.57
Wages	27.68
Taxes .....	.57
Insurance .....	.79
Freight .....	.78
Repairs	1.55
Other expenses	1.26
Gross profit—excess of selling price	18.13
Total.....	100.00
Wages	27.68
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	46.25
Other factors	7.94
Gross profit	18.13
	72.32
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.		
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		87.30
Excess of capital over value produced		12.70
Total	100.00	100.00

TINWARE AND SHEET IRON GOODS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	29.50
Machinery, implement and tools	41.97
Cash and credit capital	28.53
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	4.29
Average number of wage-earners	95.71
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	4.80
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.63
Earnings of management	6.70
Gross profit	18.13

Gross profit equivalent to 15.83 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.84 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$28,182.71
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	1,645.87

Net earnings 5.84 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,103.70
Average earnings to each worker	305.50

Wages 27.68 per cent. of product.

TOBACCO.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	78.11
Rent .....	.59
Salaries	1.58
Wages	14.78
Taxes .....	.89
Insurance .....	.56
Freight	2.06
Repairs .....	.17
Other expenses	1.37
Total	100.00
Wages	14.78
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	78.21
Other factors	7.01
	85.22
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	67.11
Rent .....	.50
Salaries	1.33
Wages	12.73
Taxes .....	.59
Insurance .....	.47
Freight	1.78
Repairs .....	.14
Other expenses	1.17
Gross profit—excess of selling price	14.20
Total	100.00
Wages	12.73
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	67.11
Other factors	5.96
Gross profit	14.20
	87.27
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		180.00
Excess of product over capital invested	80.00	
Total	180.00	180.00

TOBACCO.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	18.30
Machinery, implements and tools	26.35
Cash and credit capital	55.35
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	6.92
Average number of wage-earners	93.08
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.50
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	1.51
Earnings of management	6.19
Gross profit	14.20

Gross profit equivalent to 26.65 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 11.13 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$27,330.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	3,041.83

Net earnings 11.13 on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$3,694.09
Average earnings to each worker	470.25

Wages 12.73 per cent. of product.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	60.43
Rent .....	.80
Salaries	5.39
Wages	27.77
Taxes .....	.68
Insurance	1.53
Freight .....	.92
Repairs .....	.84
Other expenses	1.65
Total.....	100.00
Wages	27.77
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	60.43
Other factors	11.80
	72.23
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	49.60
Rent .....	.63
Salaries	4.37
Wages	22.64
Taxes .....	.55
Insurance	1.25
Freight .....	.73
Repairs .....	.67
Other expenses	1.35
Gross profit—excess of selling price	18.22
Total.....	100.00
Wages	22.64
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	49.60
Other factors	9.54
Gross profit	18.22
	77.36
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		81.03
Excess of capital over value produced		18.97
Total	100.00	100.00

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, Buildings and fixtures.....	30.41
Machinery, implements and tools	6.19
Cash and credit capital	63.40
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	16.25
Average number of wage-earners	83.75
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	0.76
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	3.91
Earnings of management	8.55
Gross profit	18.22

Gross profit equivalent to 14.76 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 6.92 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$7,662.84
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	530.27

Net earnings 6.92 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,205.16
Average earnings to each worker	272.84

Wages 22.64 per cent. of product.

VENEER.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	50.99
Rent	1.01
Salaries	3.66
Wages	34.90
Taxes	1.30
Insurance	1.90
Freight	3.05
Repairs	2.39
Other expenses	1.20
Total.....	100.00

Wages	34.90
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	50.99
Other factors	14.11
	65.10
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	42.42
Rent .....	.76
Salaries	3.04
Wages	29.43
Taxes	1.53
Insurance	1.48
Freight	2.52
Repairs	1.98
Other expenses	1.00
Gross profit—excess of selling price	16.44
Total.....	100.00

Wages	29.43
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	42.42
Other factors	11.71
Gross profit	16.44
	70.57
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		94.35
Excess of capital over value produced		5.65
Total	100.00	100.00

VENEER.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	22.65
Machinery, implements and tools	36.74
Cash and credit capital	40.61
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	14.09
Average number of wage-earners.....	85.91
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.89
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.07
Earnings of management	5.48
Gross profit	16.44

Gross profit equivalent to 15.41 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.16 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$5,962.52
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	307.67

Net earnings 5.16 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$922.82
Average earnings to each worker	271.53

Wages 29.43 per cent. of product.

VINEGAR.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	65.13
Rent	2.73
Salaries	4.69
Wages	21.35
Taxes .....	.76
Insurance .....	.91
Freight .....	.36
Repairs	2.16
Other expenses	1.41
Total.....	100.00
Wages	21.35
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	65.13
Other factors	13.02
Total	78.15
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.73
Rent	2.26
Salaries	3.86
Wages	18.14
Taxes .....	.62
Insurance .....	.73
Freight .....	.29
Repairs	1.73
Other expenses	1.15
Gross profit—excess of selling price	17.40
Total.....	100.00
Wages	18.14
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	53.73
Other factors	10.63
Gross profit	17.40
Total	81.56
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		108.26
Excess of product over capital invested	8.26	
Total	108.26	108.26

VINEGAR.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	27.21
Machinery, implements and tools.....	31.74
Cash and credit capital.....	41.05
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	39.13
Average number of wage-earners.....	60.97
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.34
Selling expenses, etc	5.00
Interest	1.89
Earnings of management	7.57
Gross profit	17.40

Gross profit equivalent to 15.81 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 8.19 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$ 4,083.33
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	334.42

Net earnings 8.19 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$2,841.83
Average earnings to each worker.....	515.50

Wages 18.14 per cent. of product.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.69
Rent .....	.15
Salaries	4.19
Wages	28.02
Taxes .....	.69
Insurance .....	.91
Freight	1.55
Repairs	1.93
Other expenses	3.52
Total	100.00

Wages	28.02
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	59.69
Other factors.....	12.29
	71.98
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	50.70
Rent .....	.12
Salaries	3.55
Wages	23.80
Taxes .....	.57
Insurance .....	.77
Freight	1.32
Repairs	1.10
Other expenses.....	3.00
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	15.07
Total	100.00

Wages	23.80
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	50.70
Other factors	10.43
Gross profit	15.07
	76.20
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		98.88
Excess of capital over value produced.....		1.12
Total	100.00	100.00

WAGONS, CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	24.59
Machinery, implements and tools.....	10.50
Cash and credit capital	64.91
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	17.00
Average number of wage-earners.....	83.00
Total:.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.06
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.10
Interest	3.28
Earnings of management	5.73
Gross profit	15.07

Gross profit equivalent to 14.96 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.66 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$7,552.94
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	427.50

Net earnings 5.66 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,469.72
Average earnings to each worker.....	349.79

Wages 23.80 per cent. of product.

WILLOW WARE AND TOYS.
COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	59.04
Rent	1.14
Salaries	3.21
Wages	31.75
Taxes .....	.70
Insurance	1.58
Freight	1.22
Repairs .....	.52
Other expenses .....	.84
Total.....	100.00
Wages	31.75
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	59.04
Other factors	9.21
	68.25
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	52.01
Rent .....	.99
Salaries	2.90
Wages	28.10
Taxes .....	.60
Insurance	1.40
Freight	1.06
Repairs .....	.46
Other Expenses .....	.74
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	11.84
Total.....	100.00
Wages	28.10
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	52.01
Other factors	8.06
Gross profit	11.84
	71.90
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		142.96
Excess of product over capital invested.....	42.96	
Total	142.96	142.96

WILLOW WARE AND TOYS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	27.48
Machinery, implements and tools.....	18.08
Cash and credit capital.....	54.44
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	18.41
Average number of wage-earners.....	81.59
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.26
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.90
Earnings of management.....	3.68
Gross profit	11.84

Gross profit equivalent to 16.90 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 5.26 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$2,694.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	141.70

Net earnings 5.26 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$935.03
Average earnings to each worker.....	262.74

Wages 28.10 per cent. of product.

WOODENWARE.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	64.55
Rent .....	.06
Salaries	2.47
Wages	27.08
Taxes	1.19
Insurance .....	.51
Freight	1.64
Repairs	1.54
Other expenses.....	.96
Total.....	100.00
Wages	27.08
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	64.55
Other factors.....	8.37
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	55.60
Rent .....	.05
Salaries	2.11
Wages	23.44
Taxes	1.01
Insurance .....	.43
Freight	1.40
Repairs	1.32
Other expenses .....	.82
Gross profit—excess of selling price.....	13.82
Total.....	100.00
Wages	23.44
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies.....	55.60
Other factors	7.14
Gross profit.....	13.82
Total.....	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price.....		94.36
Excess of capital over value produced.....		5.64
Total	100.00	100.00

WOODENWARE.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Land, buildings and fixtures.....	20.73
Machinery, implements and tools.....	39.77
Cash and credit capital	39.55
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders.....	3.00
Average number of wage-earners.....	97.00
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	3.50
Selling expenses, etc.....	5.00
Interest	1.74
Earnings of management	3.58
Gross profit	13.82

Gross profit equivalent to 25.02 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 3.38 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder.....	\$14,472.00
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder.....	489.15

Net earnings 3.38 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker.....	\$1,134.00
Average earnings to each worker.....	265.81

Wages 23.44 per cent. of product.

WOODWORK.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	49.57
Rent .....	.92
Salaries	4.05
Wages	40.50
Taxes .....	.65
Insurance	1.41
Freight	1.09
Repairs	1.11
Other expenses.....	.70
Total.....	100.00
Wages	40.50
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	49.57
Other factors.....	9.93
Total.....	59.50
Total.....	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	41.55
Rent .....	.77
Salaries	3.85
Wages	33.93
Taxes .....	.53
Insurance	1.17
Freight .....	.90
Repairs .....	.93
Other expenses .....	.53
Gross profit—excess of selling price	16.29
Total.....	100.09
Wages	33.93
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	41.55
Other factors	8.23
Gross profit	16.29
Total	66.07
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		110.09
Excess of product over capital invested	10.09	
Total	110.09	110.09

WOODWORK.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	33.44
Machinery, implements and tools	18.88
Cash and credit capital	48.18
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	29.61
Average number of wage-earners	70.39
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	1.67
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.19
Earnings of management	7.43
Gross profit	16.29

Gross profit equivalent to 17.93 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 8.18 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$3,486.57
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	203.40

Net earnings 8.18 per cent. of capital.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,151.45
Average earnings to each worker	390.68

Wages 33.93 per cent. of product.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILLS.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	62.97
Rent .....	.58
Salaries	4.77
Wages	22.68
Taxes .....	.85
Insurance .....	.77
Freight	2.19
Repairs	2.16
Other expenses	3.03
Total	100.00

Wages	22.68
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	62.97
Other factors	14.35
	77.32
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	54.14
Rent .....	.50
Salaries	4.09
Wages	19.50
Taxes .....	.72
Insurance .....	.66
Freight	1.88
Repairs	1.95
Other expenses	2.60
Gross profit—excess of selling price	14.56
Total	100.00

Wages	19.50
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	54.14
Other factors	12.30
Gross profit	14.06
	80.50
Total	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		99.53
Excess of capital over value produced .....		.48
Total	100.00	100.00

WOOLEN AND WORSTED MILLS.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	12.38
Machinery, implements and tools	45.06
Cash and credit capital	42.06
Total.....	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average number of partners or stockholders	8.36
Average number of wage-earners	91.64
Total.....	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	4.53
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.11
Earnings of management	2.42
Gross profit	14.06

Gross profit equivalent to 13.99 per cent. on capital invested.
 Net earnings equivalent to 2.04 per cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$18,426.30
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	376.90

Net earnings 2.04 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,673.19
Average earnings to each worker	326.27

Wages 19.50 per cent. of product.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	61.90
Rent .....	.83
Salaries	3.93
Wages	26.01
Taxes .....	.83
Insurance .....	.99
Freight	2.26
Repairs	1.44
Other expenses	1.91
Total.....	100.00

Wages	26.01
Other expenses:	
Raw material and supplies	61.80
Other factors	12.19
	73.99
Total	100.00

COST OF PRODUCTION AND SELLING PRICE.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Stock	53.30
Rent .....	.69
Salaries	3.21
Wages	22.47
Taxes .....	.70
Insurance .....	.85
Freight	1.89
Repairs	1.21
Other expenses	1.59
Gross profit—excess of selling price	13.99
Total.....	100.00

Wages	22.47
Other expenses:	
Raw materials and supplies	53.30
Other factors	10.24
Gross profit	13.99
	77.53
Total.....	100.00

CAPITAL AND PRODUCT.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Capital	100.00	
Value of goods produced—selling price		96.50
Excess of capital over value produced		3.50
Total	100.00	100.00

ALL INDUSTRIES.
CAPITAL INVESTED.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Land, buildings and fixtures	29.13
Machinery, implements and tools	21.69
Cash and credit capital	49.18
Total	100.00

PARTNERS OR STOCKHOLDERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per centages.
Average number of partners or stockholders	10.20
Average number of wage-earners	90.90
Total	100.00

GROSS PROFIT.

In estimating these expenses, 10 per cent. on machinery, implements and tools was allowed for replacement, 5 per cent. on value of product was allowed for selling expenses and losses by bad debts and 5 per cent. on cash and credit capital was allowed for interest; the balance after deducting these expenses from the Gross Profit is called the Net Earnings of Management. It should be noticed that no allowance has been made for depreciation of buildings and fixtures, for insurance against risks and incidental losses and expenses nor for interest on the capital invested in land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools and implements.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Replacement	2.30
Selling expenses, etc.	5.00
Interest	2.55
Earnings of management	4.14
Gross profit	13.99

Gross profit equivalent to 14.17 per cent. on capital invested.
Net earnings equivalent to 3.83 pr cent. on capital invested.

INVESTMENT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average investment to each partner or stockholder	\$12,063.09
Average net earnings to each partner or stockholder	462.00

Net earnings 3.83 per cent. on capital invested.

PRODUCT AND EARNINGS.

CLASSIFICATION.	
Average product to each worker	\$1,605.00
Average earnings to each worker	363.00

Wages 22.47 per cent. of product.

The last table in order, or the table for "*All Industries*," concludes this investigation and may be said to show the final results. In form it is the same as the preceding tables and shows of all industries what these show of each industry. The tables for the different industries include all the reports from all the establishments in the industry which they represent, which could be used. The table for "all industries" includes the total number of reports from establishments in all industries which were used. In all instances the results shown in the tables were arrived at from their corresponding totals of all the reports included.

The tables for the different industries have been quite fully explained, and as the above tables or the tables for "all industries" only differ from the preceding tables as to the number of reports included, it is not thought necessary to add anything in this respect, outside, perhaps, of a few words relating to the comparative earnings of partners or employers and workers.

The table for "Investment and Earnings" shows that the average income as earnings of management or from profits to each partner or stockholder, from one year's business in all industries, was \$462.00. The table for "Product and Earnings" shows that the average income to each worker from wages paid during the year in all industries is \$353.00. From this it appears that the income from profit was on the average larger by \$109.00 to each person sharing it than the income from wages to workers. In considering the difference between these two sources of income, however, it should in no instance be forgotten that only reports from establishments which did not show a loss are included, and that no allowance was made for interest on capital invested in land, buildings and fixtures nor for all risks involved, and, that therefore, the profits as shown here are higher than would be the case if some allowance was made for these purposes.

Thus we see what was the respective income of both employers and employes from the business of one year, under

our present industrial organization. As this system is often attacked and by many held to be both unjust and uneconomical it might be of some interest to show what the results would have been had the business been conducted on some one of the many plans which are so often advocated. Most of these plans are of a co-operative or socialistic nature and their principal object seems to be to socialize the profits by doing away with the entrepreneur or employer. While some of the systems advocated are visionary and impossible of operation at the present stage of civilization, others, when tried, have proven, at least, a partial success and to possess merits which certainly deserve attention. It is true, that as yet, comparatively few enterprises, organized on the co-operative plan, have been able to hold their own as against enterprises operated by private employers or to show that there are any substantial advantages to wage-earners to be derived from this plan in the immediate future. Successive experiments along these lines, however, while not in most instances a success, have still not been without value. They have been the means of showing the weak points and other obstacles which must be overcome before any such system can be generally adopted. Profits alone, however, are in most industries insufficient as a stimulus to efforts of this kind. While, in some cases, profits are relatively large and leave a considerable amount to each when divided among employers only, this does not, as a rule, hold good when shared in by wage-earners also. There are apparently few industries in which the profit if shared by all would seem a fair compensation for the increased trouble, risks and responsibilities which under such conditions the wage-earners would naturally have to assume. This is amply illustrated in this investigation. Below is shown how the income of both employers and employes would have been affected by a distribution of the surplus in equal shares among both employers and wage earners, after allowing wages to both at the rate at which the latter were paid.

As we have seen already the average income to each employer from profit was larger by \$109.00 than the average income to each worker from wages. If this difference, instead of going to the employers, had been divided alike among both employers and wage-earners the result would have been, that the income of each wage earner would have been increased by \$9.00, and the income of each employer decreased by \$109.00. Since the income to each employer was \$462.00 and to each worker \$353.00, the average to each, if shared alike, on this basis, would be \$362.00. In other words if the total sum of profit and wages had been shared alike by the total number of both employers and wage-earners the average to each would have been \$362.00.

PART VII.

Building and Loan Associa-
tions.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

In this age of progress there are many and varied ways and methods employed to advance the material welfare of people who toil in factories or shops, whose opportunities are more or less restricted, and whose ability for acquiring property or a competency for life is limited to the amount that can be saved from their weekly or monthly earnings.

The prominence which Building and Loan Associations have gained in this country, the possibilities of and opportunities for an increased number of such institutions in our own state, and the general desire of the public to know something of their operations, prompted this Bureau to take up this subject, and, if possible, place before the public a systematic and comprehensive review of such work. Accordingly a blank or list of inquiries was formulated and sent to the secretaries of the associations in the state. In most cases the information was readily given and responses promptly returned, while others adopted dilatory measures.

The investigation of the workings of these associations seemed to be all the more necessary, as there really has been no supervision of the associations in the state. Like most other new financial enterprises, they have had their share of adversity and failures ascribed to various causes, in some instances to the reckless management or criminal negligence of their officers. Fortunately, such cases have not been many in our state.

The great losses attendant upon the many disastrous bank failures in the country of recent years, and the consequent

shaken confidence of the people in the safety of banks as the custodians of their earnings, has caused them to look around for a more satisfactory way in which they might invest their savings which economy and frugality alone have made possible for them to acquire.

It was therefore but natural that their attention was drawn to these mutual associations and to invest their savings therein. When, therefore, it is considered that so much of the savings of the working classes are invested in this way, it is plain that the paramount point about these associations should be an honest and economical management. With this end in view, the Bureau has devoted a good deal of attention to collecting and placing before the public a comprehensive statement of all the important items connected with these institutions, so that those interested can see their standing and cost of transacting business.

No stronger or better presentations of the functions of these associations can be given the public, than by stating the language of a New Jersey law enacted to encourage Building and Loan associations. "Associations for investing and accumulating the periodical or other contributions of the associators for the creation of a fund to be finally distributed among them, have in other states been highly conducive to public and individual prosperity, by encouraging and fostering the virtues of temperance, industry, economy and frugality." Further,— "The establishment of associations for the purpose of assisting the members to purchase lots and erect dwelling houses thereon, or to pay for houses and lots already purchased, by furnishing them with loans out of the funds of the association, to be paid in the same easy and convenient mode mutually agreed on, or by redemption of shares upon equitable terms, has been found to be highly beneficial, enabling persons of limited means to acquire comfortable homes for themselves and families, without the necessity of taking any large amount from their business or earnings."

Quoting from a New York law: "The object and pur-

pose of such associations shall be to encourage industry, frugality, house-building and savings among its members; the accumulation of savings, the loaning of such accumulations to its members, and the repayment to each member of his savings when they have accumulated to a certain sum, or at any time when he shall desire the same, or the association shall desire to repay the same."

In the ninth annual report of the United States Bureau the commissioner says: "The growth of these associations in the United States has been very rapid since 1840, and their accumulated assets have increased to an enormous amount. These private corporations, doing a semi-banking business conducted by men not trained as bankers, offer a study in finance not equalled in any institutions." . . . "The total dues paid on installment shares in force plus the profits on the same of the building and loan associations of the country amounts to \$450,667,594." And Mr. M. J. Brown, vice president of the U. S. League of local building and loan associations in their convention last July, according to the Annals of American Academy, said, "That the present accumulation of money in the building associations in the United States estimated for an average of only five years is \$600,000,000. He also said that twice this sum which is invested at present has been saved by building society people. Most of it doubtless went into some permanent investment when drawn out as the shares matured."

While many have connected themselves with these associations because of the satisfactory returns upon their investment therein, the great majority of those making up the memberships are from the wage-earning classes. To the person with steady employment or a regular income, it is comparatively easy to keep up the payments in an association. But there are members whose circumstances are such, from the lack of steady employment or other causes over which they had no control, that it is a hardship upon them and heir families to meet the obligations to the association.

When it is remembered that the only encouragement for this praiseworthy struggle and self-denial is the prospect of sooner or later being in possession of a paid-up home, it will be readily admitted that it is absolutely necessary that the management of these associations should be honest, efficient and economical, and the associations and every member of the same are as much entitled to the same safeguard and protection from the state for their savings, as are now given to depositors in state and savings banks.

The history of the associations in this state is meagre because, first, their number in this state is limited, and secondly, their organization dates back a comparatively short period or only about fifteen years.

The reason for the slow growth of these institutions in this state is no doubt attributable to the fact that so little knowledge of their conditions and business methods have been current among the people.

If the immense business represented by these associations with all its possibilities and opportunities were in the hands of some private party or corporation, with a fixed salary or a percentage of the earnings for its management, the business would be heralded and pushed to its utmost, and members would be acquired where otherwise they could not be obtained. The altruistic effect would perhaps, in this way be more generally felt, but part of the co-operative spirit or idea which characterizes these institutions, and which should be encouraged in every possible way, would be lost sight of.

A better understanding of the workings and benefits of these associations will no doubt materially increase their number and extend their usefulness.

Every city in the state of any importance should have one or more. There are now fifty of these institutions doing business in this state of which one-third are located in Milwaukee, the balance are distributed among the other principal cities. They are all doing excellent work, and there is room for a great many more.

Other cities the size of Milwaukee have upwards of

eighty or more building and loan associations, and the grand results of the work they have performed in several places — which really are incalculable — stands as a lasting mark of their efficacy and of well applied thrift and economy and serves as a splendid example to others of what can be accomplished in the same way.

Of the great body of workmen in this state, skilled and unskilled, clerks and small business men, the great majority are honestly striving to advance and succeed in life, and one of the first and highest aims is to come into possession of a home fully paid for.

To a workingman who is desirous of improving his condition, engaged in steady employment and frugal in his ways of living, it is not difficult to understand how he can through the advantages offered by the building and loan associations, in a comparatively short time be able to see his cherished hope of owning a comfortable home, realized; for these associations when properly managed as they generally are, offer the best terms for the workingman to acquire a home, and at the same time they afford the best security for his savings.

As to the different systems or plans on which the business of these associations are conducted, especially relating to the rate of premium charged and the conditions on which loans are made, are questions which cannot here be fully dealt with. The reason for this is, that the circumstances and advantages of an association in one locality may be such as to make it comparatively easy for it to prosper, consequently it can offer to its members better terms than the association in another locality where conditions are the reverse.

It is with some satisfaction that the Bureau is able to submit a report from all the associations now running in the state. It is but fair to state to the public who is interested to learn about the building and loan associations that it was no easy task to secure the reports. In many cases the officers were indifferent as to these reports so

that they were delayed from time to time by excuses until months went by before they could be secured.

However, it will be seen that nearly all have had a healthy growth and enjoyed success in the period of time they have existed, With the already large and varied manufacturing interests and the great industrial possibilities of our state, distributed among our numerous manufacturing cities, these mutual associations, their mission being better known, will no doubt rapidly increase in number and importance, and the results of their existence be a worthy example of what has been accomplished by similar associations in other states.

A commendable effort to promote the welfare of these institutions in our state is the "State League of Building and Loan Associations," recently organized. The necessity for a state league seems to be very apparent. It is composed of representatives of the local associations, men who know the workings and needs of their respective organizations, and its object is to promote the mutual welfare of all true building associations by remedying their faults, to establish a more uniform business system, and a concerted action for mutual improvement. The careful consideration by the State League of the needs and shortcomings of the local organizations and its concerted action in their behalf for their improvement, will certainly be beneficial to all the local associations.

In the following tables, especially the compilation comprising the returns in detail, some very interesting items are shown, in fact a history of the growth and progress of each association in the state is contained in the figures presented. It should be borne in mind, that while 49 associations reported to the Bureau they did not all return complete statements, some questions being omitted or unanswered. The averages shown are therefore derived from the number of associations reporting.

Of the 49 associations 10 are seen to be ten years old or more, 22 are under ten years but more than five, and

17 are less than five years old. The three oldest now in the state is the Savings Loan and Building of Eau Claire organized in 1877, the Milwaukee Mutual organized in 1884, and the First Bohemian National of Milwaukee organized in 1885.

Twenty-six of the associations are serial, 18 permanent and five terminating. Series are generally issued when required, although a number of the associations have stated periods when series are issued. A total of 652 series have been issued by 38 associations reporting, of which 601 are now in force or an average of about 16 series to each association reporting. The maturing value of each share is found to be \$200 in twelve associations, \$130 in one, \$100 in thirty one and \$50 in five, and the average time for the maturity of the shares is 93.28 months. The number of shareholders reported is 10,173 or an average to each association of about 212.

The number of shares held by these shareholders is 84,165, which is an average of 1,753.5 to each association.

Of the shareholders 76.68 per cent. are male, adults 18.56 per cent. are female adults and 4.76 per cent. are minors. Wage workers constitute 54.10 per cent, of the shareholders, those working for salaries 23.69 per cent. and persons in business for themselves 22.21 per cent.

Turning to those who borrow the funds of the associations we find that 87.13 per cent. are male and 12.87 per cent. are female borrowers.

According to the number of associations reporting 78.12 per cent. of the borrowers are wage workers and 21.88 per cent. are working for salaries. In other words while the wage workers constitute a little more than half of the shareholders in the associations reported, they make up over three-fourths of the borrowers. As nearly all the money borrowed by this class is invested in homes, the beneficial results to the individual member and his family as well as to the community where he lives is apparent even to the cursory observer.

A more appreciative understanding of the extent of these

transactions is formed, when it is seen that the amount loaned to members during the year was \$815,567; add to this the amount paid in withdrawals and matured shares \$634,312, the total sum disbursed by the associations to its members during the year is \$1,449,879. The total amount of loans in force to shareholders is \$3,174,977, or an average to each association of \$66,145. The total loans made by the associations at the end of their first fiscal year was \$580,386, or an average per association of \$12,617.

The total amount of assets is reported as \$3,495,676, and liabilities the same. The total net profits are \$827,430, or an average to each association of \$17,987, while the profits at the end of the first year's business was \$24,567, or an average of \$585 to each association.

The total loss is reported as \$12,408 which is an average of \$1,034 to the associations affected.

The following summaries and classifications embrace some of the more important items. The averages and percentages shown are based in each instance on the number of associations reporting.

Number of shareholders and shares in force.

Shareholders.	Total.	Ave. No. per Ass'n.	Per-centage.
Number at end of first year.....	7,208	167.63	.....
Number at close of fiscal year, 1895.....	10,173	212.	.....
Number since organization.....	19,604	.....	.....
Number of male adults.....	6,413	145.75	76.68
Number of female adults.....	1,532	35.27	18.56
Number of minors.....	388	12.	4.76
Number of wage-workers.....	3,479	87.	54.10
Number working for salaries.....	1,523	40.	23.69
Number in business for themselves.....	1,428	34.83	22.21
<i>Shares.</i>			
In force at end of first year.....	69,098	1,470.	.....
In force at close of fiscal year, 1895.....	84,185	1,753.44	.....
Number pledged (borrowed on) at the close of fiscal year, 1895.....	24,091	512.57	.....

Number of borrowers and amount borrowed.

Borrowers.	Total.	Average per ass'n.	Per-centage.
Total No. of borrowers.....	3,628	75 58	.....
No. of males.....	2,917	63 41	87 13
No. of females.....	431	9 79	12 87
No. of wage-workers.....	1,646	43 31	78 12
No. working for salary.....	461	13 17	21 88
Amount borrowed at end of first year.....	\$ 580,386.94	\$ 12,617 11	.....
Amount borrowed at close of fiscal year, 1895.....	3,174,977.49	66,145 36	.....
Average largest mortgage loan during the year.....	.....	2,613 58	.....
Average smallest mortgage loan during the year.....	.....	247 82	.....
Average amount of loan per borrower.....	.....	849 34	.....
Average amount of loan per shareholder.....	.....	260 26	.....

Reference to the following summary shows the amount of assets and profits of the association at the end of their first year's business also at the close of their fiscal year of 1895. As far as stated by the returns the losses to the associations have been exceedingly small, considering the amount of business transacted and the ordeal they with others have had to go through in the recent financial depression and consequent decrease in value of real property. With 65 securities in default or foreclosure during the year, the small loss reported in that period is especially noticeable.

Assets, profits and losses.

	Total.	Average per ass'n affected.	Average for all ass'ns.
Total assets at end of first year.....	\$547,949 56	\$12,743 01	
Total assets at close of fiscal year of 1895.....	3,445,952 22	71,790 67	
Total net profit at end of first year.....	24,567 54	585 89	
Total net profit at close of fiscal year of 1895.....	827,430 55	17,967 62	
Total losses since organization.....	12,408 87	1,034 07	\$253 24
Losses during the fiscal year of 1895.....	1,870 65	374 13	38 17

Among the "miscellaneous" items in the following summary, the amounts for conducting the affairs of the associations are noteworthy for economy. It shows the average amount of salary paid by each association to be \$165.15, which, in relation to the total disbursements for the year is

only 01.18 per cent. The other current office expenses are about in the same ratio, averaging \$190.54 per association or 00.46 per cent. of total disbursements.

Miscellaneous items.

	Total.	Average per ass'n.
Paid in withdrawals and matured shares during the year	\$334,312 15	14,095.82
Cash borrowed during the year.....	177,709 67	8,462.35
Amount repaid.....	132,327 55	5,513.65
Salaries paid during the year.....	21,860 40	465.15
Office expenses.....	8,574 33	190.54
No. of salaried officers.....	92	2
No. paying for homes through the associations.....	2,330	51
No. of houses built during the year through loans from associations.....	248	7
No. of securities in default or foreclosure during year.....	65	3

Premium plans.

Number of associations working under the "net" plan.....	4
"Gross" plan.....	6
"Installment" plan.....	23
"Premium interest" plan.....	14
General average number of shares held per shareholder.....	9¼

The withdrawal value per share is generally what has been paid into the association with a certain rate of interest added.

In perusing the several items making up the total assets and liabilities of these associations another illustration of the soundness of these institutions is afforded. The security for the investments are what is generally considered the best, and the real estate owned by twenty of the associations is not likely to prove very burdensome judging from the small loss reported from foreclosures and liens which is only .04 per cent. of the liabilities. In fact only one association reports loss from foreclosure.

Assets.		Per cent.	Liabilities.		Per cent.
Loans on bond and first mortgage.....	\$2,898,432 35	82.91	Value of shares out-standing.....	\$2,857,688 23	81.75
Loans on shares.....	175,681 86	5.03	Paid up stock and dividends.....	124,487 52	3.56
On other securities...	152,344 25	4.36	Due borrowers.....	36,319 70	1.04
Real estate.....	122,350 81	3.70	Loss from foreclosures and liens.....	1,500 00	0.04
Furniture and fixtures	5,409 77	0.15	Borrowed money.....	54,798 88	1.57
Cash on hand.....	134,457 42	3.85	Undivided profits.....	334,309 88	9.56
			Sundry liabilities.....	86,572 55	2.48
Total assets.....	\$3,495,676.46	100.00	Total liabilities.....	\$3,495,676.46	100.00

In the summary of receipts and disbursements an explanation relating to the item "expenses" may be necessary. At first glance it appears to be a small discrepancy between the figures given in said column and those given in a previous column. Under the headings "Salaries" and "Office Expenses" the figures represent just what has been paid on these items, while in the column "Expenses, including Salaries" some associations have included expenses other than office expenses, for instance insurance, taxes, etc., which goes to make up the difference. In a few instances local reports were made up from parts of two fiscal years, and if a discrepancy is found it is for this reason.

Receipts.

Fiscal year of 1895.	Total.	Average per ass'n.	Per-centages.
Cash on hand at close of last fiscal year.....	\$103,837 71	\$2,180 36	5.77
Dues.....	755,863 27	15,425 78	40.80
Loans repaid.....	548,529 60	11,194 48	29.61
Interest.....	220,275 67	4,495 42	11.89
Premiums.....	56,248 00	1,147 88	3.04
Fines and fees.....	10,858 37	221 60	0.58
Borrowed money.....	111,060 49	2,266 34	5.99
Miscellaneous receipts.....	42,938 21	876 29	2.32
Total receipts.....	\$1,852,599 32	\$37,808 15	100.00

Disbursements.

Fiscal Year of 1905.	Total.	Average per ass'n.	Per- centage.
Loans on mortgage security	\$757,843.88	\$15,466 21	40.91
Loans on stock and pass-book security	57,723 47	1,178 03	3.11
Withdrawals	577,754 06	11,790 50	31.19
Expenses (including salaries)	36,083 40	736 40	1.95
Borrowed money repaid	123,548 72	2,623 44	6.99
Interest paid	39,626 89	808 71	2.15
Miscellaneous disbursements	136,927 29	2,794 43	7.33
Cash on hand	118,091 61	2,410 03	6.37
Total disbursements	\$1,852,599 32	\$37,808 15	100.00

Inasmuch as the state has assumed a certain supervision over the state and savings banks, no valid reason can be presented why there should not be some similar supervision over the building and loan associations.

It cannot be denied that the members who pay into these associations their husbanded earnings are as much entitled to state protection as are those who deposit their surplus savings in the state and savings banks. The interests involved are the same. It is therefore but common justice that the associations should be accorded this recognition, and in this connection establish to intending members, both investors and borrowers, a guarantee of their stability.

It is the opinion of the Bureau that the subject of supervision by the state of these associations should receive the attention it deserves.

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Date when organized.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan.19, 1893
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	Aug. 9, 1892
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	May 3, 1887
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	May 2, 1892
Feloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Feloit.....	Nov., 1887
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	April, 1893
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	Jun.25, 1889
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Sep.10, 1892
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	1877
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Oct.28, 1885
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	Feb'y, 1894
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	Aug.3, 1889
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	Sep., 1886
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Oct.12, 1887
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	Aug. 2, 1890
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	April, 1894
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	June, 1886
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	July11, 1887
La Crosse County Building, Loan and Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	July 1, 1894
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	Dec.22, 1881
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	Feb. 2, 1887
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Jun.27, 1892
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec 30, 1893
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec. 8, 1887
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	Feb., 1889
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	July 2, 1891
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	July, 1892
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	Jan.31, 1884
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	Nov., 1885
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	Mr. 10, 1891
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	Feb. 1, 1894
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	1893
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Jun.29, 1888
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	Apr.22, 1885
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec. 1, 1891
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Apr.29, 1892
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	Sep., 1891
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	Apr., 1890
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	Mar., 1884
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	May 10, 1887
The Oshkosh Mutual-Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	Mar.13, 1886
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	Dec. 1, 1893
Union Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	Apr. 1, 1894
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	J
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	July 3, 1889
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	Aug., 1888
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	Mar.28, 1887
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	Mar.23, 1887
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	Apr.16, 1895
Totals.....		

Returns from Secretaries.

Reports when issued.	Date of last report.	Is association terminating, serial or permanent.	How often are series issued.	Number series issued since organization.	Series over running.
Annually.....	Feb. 6, 1895	Permanent ..	No stated time.....	1	1
Semi-annually.....	Aug.27, 1895	Permanent ..	Monthly.....	35	35
Annually.....	May 2, 1895	Serial	Semi-annually	15	15
Semi-annually.....	Apr 30, 1895	Serial	No stated time	4	4
Quarterly.....	Nov.15, 1895	Serial	Quarterly	32	31
Annually.....	Apr.30, 1895	Terminating	Quarterly	11	11
Annually.....	Oct. 31, 1895	Permanent...	No stated time.....	1	1
Annually.....	Oct. 31, 1894	Serial	No stated time.....	3	3
Annually.....	Aug. 1, 1895	Serial	Annually	18	10
Quarterly.....	Oct. 1, 1895	Serial	Biennially	5	5
Semi-annually.....	Sept. 1, 1895	Terminating	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually.....	Jul. 22, 1895	Serial	No stated time.....		
Annually.....	Oct.11, 1895	Serial	Annually.....	9	9
Annually.....	Oct., 1895	Permanent...	Annually.....		
Quarterly.....	May 13, 1895	Serial	Quarterly.....	19	19
Semi-annually.....	Nov. 1, 1895	Permanent...	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually.....	Nov.23, 1895	Serial	Quarterly.....	38	28
Semi-annually.....	Jul. 20, 1895	Serial	Semi-annually.....	17	13
Semi-annually.....	Jun.30, 1895	Terminating	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually.....	Jan.15, 1895	Serial	Semi-Annually	20	16
Annually.....	Feb. 4, 1895	Permanent...	Quarterly.....	32	32
Semi-annually.....	Dec.31, 1895	Permanent...	No stated time.....		
Annually.....	Feb. 5, 1895	Permanent...	No stated time.....	1	1
Quarterly.....	Oct. 1, 1895	Serial	No stated time.....	3	3
Quarterly.....	Dec.31, 1895	Permanent...	Monthly.....	82	74
Annually.....	Oct. 1, 1894	Serial	Monthly.....	47	47
Annually.....	July, 1896	Permanent...	No stated time.....	2	1
Annually.....	Jan.31, 1895	Serial	Semi-annually.....	22	19
Semi-annually.....	May 6, 1895	Serial	Annually.....	11	11
Semi annually.....	Aug. 1, 1895	Permanent...	Quarterly.....	18	18
Annual.....	Oct. 10, 1895	Permanent...	Stock issued in classes		
Annual.....	Aug., 1895	Permanent...	No stated time.....		
Quarterly.....	Jul. 13, 1895	Terminating	Biennially.....	4	3
Annually.....	Apr.26, 1895	Permanent...	Annually.....	12	11
Annually.....	Dec. 2, 1895	Terminating	No stated time.....		
Quarterly.....	Jul. 31, 1895	Serial	No stated time.....	2	2
Semi-annually.....	Mar.31, 1895	Permanent...	Quarterly.....	13	13
Annually.....	Feb.26, 1895	Permanent...	Monthly.....	42	42
Annually.....	Mar.31, 1895	Serial	Annually.....	13	10
Annually.....	June 1, 1896	Serial	Annually.....	7	6
Annually.....	Apr. 1, 1895	Serial	Quarterly.....	36	36
Semi-annually.....	Jun.10, 1895	Permanent...	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually.....	Apr. 1, 1896	Permanent...	Stock issued in classes		
Semi-annually.....	Jun.17, 1895	Serial	Quarterly.....	21	21
Annually.....	Jul. 31, 1895	Serial	No stated time.....	9	9
Semi-annually.....	Mch.31, 1895	Serial	Quarterly.....	17	17
Semi-annually.....	Mch.23, 1895	Serial	Semi-annually.....	18	18
Annually.....	Feb.28, 1895	Serial	No stated time.....	3	2
Annually.....	Jan. 7, 1896	Serial	Monthly.....	9	9
Total.....					

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Series matured.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	None.
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	None.
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	None.
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	None.
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	None.
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	None.
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	8
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Association.....	Green Bay.....	None.
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	None.
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	None.
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	None.
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	None.
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	15
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	3
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	None.
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	4
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	None.
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	None.
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	None.
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	3
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	None.
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	None.
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	None.
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	None.
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	1
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	None.
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	None.
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	3
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan and Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	None.
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	None.
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	None.
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	None.
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	None.
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	None.
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Association.....	Whitewater.....	None.
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	1
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	None.
Totals.....		

Returns from Secretaries.

Matur- ing value of each share.	Time (in months) of ma- turity.	Number sharehold- ers at end of first year.	Number sharehold- ers at time of last re- port.	Total number share- holders since or- ganiza- tion.	Shares in force at end of first year.	Shares in force at time of last report.	Shares pledged (borrowed on) at time of last re- port.
\$100 00	72	88	88	190	445	525	65
50 00	100	95	180	180	1,080	1,562	771
200 00	112	43	70	.....	402	385	134
100 00	.....	.....	97	.....	211	206	34
100 00	.....	.....	165	.....	1314	1,476	711
100 00	100	96	120	130	1,019	1,442	264
100 00	93	187	500	945	1,200	5,794	.....
200 00	100	400	340	.....	3,940	3,472	568
200 00	120	150	380	.....	795	1,392	465
200 00	.....	112	362	540	340	1,869	1,180
100 00	60, 84, 116	68	89	94	717	1,057	113
100 00	140	67	53	125	692	564	5
200 00	120	151	387	.....	908	2,280	557
200 00	93	154	269	775	714	1,311	442
100 00	.....	94	125	.....	.....	2,737	450
100 00	50, 84, 116	103	114	124	1,524	1,887	407
100 00	72	100	142	5,141	912	1,318	437
102 72	78	78	189	.....	435	1,309	599
100 00	60, 84, 116	170	170	170	2,607	2,607	307
50 00	120	203	245	838	4,145	4,384	1,703
100 00	.....	210	416	820	2,680	3,100	1,248
100 00	74	129	214	291	985	1,042	606
200 00	100	56	56	58	256	256	5
130 00	96	132	368	783	.....	559	175
100 00	.....	289	533	698	2,133	4,462	1,780
100 00	96	221	385	502	1,332	2,011	641
100 00	72	222	70	.....	1,596	551	.....
50 00	112	272	158	669	5,656	5,214	172
200 00	.....	.....	147	.....	913	998	408
100 00	106	175	290	345	2,282	4,020	1,054
100 00	60, 84, 116	41	50	56	472	591	20
100 00	60, 81, 112	88	110	.....	716	850	167
111 05	.....	98	63	239	344	220	103
200 00	127	654	775	.....	603	1,820	800
100 00	72	.....	210	672	4,400	1,656	430
100 00	78	95	72	152	652	431	352
100 00	.....	64	59	.....	784	519	60
100 00	.....	115	137	206	899	1,241	269
200 00	102	200	400	2,000	1,500	2,660	1,220
100 00	96	.....	381	.....	3,284	3,500	1,494
200 00	.....	138	376	755	741	1,610	622
100 00	60, 84, 116	35	38	46	236	252	65
100 00	60, 84, 116	242	242	248	2,654	2,654	345
50 00	96	52	90	169	694	896	237
100 00	.....	60	112	165	603	1,323	361
100 00	.....	117	104	.....	949	1,016	276
50 00	120	126	97	299	2,385	1,702	614
200 00	100	840	222	975	4,578	1,449	1,285
100 00	92	176	.....	176	1,461	.....	42
.....	.....	7,208	10,173	19,604	66,096	84,165	24,091

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Average number of shares per shareholder.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	5 86-88
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	9 1-2
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	4 5-7
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	3
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	8 94-100
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	12 1-60
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	10
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	11.
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	4
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	5 1-2
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	11 4-5
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	10 64-100
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	6
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4 8-9
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	22
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	17
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	9 3-10
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	7
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	15 1-3
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	19
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	8
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4 31-36
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4 4-7
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4 1-2
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	8 7-8
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	6
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	7 6-7
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	33 1-5
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	6 39-49
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	13
Ripon Building Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	11 4-5
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	7 5-7
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	3 1-2
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	2 1-3
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	7 31-35
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	6
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	8 47-59
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	9 1-17
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	6 13-20
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	9 3-16
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	4 13-47
Twin City Building-Loan & Saving Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	6 3-4
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	10 26-27
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	10
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	11 6-7
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	9 10-13
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	17 13-24
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	6 13-24
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	8 9-29
Totals.....		Av. 9 1-4

Returns from Secretaries.

SHAREHOLDERS.						Amount borrowed by shareholders at end of first year.	Amount borrowed by shareholders at time of last report.
How many are male adults.	How many are female adults.	How many are minors.	How many are wage-workers.	How many are working for salaries.	How many are in business for themselves		
59	15	14	10	32	21	\$1,750 00	\$6,390 00
90	70	10	52	26	32	19,775 00	55,661 33
51	16	3	27	7	21	3,960 00	27,285 00
52	8		26	11	15	1,000 00	3,400 00
96	53	16	37	37	40	7,400 00	62,008 64
99	18	3	11	64	45	7,930 00	26,330 00
400	75	25	300	100	100	14,500 00	251,862 86
250	40	50	200	100	50	47,600 00	96,560 00
304	58				33	16,000 00	93,100 00
						13,939 57	150,514 33
7	10		40	9	23	11,300 00	13,700 00
41	9	3	10	27	12	3,510 17	7,104 85
181	86	2	92	107	6	13,200 00	152,290 00
72	30					20,645 00	88,361 53
						12,761 20	42,519 11
106	5	3	41	33	40	24,550 00	40,460 00
109	26	7	100	7	19	9,560 00	43,719 86
147	32	10	118	23	26	3,500 00	59,900 00
153	9	8	93	32	30	2,150 00	23,150 00
196	35	14	122	39	70	12,000 00	85,150 00
220	145	51	100	60	50	6,000 00	124,800 00
140	73	1	50	88	7	32,800 00	60,900 00
47	5	4	29	9	15	1,000 00	1,000 00
						4,460 00	30,870 00
430	95	8	160	100	50	11,000 00	169,438 12
267	68	3	172	62	104	9,000 00	50,330 00
60	10		67		3		29,366 75
121	35	2	63	16	47	15,850 00	56,100 00
95	52		56	25	27	9,400 00	75,413 29
224	41	25	90	100	50	7,000 00	86,357 13
39	9	1	17	2	22	3,700 00	4,500 00
69	40	10				5,550 00	16,150 00
41	20	2	42	15	4	2,913 00	13,040 00
688	77		581	116	78	7,990 00	147,272 19
185	20	5	185	5	20	80,000 00	99,614 38
65	4	3	69		3	13,650 00	14,330 00
52	7		29	26	4	4,470 00	6,000 00
99	25	13	24	28	57	2,800 00	26,900 00
							244,650 00
							124,424 00
251	76	49				6,050 00	103,462 00
30	8		17	7	14	2,735 00	3,410 00
165	31	17	56	63	69	34,500 00	34,500 00
74	16		50	9	25	1,750 00	12,825 00
89	13	10	60	5	37	3,950 00	34,550 00
83	13	8	24	33	25	3,800 00	27,600 00
76	19	2	42	14	26	6,550 00	30,289 12
190	32		163	32	27	29,880 00	216,920 00
137	23	16	54	54	31	4,218 00	.....
6,413	1,552	396	3,479	1,523	1,426	\$580,388 94	\$3,174,977 49

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Total assets first year (including dues, interest, premiums and fines).
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	\$5,090 13
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Appleton	21,432 02
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n	Ashland	5,155 63
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n	Bayfield	2,006 91
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n	Beloit	9,234 36
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n	Green Bay	8,012 54
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n	Eau Claire	16,668 87
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	51,599 83
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n	Eau Claire	14,000 00
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	16,940 00
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Green Bay	11,534 88
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	4,449 79
Home Building & Loan Ass'n	Eau Claire	14,319 24
Home Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	22,702 24
Home Building & Loan Ass'n	Superior	14,438 43
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n	Racine	25,622 11
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	9,560 00
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n	Kaukauna	
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n	La Crosse	23,590 00
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	13,494 49
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n	Janesville	7,200 00
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n	Milwaukee	33,287 99
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	2,190 47
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n	Madison	14,639 22
People's Building & Loan Ass'n	Oshkosh	11,777 09
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	16,301 03
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n	Madison	9,835 35
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n	Racine	7,916 31
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Ripon	2,642 85
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Janesville	5,645 00
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	4,097 29
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n	Sheboygan	9,530 78
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	19,542 12
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n	Superior	5,000 33
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n	Manitowoc	4,022 35
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society	Milwaukee	
The National Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society	Oshkosh	6,889 86
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Neenah	2,735 00
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Green Bay	39,346 85
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n	Washburn	1,541 25
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Waukesha	4,039 71
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n	West Superior	6,500 00
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Whitewater	7,256 84
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society	Milwaukee	30,232 00
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	5,733 90
Totals		\$547,949 56

Returns from Secretaries.

Total assets at time of last report (including dues, interest, premiums and fines).	Estimated total assets on June 30, 1895.	Total net profits at end of first year.	Total net profits at time of last report.	BORROWERS.			
				Total number borrowers.	How many are males.	Females.	Wage-workers.
\$9,254 35	\$9,000 00	\$125 28	\$933 79	8	6	2	2
39,786 64	36,250 00	762 13	3,260 56	92	66	26	52
33,615 88	34,000 00	275 28	10,772 95	40	33	7	23
4,218 97		2 20	1,431 70	10	5	5	6
81,157 46		710 82		64	52	12	32
26,385 77	29,650 00	224 66	1,724 61	20	17	3	
194,906 96	190,000 00	1,477 79	56,134 80	506	450	56	400
96,141 97	129,161 66	2,159 83	8,304 31	85	75	10	70
113,649 00	112,000 00	1,000 00	29,000 00	125	115	10	
153,666 90	150,000 00	1,722 47	43,017 20	242	221	21	
15,037 77	12,070 00	299 86	434 91	19	15	4	12
9,014 55	9,014 55	118 46	2,206 10	13	10	3	3
172,409 44	160,000 00	473 92	45,798 20	153	140	13	
105,070 36	113,000 00	723 41	38,510 32	53	47	6	29
55,911 44	54,000 00	921 05	15,043 16	32	25	7	
40,719 40	42,000 00	58 06	827 07	24	22	2	9
55,193 63	55,436 83	459 22	35,304 98	67	66	1	40
62,830 63	62,830 63	487 65	15,077 68	92	79	13	69
23,590 83	24,590 83	655 81	655 81	19	14	5	12
88,849 94	88,857 57	958 49	25,782 44	83	74	9	51
140,082 63	150,000 00	500 00	42,409 13	190	178	12	
62,971 48	56,236 07	1,035 80	9,030 00	40	29	11	15
2,190 47	6,000 00	161 72	161 72	2	2		2
40,713 74			573 24				
151,517 45		786 76	70,643 64	164	149	15	57
54,574 58	61,550 00	529 58	5,689 14	80	62	18	44
34,161 58			3,209 58	59	51	8	59
72,422 60	72,002 63	1,276 17	16,919 94	56	48	8	25
87,286 65	87,296 65	212 35	2,630 65	53	43	10	24
90,700 96	81,000 00	1,049 81	15,977 44	83	75	8	40
4,324 60	3,609 39			6	4	2	3
19,041 54		330 00	1,225 00	20	15	5	
13,823 23	13,823 23	174 78	745 44	28	26	2	21
168,883 58		396 40	11,273 41	156	150	6	125
104,590 67			18,478 67	120	80	40	115
22,387 95		643 37	1,994 05	38	38		38
7,453 29		177 65	1,268 39	15	11	4	14
28,463 12		191 85	1,743 76	40	36	4	16
258,002 25	280,000 00		88,876 72	150			
187,095 73	187,095 73		69,919 34	130			
106,729 84	106,358 04	318 86	21,602 39	104	93	11	
3,762 74	3,834 00	13 63	81 74	7	6	1	5
39,346 85	55,799 99	1,246 93	1,246 93	39	34	5	15
12,474 00	12,474 00	100 48	3,023 59	51	39	12	33
35,799 13	35,000 00	164 31	6,551 78	30	24	6	21
33,487 63	35,014 06		9,466 20	28	24	4	17
33,643 90	32,403 20	396 00	1,203 49	42	38	4	22
219,689 23		1,096 60	87,969 58	144	125	19	117
		120 90		6	5	1	3
\$3,445,952 22		\$24,567 54	\$327,430 55	3,623	2,917	431	1,646

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Bor- rowers work- ing for salary.	MORT-
			Largest single during year.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	3	\$1,600 00
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Appleton	40	2,000 00
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n	Ashland	2	800 00
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n	Bayfield	4	700 00
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n	Beloit	10	2,500 00
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n	Green Bay	18	3,500 00
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n	Eau Claire	108	5,000 00
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	15	5,610 00
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n	Eau Claire		2,400 00
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee		5,000 00
Fort Howard Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n	Green Bay	1	1,500 00
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	6	600 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n	Eau Claire		3,000 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	19	
Home Building & Loan Ass'n	Superior		
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n	Racine	4	5,000 00
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	3	1,175 00
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n	Kaukauna	12	1,000 00
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n	La Crosse	2	12,000 00
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	32	2,500 00
Loan Savings & Building Ass'n	Janesville		4,000 00
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n	Milwaukee	9	3,000 00
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee		600 00
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee		5,200 00
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n	Madison	18	500 00
Peoples Building & Loan Ass'n	Oshkosh	12	3,000 00
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee		1,000 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	4	2,600 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n	Madison	9	2,000 00
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n	Racine	23	3,300 00
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Ripon		1,400 00
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Janesville		2,000 00
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	7	2,000 00
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n	Sheboygan	31	5,000 00
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	5	2,200 00
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee		2,000 00
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n	Superior	1	300 00
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n	Manitowoc	8	3,500 00
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society	Milwaukee		
The National Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee		1,400 00
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society	Oshkosh		7,000 00
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Neenah	1	1,300 00
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Green Bay	6	4,000 00
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n	Washburn	2	440 00
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Waukesha	4	2,600 00
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n	West Superior	11	200 00
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Whitewater	3	600 00
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society	Milwaukee	27	1,700 00
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	3	1,500 00
Totals		461	120,225 00 av2,613 58

Returns from Secretaries.

GAGE LOANS.			Number paying for homes through association.	Number of houses built during the year through loans from associations.	Premium plan used.	Interest rate during the year.
Smallest single during year.	Average per shareholder.	Average per borrower.				
\$150 00	\$72 61	\$798 75	4	2	Premium interest.....	9½
50 00	374 88	608 02	79	5	Installment.....	6
50 00	389 78	682 12	9	2	Installment.....	6
100 00	35 05	340 00	7	1	Gross.....	10
100 00	42 01	968 85	53	4	Premium interest.....	8
500 00	219 42	1,316 50	17	6	Gross.....	8
100 00	434 20	497 74	250	15	Installment.....	6
170 00	284 00	1,136 00	65	25	Net.....	10
100 00	245 00	744 80	75	10	Installment.....	6
50 00	415 78	621 96	31	3	Gross.....	6
200 00	153 92	721 05	15	9	Installment.....	6
100 00	134 00	548 53	5	1	Premium interest.....	6
100 00	414 95	965 36	75	10	Premium interest.....	6
	326 48	1,667 20	39		Installment.....	74-5
					Installment.....	6
550 00	354 91	1,685 83	12	6	Premium interest.....	6
400 00	308 00	652 53	23		Installment.....	6
100 00	317 00	661 08	86	8	Gross.....	72-10
250 00	136 17	1,218 42	17	5	Premium interest.....	108-10
100 00	347 55	1,025 90	76		Installment.....	6
200 00	300 00	656 84	180	25	Installment.....	8
200 00	284 58	1,522 50	29	8	Installment.....	77-25
400 00	17 85	500 00	2	2	Net.....	78-10
130 00	83 89				Premium interest.....	6
50 00	317 89	1,033 16	64	7	Installment.....	6
100 00	150 38	635 78	58	15	Installment.....	6
200 00	419 52	497 74	59		No premium.....	7
150 00	356 06	1,001 78	50	1	Premium interest.....	6
200 00	518 02	1,422 89	35		Installment.....	
300 00	297 78	1,040 45	80	15	Premium interest.....	7
300 00	109 75	750 00	4	2	Installment.....	6
50 00	145 82	807 50	10	6	Installment.....	6
1,000 00	207 00	485 71			Gross.....	6
200 00	190 03	944 05	110	7	Installment.....	6
100 00	474 35	830 12	40		Premium interest.....	7
300 00	199 00	377 07	38	4	Gross.....	6
100 00	101 69	400 00	15	1	Installment.....	6
300 00	196 50	672 50	28	6	Premium interest.....	6
			150		Net.....	10
300 00	326 57	967 11	116	7	Interest.....	10
150 00	275 17	994 82	65	9	Installment.....	7
300 00	89 74	487 14	5	2	Premium interest.....	6
200 00	142 56	844 61	23	8	Installment.....	6
40 00	138 28	244 59	36		Installment.....	6
500 00	308 48	1,151 66	28	4	Premium interest.....	6
200 00	265 38	965 71	20		Installment.....	6
60 00	312 28	721 17	32		Premium interest.....	6
1,700 00	977 11	1,506 39	119	1	Net.....	10
500 00	23 96	708 00	5	3	Installment.....	10
\$11,400 00	\$12,232 31	.....	2,380	248		
av. 247 82	av. 260 26	av. 849 34				

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	PREMIUMS.		
		High- est bid.	Low- est bid.	Aver- age bid.
		Pr.ct.	Pr.ct.	Pr.ct.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	4	.....	.....
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	.....	.....	1.2
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	3	3	3
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	6%	5	6
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	9	9	9
Eau Claire Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	4.8
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	2	3	5
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	5.4	4.2	4.8
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	.....	.....	1.8
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	4.8
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1.3	1.3	.....
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	.....	.....	3.6
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	.....	.....	4.8
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	.....	3.1	4.2
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	1.7	.....	1.2
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	.....	.....	1.7
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	.....	.....	1.2
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	7	.....	.....
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	1.2
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	4.6
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	4.8	3	4.5
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	3	3	3
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	4.8	3.8	4.3
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	3	.....	1.8
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	3%	3%	3%
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	.....	.....	4.2
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	5	1½	2½
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	2.7
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4	.....	.....
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	8.4	6	.....
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	4.8	4.2	4.5
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	5.4	4.2	4.8
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	5	4.2	.....
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	4.1	1.2	2.9
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	.....	6	.....
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	2.4	2.4	2.4
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Returns from Secretaries.

Is the premium deducted in advance or paid in periodical installments.	If deducted in advance, is interest charged on the gross amount (maturity value) of shares borrowed on, or on the amount of cash actually advanced.	Withdrawal value per share at last report.	Amount paid in withdrawals and matured shares during the year.
Weekly installments.		Oldest series \$26.84	\$2,453 24
Installments		Amount paid in with 8 per ct.	3,985 00
Monthly installments.		Oldest \$134.40	708 90
In advance	On gross amount.		
Installments	On cash advanced.	Dues paid in with 6 per cent.	34,601 34
Deducted in advance.	On gross amount.	Dues paid in with 6 per cent.	841 00
Installments		\$78.00	49,680 10
Deducted in advance.	On cash advanced.	26.51	12,872 00
Monthly installments.		Oldest \$168.00	29,000 00
Deducted in advance.	On gross amount.	Oldest 190.75	5,544 00
Monthly installments.			112 00
Monthly installments.		\$72.00	2,627 70
Monthly installments.		146.88	34,291 21
Weekly installments.		Amount paid in	25,024 18
Monthly installments.		\$83.79	21,304 32
Monthly installments.			808 30
Weekly installments.		\$98.06	19,781 52
Deducted in advance.	On gross amount.	94.82	19,285 00
Monthly installments.			163 00
Monthly installments.		\$50.00	18,828 11
Monthly installments.		\$76.75	13,154 80
Installments	On cash advanced.	Amount p'd in with dividends.	3,896 51
Deducted in advance.	On cash advanced.	\$13.86	607 75
Installments			
Installments		Dues paid in with 6 per ct. int.	6,890 06
Monthly installments.		Dues paid in with 7 per ct. int.	2,349 15
Installments		Dues paid in with 5 per ct. int.	18,493 99
Monthly installments.			9,917 93
			2,900 74
Monthly installments.		Dues paid in with 6 per ct. int.	20 00
Monthly installments.			
Deducted in advance.	On gross amount.	\$27.49	12,352 24
Monthly installments.			16,727 33
Installments.		\$57.00	16,279 40
In advance	On gross amount.	Amount paid in with interest.	819 80
Monthly installments.		\$24.45	3,946 86
Installments.		35.56	1,699 30
Deducted in advance.	On cash advanced.	178.55	120,280 28
No premium charged.			43,169 55
Installments.		\$154.75	26,208 91
Monthly installments.			308 92
Monthly installments.			111 20
Installments.		Dues paid in with 7 per ct. int.	1,384 90
Monthly installments.		Dues paid in with 6 per ct. int.	1,209 77
Monthly installments.		\$55.80	6,191 42
Monthly installments.		37.76	5,688 06
Deducted in advance.	On cash advanced.	126.07	38,159 06
Monthly installments.			121 50
			\$684,312 15

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Number of securities in default or foreclosure during the year.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	None.
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton	None.
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland	1
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield	.....
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit	8
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay	None.
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire	5
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	None.
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire	5
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	.....
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay	None.
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse	1
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire	.....
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	1
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior	None.
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine	1
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse	3
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna	4
La Crosse County Building, Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse	None.
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse	None.
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville	None.
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	None.
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	None.
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	None.
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison	1
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh	5
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	3
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse	1
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison	1
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine	1
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon	None.
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville	None.
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	None.
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan	2
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	1
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	None.
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior	8
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc	None.
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee	2
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	3
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh	None.
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah	None.
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay	None.
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn	None.
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha	None.
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior	5
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater	3
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee	None.
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee	None.
Totals.....	.....	65

Returns from Secretaries.

Losses to the association in this or other ways during the year.	What has been the total losses since organization.	Amount of cash borrowed by the association during the year.	Amount repaid.	Number of salaried officers.	Total amount of salaries paid during year.	Amount of other current office expenses.
None.	None.	None.	None.	1	\$355 00	\$19 29
None.	None.	\$4,561 00	\$2,586 00	3	570 40	180 91
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	300 00	20 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60 00	24 25
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	300 00	.....
None.	None.	20,980 00	14,690 00	1	50 00	8 00
None.	\$1,600 00	.....	.....	1	800 00	590 24
25 59	5 59	28,000 00	28,000 00	1	1,000 00	252 51
1,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	2	375 00	306 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	530 00	50 00
None.	None.	5,700 00	1,100 00	1	75 00	136 75
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	34 04	35 05
375 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	2	375 00	450 18
None.	None.	15,025 00	5,358 25	1	30 00	214 50
None.	None.	360 00	1,780 00	1	480 00	271 50
None.	None.	29,900 00	5,300 00	2	420 00	42 48
.....	435 88	.....	.....	4	296 70	87 36
290 06	291 56	680 00	680 00	1	240 00	72 98
None.	None.	2,700 00	2,700 00	2	530 00	92 65
None.	185 91	.....	.....	2	700 00	172 38
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	420 00	130 00
None.	None.	17,102 01	10,184 59	1	200 00	180 16
None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 80
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	360 00	65 00
None.	None.	2,400 00	2,400 00	2	1,050 00	221 60
None.	None.	16,000 00	12,300 00	2	505 00	210 50
1,500 00	1,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	5	195 80	243 15
.....	1,003 86	300 00	2,600 00	2	460 00	253 45
None.	None.	.....	4,000 00	2	652 00	.....
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	300 00	23 38
None.	None.	1,800 00	100 00	1	240 00	75 00
None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
None.	None.	.....	.....	3	175 00	15 00
200 00	400 00	.....	.....	1	360 00	38 00
None.	None.	.....	810 00	11	317 00	15 00
None.	800 00	700 00	3,450 00	6	117 00	.....
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	180 00	8 00
None.	136 07	.....	.....	1	182 95	85 93
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	2,499 96	756 17
None.	None.	.....	11,068 50	3	2,349 45	1,790 32
None.	None.	2,747 45	.....	2	1,100 00	380 12
None.	None.	7,790 00	480 00	1	108 50	25 95
None.	None.	16,945 00	16,945 00	3	330 00	130 24
None.	None.	1,900 00	1,400 00	2	202 00	55 82
None.	None.	.....	4,000 00	1	125 00	25 00
.....	None.	.....	.....	1	480 00	120 00
None.	None.	7,029 21	6,079 21	1	240 00	36 00
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	600 00	40 45
None.	None.	.....	.....	1	322 00	578 34
\$1,870 65	\$312,408 87	\$177,709 67	\$132,327 55	92	\$21,860 40	\$8,574 38

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Loans on bond and first mortgage.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	26,390 00
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	47,802 53
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	26,585 00
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	3,400 00
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	62,006 64
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	26,331 00
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	180,710 70
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	92,680 28
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	95,411 00
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	91,665 00
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	11,900 00
Fourth Mutual Loan Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	6,944 85
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	152,290 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	88,361 53
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	42,017 11
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	40,460 00
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	35,382 99
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	58,100 00
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	23,150 00
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	83,200 00
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	124,800 00
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	60,900 00
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1,000 00
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	30,870 00
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	130,000 00
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	48,815 00
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	25,110 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	55,090 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	70,943 29
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	84,757 13
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	4,174 60
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	16,150 00
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	11,700 00
Sheboygan Mutual Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	147,272 19
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	38,540 38
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	16,450 00
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	6,000 00
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	28,500 00
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	244,650 00
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	114,200 00
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	103,462 00
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	3,285 00
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	34,500 00
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	11,660 60
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	34,222 00
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	27,600 00
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	30,471 55
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	216,920 00
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,200 00
Totals.....		\$2,668,432 35

Returns from Secretaries.

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

On shares.	On other securities.	Real estate owned by the association.	Furniture and fixtures.	Cash on hand	Total assets.
\$2,070 00	\$18 60		\$142 86	\$632 99	\$9,254 36
1,994 00	5,915 00	\$1,452 90	15 00	205 90	57,335 33
1,681 77	1,455 00	512 70		3,767 53	34,000 00
				425 82	3,825 82
	581 63	10,486 19	837 71	7,245 29	81,157 46
				54 77	26,285 77
	3,837 96	7,044 25	535 99	2,676 99	194,805 89
	443 56		125 00	1,705 15	94,933 97
	7,881 14	9,983 32		373 95	113,649 81
58,819 33	34,626 37			3,006 10	188,146 80
	225 00			9 88	11,534 88
160 00	42 66			1,867 04	9,014 55
	8,888 43	9,437 88	33 50	1,759 63	172,409 44
3,923 00			220 50	12,565 31	105,070 36
502 00	1,712 58	10,996 39		683 36	55,911 44
			259 40		40,719 40
	10,850 00	4,237 00	38 57	4,685 09	55,193 63
1,500 00	1,798 40	743 82	30 55	657 86	62,830 63
242 00			149 75	49 08	23,590 83
1,950 00	63 73		139 50	3,496 71	88,849 94
			198 97	15,083 66	140,082 63
100 00	728 48		125 00	1,118 00	62,971 48
628 50	54 21		148 30	359 46	2,190 47
2,380 00			300 00	7,263 74	40,713 74
20,000 00	19,439 18	8,139 60		3,940 67	181,519 45
2,015 00	939 91		150 00	2,654 67	54,574 58
4,256 75		3,600 00	45 00	1,149 83	34,161 58
1,050 00	6,727 59	5,100 00		4,495 01	72,422 60
4,470 00	759 00			11,114 36	87,286 65
1,600 00	7 66	2,659 57		1,676 60	90,700 96
				150 00	4,324 60
1,115 00		750 00		1,026 54	19,041 54
1,340 00			50 00	783 23	13,873 23
	1,566 40	2,800 00	100 00	17,144 99	168,833 58
43,000 00	18,074 00	3,000 00	21 58	1,960 71	104,596 67
5,670 00				267 95	22,387 95
320 00	797 30			335 99	7,453 29
472 51				1,510 61	28,483 12
	5,576 54	4,292 93	270 00	3,212 78	258,002 25
10,224 00	14,708 70	42,795 59	889 35	4,278 09	187,695 73
	1,108 99	968 67	120 00	1,072 18	106,729 84
125 00	246 61			106 13	3,762 74
100 00			86 25	278 52	34,964 77
	250 84			532 56	12,474 00
450 00			70 00	1,057 43	35,799 43
1,405 00	3,019 19			1,463 46	33,487 65
2,250 00		350 00		572 35	31,643 90
				2,769 22	219,699 23
18 00	3 59		307 01	1,210 30	5,738 90
\$175,681 86	\$152,344 25	\$129,350 81	\$5,409 77	\$134,457 42	\$3,495,676 46

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Value of shares outstanding (including gain).
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	\$9,229 86
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Appleton	25,754 15
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n	Ashland	34,000 00
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n	Bayfield	3,825 82
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n	Beloit	81,157 46
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n	Green Bay	17,630 11
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n	Eau Claire	158,887 25
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	91,532 31
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n	Eau Claire	112,662 25
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	110,192 25
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Green Bay	4,306 24
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	5,941 59
Home Building & Loan Ass'n	Eau Claire	169,782 20
Home Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	83,705 01
Home Building & Loan Ass'n	Superior	54,724 41
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n	Racine	11,898 02
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	37,058 40
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n	Kaukauna	62,598 63
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	La Crosse	11,873 66
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	88,834 02
Loan, Savings & Building Ass'n	Janesville	97,673 50
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n	Milwaukee	49,289 46
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	2,087 22
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	36,815 00
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n	Madison	179,693 75
People's Building & Loan Ass'n	Oshkosh	41,696 20
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	31,861 58
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n	La Crosse	72,332 61
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n	Madison	82,538 39
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n	Racine	87,444 11
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Ripon	2,524 60
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Janesville	15,977 71
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	13,873 23
Sheboygan Mutual Savings, Loan & Building Ass'n	Sheboygan	147,078 58
Scarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	104,510 16
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	15,796 15
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n	Superior	6,078 00
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n	Manitowoc	28,389 39
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society	Milwaukee	165,406 98
The National Building & Loan Ass'n	Milwaukee	122,448 05
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society	Oshkosh	103,888 45
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Neenah	1,562 56
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n	Green Bay	31,811 77
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n	Washburn	11,927 59
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Waukesha	34,712 78
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n	West Superior	22,111 50
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n	Whitewater	31,335 29
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society	Milwaukee	131,633 00
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n	Milwaukee	3,723 00
Totals		\$2,857,688 23

Returns from Secretaries.

LIABILITIES.

Paid up stock and dividends.	Due borrowers.	Loss from foreclosures and liens.	Borrowed money.	Undivided profits.	Sundry liabilities.	Total liabilities.
\$29,606 18			\$1,975 00	\$24 49		\$9,254 36 57,335 33 34,000 00 3,925 32 81,157 46
13,600 00	\$20,169 81		8,590 00 3,401 66	18 98 2,148 83	\$146 68	26,385 77 194,305 99 94,383 97 113,649 41 188,146 80
1,300 00	437 35 1,220 00		4,600 00	3 28 72 96	987 16 103 98	11,534 86 9,014 55 172,409 44 105,070 36 55,911 44
9,024 14	302 60		9,668 75 1,187 08	2,672 46	2,324 64	40,719 40 55,193 63 62,330 63 23,590 83 88,349 94
25,022 20 4,500 00	3,343 51		341 91	5,572 31	173 76 8,062 92 232 00	40,719 40 55,193 63 62,330 63 23,590 83 88,349 94
11,035 17	452 60			12 23 15 92	217 17	140,062 63 62,971 48 2,150 47 40,713 74 181,519 45
4,300 00	3,846 00	\$1,500 00	3,700 00 800 00	58 60	973 78	54,374 58 34,161 58 72,422 60 87,286 65 90,700 96
	3,256 85			20 99	4,748 28	
300 00 900 00			1,500 00			4,324 60 19,041 54 13,873 23 168,883 58 104,596 67
				738 93	1,424 90	
			3,745 90	2,044 00 1,268 39	800 00 106 90	22,387 96 7,453 29
	406 79			88,886 72 41,917 85	93 73 3,301 76	28,483 12 258,002 25 187,065 73
22,729 83			2,747 45 300 00	94 18	93 00	106,729 84 3,762 74
1,900 00						
	150 00		500 00	3 02		34,064 77 12,474 00 35,799 43
	995 15			70 00	46 41 21 50	
	36 50			9,466 20 1,670 82	1,873 45 276 79	33,487 65 33,643 90
			361 00	87,969 58 120 90	86 65	219,689 23 5,738 90
0 00	1,625 00					
\$124,487 ..	\$36,319 70	\$1,500 00	\$54,798 58	\$334,309 88	\$86,572 55	\$3,496,676 46

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	RECEIPTS
		Cash on hand at close of last fiscal year.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	\$2,285 83
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	984 47
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	640 27
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	10,937 54
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	82 54
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	5,437 12
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	3,209 09
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,166 21
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	9 88
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	796 87
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	3,115 46
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	12,565 33
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	3,103 53
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	812 79
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	1,058 22
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	44 52
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	2,347 23
Loan-Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	4,251 87
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	583 49
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,266 54
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	4,100 30
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	2,654 67
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	174 71
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	2,710 06
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	3,165 75
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	3,931 72
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	79 87
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	1,029 40
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1,079 03
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	219 06
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1,036 02
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	235 00
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	248 97
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	2,968 47
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	11,438 64
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	1,780 91
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	4,180 26
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	*86 47
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	282 46
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	102 10
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	974 77
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	64 13
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	3,756 14
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	
Totals.....		\$106,837 71

* Receipts and disbursements for fiscal year ending Dec. 10, 1895.

Returns from Secretaries.

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896.

Dues.	Loans re- paid.	Interest.	Pre- miums.	Fines and fees.	Borrowed money.	Miscel- laneous receipts.	Total receipts for fiscal year.
\$6,368 50	\$1,188 00	\$567 65		\$5 05		\$55 70	\$10,470 73
10,087 89	8,950 90	1,747 70	\$1,165 14	140 19	\$4,561 00	508 88	28,141 17
1,902 20	1,400 93	1,229 77		42 20		33 16	5,148 53
1,164 00		326 68		21 60	59 76		1,572 04
9,426 00	32,589 00	4,775 51	1,776 78	57 90		133 01	60,061 74
8,361 00	700 00	1,496 42		159 25	20,780 00	16 95	31,596 16
41,900 37	29,845 59	10,244 20	9,925 61	303 70		2,158 21	99,714 80
144,391 00	8,000 00	20,022 51	1,452 87	332 07		641 00	175,839 45
19,653 00	13,431 24	6,627 63	2,049 38	259 57		1,701 50	46,931 41
19,426 32	16,874 40	7,400 83	1,227 11	657 62	17,500 00*	23 75	67,276 24
3,033 30	1,300 00	400 40	237 45	280 34		2,823 00	8,069 37
3,436 50	679 91	423 15	124 12	17 96		526 72	6,005 23
29,784 00	20,790 05	8,927 36	3,394 72	383 46		700 32	67,035 39
18,856 64	3,743 22	8,939 76	1,197 82	196 00	6,894 56	18 46	52,210 79
15,643 10	14,628 34	2,550 92	2,190 45	235 02	350 00	482 01	39,163 37
10,647 65	11,015 00	3,899 73		560 73		453 03	27,388 93
15,433 86	20,729 94	1,223 04	473 18	67 55		6,706 61	44,633 18
16,104 00	4,185 73	4,042 90		235 45	680 00	837 78	27,143 98
11,217 85		980 88		1,392 49			13,635 74
13,437 32	11,260 00	5,218 75	3,111 24	141 53		9 42	35,515 49
16,160 00	32,900 00	9,704 00	937 80	121 00			67,074 67
16,460 47	9,025 50	3,680 33	261 96		17,102 01	117 00	47,180 76
2,551 75	65 00	62 95		76 11			2,755 81
3,848 75	5,070 00	967 30	183 55	12 75			14,328 89
31,931 40	28,124 96	9,274 08	5,200 65	1,103 50	2,400 00	179 90	82,314 79
15,687 80	2,545 00	2,117 27	1,077 83	519 30	5,500 00		30,101 87
7,439 55	1,466 32	988 71		16 73	800 00	96 00	10,984 02
15,663 00	18,316 25	3,595 35	2,906 32	210 02	300 00	877 16	44,578 16
12,328 37	9,816 48	4,254 34	1,351 00	90 38			31,006 32
10,555 44	11,043 12	2,417 10	1,208 52	556 43		3,362 03	33,074 41
3,001 90	25 00	433 12		29 23		193 53	3,762 70
7,762 10	900 00	1,708 74				272 56	11,672 80
3,140 00	10,120 00	863 69	45 17	10 18		69 90	15,327 97
22,640 00	16,108 64	8,923 95	2,349 30	185 74		14 50	50,431 19
24,211 75	10,301 83	5,599 28	45 30	61 45		146 83	41,392 46
3,339 75		847 64		1 05	700 00		5,123 44
3,777 35	885 00	236 68	243 65	121 85		325 85	5,819 35
7,211 00	5,550 00	1,415 50	424 65	35 40		61 25	17,566 27
37,804 87	82,582 30	23,903 06	7,095 00	239 61		1,291 77	164,355 25
27,791 70	32,532 00	11,983 40		631 07		13,826 67	88,455 75
19,928 00	33,855 00	6,381 90	1,266 62	574 77	2,747 45	158 46	69,090 46
1,443 16		382 88		121 80	3,074 50		5,108 75
12,720 53	24,500 00	2,082 55		33 77	16,945 00	1,823 60	58,120 45
3,031 80		570 37	845 92	186 40	1,900 00	104 93	6,961 88
7,675 14	2,166 85	1,789 64	847 62	1 00		32 30	12,614 65
5,821 00	1,598 10	1,390 26	682 97	105 40		206 00	10,776 50
5,735 75	7,682 00	1,980 22	926 30	125 43	8,756 21	369 86	25,619 90
19,139 00		21,382 63		218 22			44,495 99
3,844 50	150 00	373 02				1,592 60	5,980 12
\$755,863 27	\$548,529 60	\$220,275 67	\$56,246 00	\$10,858 37	\$111,050 49	\$42,938 21	\$1,852,599 32

*Series account. Borrowed from other series.

Returns from Secretaries.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOCATION.	Dis-
		On loans and mortgage security.
American Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	\$4,660 00
Appleton Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Appleton.....	12,870 32
Ashland Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Ashland.....	2,750 00
Bayfield Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Bayfield.....	1,233 89
Beloit Co-operative Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Beloit.....	17,737 94
Brown County Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	15,279 11
Citizens Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	37,808 68
Cudahy Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	138,424 80
Eau Claire Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	9,310 73
First Bohemian National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	30,100 00
Fort Howard Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	4,848 00
Fourth Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	1,100 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Eau Claire.....	18,700 00
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	18,275 72
Home Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	4,705 00
Home Mutual Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	17,958 49
Home Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	1,775 00
Kaukauna Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Kaukauna.....	10,757 58
La Crosse County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	8,705 31
La Crosse Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	12,050 00
Loan-Savings & Building Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	36,300 00
Mutual Building & Savings Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	22,727 19
North Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	900 00
North Side Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,235 68
Northwestern Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Madison.....	57,508 94
People's Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Oshkosh.....	12,358 25
Polish National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	2,100 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	La Crosse.....	15,050 00
Provident Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Madison.....	8,002 50
Racine Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Racine.....	24,825 00
Ripon Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Ripon.....	1,000 00
Rock County Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Janesville.....	9,285 00
Second Bohemian National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
Sheboygan Mutual Savings-Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Sheboygan.....	16,790 00
Skarb Polski Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	11,550 00
Skarb Pulaski Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	.....
South Superior Savings & Loan Ass'n.....	Superior.....	700 00
The Manitowoc Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Manitowoc.....	13,500 00
The Milwaukee Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	51,311 91
The National Building & Loan Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	4,708 64
The Oshkosh Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Oshkosh.....	40,130 00
Twin City Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Neenah.....	2,600 00
Union Building-Loan & Savings Ass'n.....	Green Bay.....	34,350 00
Washburn Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Washburn.....	3,110 60
Waukesha Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Waukesha.....	6,085 50
West Superior Building & Loan Ass'n.....	West Superior.....	200 00
Whitewater Mutual Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Whitewater.....	6,319 12
Wisconsin Mutual Loan & Building Society.....	Milwaukee.....	3,400 00
Wisconsin National Loan & Building Ass'n.....	Milwaukee.....	2,675 00
Totals.....	.....	\$757,843 88

Returns from Secretaries.

BURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895.

Loans on stock and pass book security.	Withdrawals.	Expenses (including salaries).	Borrowed money repaid.	Interest paid.	Miscellaneous disbursements.	Cash on hand.	Total disbursements for fiscal year.
\$2,318 00	\$2,453 24	\$374 15		\$2 45		\$632 99	\$10,470 73
4,781 00	3,866 35	750 91	\$2,586 00	2,617 92	\$163 77	206 90	28,141 18
		181 00			2,000 00	267 53	5,148 53
		108 50			179 66		1,572 04
	34,601 34	428 74			38 43	7,245 29	60,051 74
	841 00	232 95	14, 60 00	374 04	124 29	54 77	31,596 16
	49,630 19	1,390 24		3,551 01	4,657 90	2,676 99	99,714 80
	29,296 00	3,533 32		2,263 05	7476 66	3,546 12	174,839 45
	20,945 00	681 41		8,324 42	7,295 88	373 96	46,931 41
16,032 00	5,544 00	455 64	10,800 00	1,325 00	13 50	3,006 10	67,276 21
	16 00	316 85	1,600 00	175 75		1,112 77	8,069 37
36 30	2,627 70	69 09			81 40	1,867 04	6,005 23
	26,605 00	855 18			19,115 54	1,759 63	67,036 39
	8,818 26	514 50	12,638 70	618 59	8,803 82	2,541 20	52,210 79
	21,304 32	754 50	1,780 00	150 00	9,786 19	683 36	39,163 37
	1,927 25	489 75		1,713 44	5,300 00		27,388 93
4,584 00	19,781 52	394 00		725 59	2,697 98	4,685 09	44,633 18
	14,376 55	295 24	682 63		342 46	688 54	27,143 98
242 00	163 00	622 00	2,700 00	313 91	845 00	44 52	13,635 74
300 00	18,710 19	872 35		117 92	63 73	3,401 30	35,515 49
	13,154 50			1,986 51	550 00	15,083 66	67,074 67
	10,455 64	380 16	10,184 59	114 10	2,208 53	1,107 50	47,180 76
683 50	607 75	165 10			30 00	359 46	2,735 81
665 00	4,417 75	175 00		528 07	40 85	4,266 54	14,328 89
	13,369 09	2,833 04	2,400 00	356 42	1,906 63	3,940 67	82,314 79
680 00	5,962 05	1,116 38	7,700 00	1,043 20		1,231 99	90,101 87
1,987 00	2,319 15	439 55	2,500 00	134 94	323 55	1,149 83	19,984 02
1,650 00	17,947 20	713 40	2,600 00	546 79	1,575 76	4,495 01	44,578 16
999 03	5,917 98	739 50	4,000 00	233 00		11,114 36	31,006 32
1,000 00	2,900 74	323 38		19 42	2,329 27	1,676 60	33,074 41
495 00	391 45	245 00	1,253 50	55 77		321 96	3,762 70
	804 11	162 76		194 20	310 19	1,026 54	11,672 80
1,950 00	12,352 24	242 50				783 23	15,327 97
	11,882 50	398 00		3,568 47	637 23	17,144 99	50,431 19
9,194 94	16,279 40	693 03	810 00	46 40	857 96	1,960 71	41,392 46
945 00	198 75	274 10	3,450 00	165 55		90 04	5,123 44
971 00	3,946 56	168 73				33 06	5,819 35
500 00	1,644 19	213 90			192 57	1,510 61	17,566 27
	63,412 00	3,580 65		5,556 37	36,981 54	3,212 78	164,355 25
5,633 00	43,169 55	4,139 77	11,066 50	1,720 89	13,739 31	4,278 09	89,455 75
	26,203 91	1,480 12		100 63	103 62	1,072 18	69,090 46
75 00	1,384 55	101 60	722 14	140 27	67 50	17 69	5,108 75
100 00	4,011 20	795 93	16,945 00	451 26	1,188 54	278 52	53,120 45
	1,384 90	279 82	1,400 00	174 60	79 40	532 56	6,961 88
	1,208 77	150 00	4,000 00	101 98		1,057 43	12,614 65
1,530 00	6,930 74	551 95			100 35	1,463 46	10,776 50
60 00	5,628 06	307 40	12,039 66	202 28	431 03	572 35	25,619 90
	38,149 06	640 45				2,306 48	44,495 99
68 00	121 50	903 34		2 71	977 27	1,210 30	5,960 12
\$57,723 47	\$57,754 06	\$36,063 40	\$128,548 72	\$39,626 89	\$136,927 29	\$118,091 61	\$1,832,599 32

ERRATA.

- On page 31, in 6th line, \$11 should read 11 cents.
- On page 96, number born in other counties reads 48, should be 49.
- On page 96, number born in the United States reads 28.11 per cent., should read 28.12.
- On page 97, number attended six months or less reads 19.91 per cent., should read 13.91 per cent.
- On page 105, number not answering reads 28.14, should read 28.24 per cent.
- On page 106, number answering and not answering, total reads 549, should read 569.
- On page 106, number not answering reads 42.72 per cent., should read 41.72 per cent.
- On page 110, number answering reads 53, should read 533.
- On page 150, twenty-sixth line, reads .05, should read .95.
- On page 151, eighth line from top, reads "average," should read "acreage."
- On page 307, average of each family of operatives reads \$307.03, should read \$297.03.
- On page 313, percentage of subsistence of tobaccoists reads 42.65 per cent., should read 42.67 per cent.
- On page 314, total for 44 families unskilled labor reads \$25,946, should read \$15,946.
- On page 314, total averages of each family of wagon makers reads \$495.20, should read \$505.20.

